[illegible] Rajah · 1829

Vol. 1

J. Wale delin. A. Bannerman Sculp.

No. 6 / 16
242

PLUTARCH'S LIVES,

TRANSLATED FROM

THE ORIGINAL GREEK:

WITH

NOTES CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL,

AND

A NEW LIFE OF PLUTARCH.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

BY JOHN LANGHORNE, D.D.
AND
WILLIAM LANGHORNE, M. A.

THE SIXTH EDITION,
CAREFULLY CORRECTED, AND THE INDEX MUCH AMENDED AND ACCURATELY REVISED THROUGHOUT.

VOLUME VI.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. LONGMAN; C. DILLY; G. G. & J. ROBINSON; W. RICHARDSON; F. & C. RIVINGTON; R. FAULDER; VERNOR & HOOD; AND DARTON & HARVEY.

MDCCXCV.

CONTENTS

TO THE FIVE VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

	Page
LIFE OF PLUTARCH	xiii. to xlvi.
THESEUS	47
ROMULUS . . .	78
ROMULUS AND THESEUS COMPARED .	117
LYCURGUS . . .	122
NUMA	162
NUMA AND LYCURGUS COMPARED, .	194
SOLON	201
PUBLICOLA . . .	237
SOLON AND PUBLICOLA COMPARED	262
THEMISTOCLES . .	267
CAMILLUS	304
PERICLES	348

VOLUME II.

FABIUS MAXIMUS . .	1
PERICLES AND FABIUS MAXIMUS COMPARED . . .	31
ALCIBIADES, . . .	34
CAIUS MARCIUS CORIOLANUS . . .	77
ALCIBIADES AND CORIOLANUS COMPARED	114
TIMOLEON . .	118
PAULUS ÆMILIUS .	154
TIMOLEON AND PAULUS ÆMILIUS COMPARED	194
PELOPIDAS	196
MARCELLUS . . .	230
PELOPIDAS AND MARCELLUS COMPARED	266
ARISTIDES	269
CATO THE CENSOR .	305
ARISTIDES AND CATO COMPARED .	336
PHILOPŒMEN . .	342
TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMINIUS . .	364
PHILOPŒMEN AND FLAMINIUS COMPARED	388

B2 VOLUME

VOLUME III.

Page		Page	
PYRRHUS	1	NICIAS	250
CAIUS MARIUS	43	MARCUS CRASSUS	289
LYSANDER	90	NICIAS AND MARCUS CRASSUS COMPARED	331
SYLLA	122	SERTORIUS	337
LYSANDER AND SYLLA COMPARED	165	EUMENES	365
CIMON	170	SERTORIUS AND EUMENES COMPARED,	388
LUCULLUS	193		
IMON AND LUCULLUS COMPARED	246		

VOLUME IV.

AGESILAUS	1	JULIUS CÆSAR	220
POMPEY	44	PHOCION	285
AGESILAUS AND POMPEY COMPARED	128	CATO THE YOUNGER	319
ALEXANDER	133	AGIS	381
		CLEOMENES	398

VOLUME V.

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS	1	ANTONY	163
CAIUS GRACCHUS	20	DEMETRIUS AND ANTONY COMPARED	228
AGIS AND CLEOMENES COMPARED WITH TIBERIUS AND CAIUS GRACCHUS	36	DION	231
DEMOSTHENES	41	M. BRUTUS	272
CICERO	69	DION AND BRUTUS COMPARED	312
DEMOSTHENES AND CICERO COMPARED	113	ARTAXERXES	316
DEMETRIUS	117	ARATUS	344
		GALBA	390
		OTHO	415

AN

AN ACCOUNT OF

WEIGHTS, MEASURES,

AND

DENOMINATIONS OF MONEY,

MENTIONED BY PLUTARCH.

FROM THE TABLES OF DOCTOR ARBUTHNOT.

WEIGHTS.

	lb.	oz.	p. wt.	gr.
THE Roman libra or pound	00	10	18	$13\frac{5}{7}$
The Attic mina or pound	00	11	07	$16\frac{2}{7}$
The Attic talent equal to fixty minæ .	56	11	00	$17\frac{1}{7}$

DRY MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	peck	gal.	pints.
The Roman modius	1	0	$0\frac{2}{9}$
The Attic chœnix, one pint, $15,705\frac{4}{8}$ folid inches	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ nearly
The Attic medimnus	4	0	$6\frac{1}{10}$

LIQUID MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	pint.	folid inches
The cotyle	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2,141\frac{1}{2}$
The cyathus	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$0,356\frac{11}{12}$
The chus	6	25,698

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	Eng. paces.	ft:	in.
The Roman foot	0	0	$11\frac{3}{5}$
The Roman cubit	0	1	$5\frac{2}{3}$
The Roman pace	0	4	10
The Roman furlong	120	4	4
The Roman mile	967	0	0
The Grecian cubit	0	1	$6\frac{1}{8}$
The Grecian furlong	100	4	$4\frac{1}{5}$
The Grecian mile	805	5	0

N. B. In this computation, the Englifh pace is five feet.

MONEY.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The Quadrans, about	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
The as	0	0	0	$0\frac{3}{16}$
The feftertius	0	0	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
The feftertium equal to 1000 feftertii	8	1	5	2
The denarius	0	0	7	3
The Attic obolus	0	0	1	$1\frac{1}{6}$
The drachma	0	0	7	3
The mina = 100 drachmæ	3	4	7	0
The talent = 60 minæ	193	15	0	0
The ftater-aureus of the Greeks weighing two Attic drachms	0	16	1	3
The ftater-daricus	1	12	3	[illegible]
The Roman aureus was of different value at different periods. According to the proportion mentioned by Tacitus, when it exchanged for 25 denarii, it was of the fame value as the Grecian ftater.	0	16	1	3

CHRO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

FROM DACIER AND OTHER WRITERS.

Years of the world.	Years before the first Olympiad.		Years before the building of Rome.	Year before Christ.
2437	737	DEUCALION'S deluge.	761	1511.
2547	627	Minos I. son of Jupiter and Europa.	651	1401
2698	486	Minos II. granson of the first.	500	1250
		THESEUS.		
2720	454	The expedition of the Argonauts. Theseus attended Jason in it.	473	1228
2768	406	Troy taken. Demophon the son of Theseus was at the siege.	430	1180
2847	327	The return of the Heraclidone to Peloponnesus.	351	1101.
2880	294	The first war of the Athenians against Sparta.	318	1068
		Codrus devotes himself.		
2894	288	The Helots subdued by Agis.	304	1055
2908	266	The Ionic migration.	290	1040
3045	129	LYCURGUS flourishes.	153	904
	Olympiads.			
3174	I.	THE FIRST OLYMPIAD.	25	774
		ROMULUS.		
3198	vii. 1.	Rome built.	——	750
3201	vii. 4.	The rape of the Sabine virgins.	4	747
3235	xvi. 1.	The death of Romulus.	38	713
		NUMA.		
3236	xvi. 3.	Numa elected king. — —	39	712
3279	xxvii. 2.	Numa dies. — — —	82	669
		SOLON.		
3350	xlv. 1.	Solon flourishes. —	153	598
3350	——	Cylon's conspiracy.	——	——

Epimenides

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
3354	xlvi. 1.	Epimenides goes to Athens, and expiates the city. He dies ſoon after at the age of 154. The ſeven wiſe men: Æſop, and Anacharſis, flouriſh.	157	594
3356	xlvi. 3.	Solon archon. —	159	592
		Crœſus king of Lydia.		
3370	l. 1.	Pythagoras goes into Italy.	173	578
		Piſiſtratus ſets up his tyranny.		
3391	lv. 2.	Cyrus, king of Perſia. —	194	557
3401	lvii. 4.	Crœſus taken — —	204	547
		PUBLICOLA		
3442	lxviii. 1.	Is choſen conſul in the room of Collatinus. — —	245	506
		Brutus fights Aruns, the eldeſt ſon of Tarquin. Both are killed. — — —		
3344	lxviii. 3.	Publicola conſul the third time. His colleage Horatius Pulvillus dedicates the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.	247	504
		Hortius Cocles defends the Sublician bridge againſt the Tuſcans. — — —		
3448	lxix. .3	Publicola dies. — —	251	500
		Zeno Eleates flouriſhed.	——	499
3459	lxii. 1.	The battle of Marathon.	262	489
		CORIOLANUS		
3461	lxxii. 2.	Is baniſhed and retires to the Volſci. — —	263	488
3462	lxxiii. 1.	Herodotus is born. —	265	486
3463	lxxiii. 2.	Coriolanus beſieges Rome; but being prevailed upon by his mother to retire, is ſtoned to death by the Volſci. —	266	485
		ARISTIDES		
3467	lxxiv. 2.	Is baniſhed for ten years, but recalled at the expiration of three. — —	270	481
		THEMISTOCLES.		
3470	lxxv. 1.	The battle of Salamis. —	273	478
3471	lxxv. 2.	The battle of Platæa. —	274	477
3474	lxxvi. 1.	Thucydides is born. —	277	474
3479	lxxvii. 2.	Themiſtocles is baniſhed by the Oſtraciſm. — —	282	469

CIMON

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		CIMON		
3480	lxxvii. 3.	Beats the Persians both at sea and land. — —	283	468
3481	lxxvii. 4.	Socrates is born. He lived 71 years. — —	284	467
3500	lxxxii. 3.	Cimon dies. Alcibiades born the same year. Herodotus and Thucydides flourish: the latter is twelve or thirteen years younger than the former. — —	303	448
——	——	Pindar dies, eighty years old.	——	440
		PERICLES		
3519	lxxxvii. 2.	Stirs up the Peloponnesian war, which lasts 27 years. He was very young when the Romans sent the Decemviri to Athens for Solon's laws.	322	429
3521	lxxxvii. 4.	Pericles dies. — —	324	427
3522	lxxxviii. 1.	Plato born, — —	325	426
		Xerxes killed by Artabanus.		
		NICIAS.		
3535	xci. 2.	The Athenians undertake the Sicilian war. —	338	413
3537	xci. 4.	Nicias beaten and put to death in Sicily. — —	340	411
		ALCIBIADES		
3538	xcii. 1.	Takes refuge at Sparta, and afterwards amongst the Persians.	——	——
3539	xcii. 2.	Dionysius the elder, now tyrant of Sicily. — —	342	409
——	——	Sophocles dies aged 91. —	——	407
——	——	Euripides dies, aged 75. —	——	406
		LYSANDER		
3545	xciii. 4.	Puts an end to the Peloponnesian war, and establishes the thirty tyrants at Athens.	348	403
——	——	Thrasybulus expels them —	——	401
3546	xciv. 1.	Alcibiades put to death by order of Pharnabazus.	349	402
		ARTAXERXES MNEMON		
3549	xciv. 4.	Overthrows his brother Cyrus in a great battle. The retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, conducted by Xenophon. —	352	399

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Chriſt.
3550	xcv. 1.	Socrates dies — —	353	398
		AGESILAUS		
3553	xcv. 4.	Aſcends the Spartan throne.	356	395
3554	xcvi. 1.	Lyſander ſent to the Helleſpont.	357	394
3555	xcvi. 2.	Ageſilaus defeats the Perſian cavalry. Lyſander dies.	——	——
3561	xcvii. 4.	The Romans loſe the battle of Allia. — —	364	387
		CAMILLUS		
3562	xcviii. 1.	Retires to Ardea. —	365	386
3566	xcix. 1.	Ariſtotle born — —	369	382
3569	xcix. 4.	Demoſthenes born. —	372	379
3574	ci. 1.	Chabrias defeats the Lacedæmonians. — —	377	374
3579	cii. 2.	Peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. — The important battle of Leuctra.	382	369
		PELOPIDAS,		
3580	cii. 3.	General of the Thebans. He headed the ſacred band the year before at Leuctra, where Epaminondas commanded in chief. — —	383	368
3582	ciii. 1.	Dionyſius, the elder tyrant of Sicily, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon. — —	385	366
3584	ciii. 3.	Iſocrates flouriſhes —	387	364
		TIMOLEON		
3585	ciii. 4.	Kills his brother Timophanes, who was ſetting himſelf up tyrant in Corinth. —	388	363
3586	civ. 1.	Pelopidas defeats Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, but falls in the battle. — —	——	——
3587	civ. 2.	The famous battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas, tho' victorious, is killed by the ſon of Xenophon.	390	361
3588	civ. 3.	Camillus dies. — —	391	360
3589	civ. 4.	Artaxerexs dies. So does Ageſilaus.	392	359
		DION		
3593	cv. 4.	Expels Dionyſius the younger.	396	355
3594	cvi. 1.	Alexander the Great born.	397	354
3596	cvi. 3.	Dion is killed by Calippus.	399	352

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		DEMOSTHENES		
3598	cvii. 1.	Begins to thunder againſt Philip.	401	350
		Xenophon dies, aged 90.		
3602	cviii. 1.	Plato dies, aged 80 or 81.	405	346
3605	cviii. 4.	Timoleon ſent to aſſiſt the Syracuſans.	408	343
3607	cix. 2.	Dionyſius the younger ſent off to Corinth.	410	341
3609	cix. 4.	Epicurus born. — —	412	339
3612	cx. 3.	The battle of Chæronea, in which Philip beats the Athenians and Thebans	415	336
3613	cx. 4.	Timoleon dies. — — —	416	335
		ALEXANDER THE GREAT		
3614	cxi. 1.	Is declared general of all Greece againſt the Perſians, upon the death of his father Philip.	417	334
3616	cxi. 3.	The battle of the Granicus.	419	332
3619	cxii. 2.	The battle of Arbela. —	422	329
3623	cxiii. 2.	Porus beaten — — —	426	325
3627	cxiv. 1.	Alexander dies, age 33. —	430	321
		Diogenes dies, aged 90.		
——	——	Ariſtotle dies, aged 63. —	——	319
		PHOCION		
3632	cxv. 3.	Retires to Polyperchon, but is delivered up by him to the Athenians, who put him to death.	435	316
		EUMENES,		
3634	cxvi. 1.	Who had attained to a conſiderable rank amongſt the ſucceſſors of Alexander the Great, is betrayed to Antigonus, and put to death.	437	314
		DEMETRIUS,		
3636	cxvi. 4.	Surnamed Poliorcetes, permitted by his father Antigonus to command the army in Syria, when only twenty-two	439	312
3643	cxviii. 2.	years of age. He reſtores the Athenians to their liberty, but they chooſe to remain in the worſt of chains, thoſe of ſervility and meanneſs.	446	305
		Dionyſius, the tyrant, dies at Heraclea, aged 55.		

PYRRHUS

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		In the year before Christ 288, died Theophrastus, aged 85.		
		And in the year before Christ 285, Theocritus flourished.		
		PYRRHUS,		
3670	cxxv. 1.	King of Epirus, passes over into Italy, where he is defeated by Lævinus.	473	272
3685	cxxviii. 4.	The first Punic war, which lasted 24 years.	488	263
3696	cxxxi. 3	Philopœmen born. —	499	252
		ARATUS,		
3699	cxxxii. 1.	Of Sicyon, delivered his native city from the tyranny of Nicocles.	502	249
		AGIS AND CLEOMENES,		
3723	cxxxviii. 2	Cotemporaries with Aratus, for Aratus being beaten by Cleomenes, calls in Antigonus from Macedonia, which proves the ruin of Greece.	526	225
		PHILOPOEMEN		
3727	cxxxix. 2.	Thirty years old when Cleomenes took Megalopolis. About this time lived Hannibal, Marcellus, Fabius Maximus, and Scipio Africanus.	530	221
3731	cxl. 2.	The second Punic war, which lasted eighteen years.	534	217
3733	cxl. 4.	Hannibal beats the consul Flaminius at the Thrasymenean lake;	536	215
3734	cxl. 1.	And the consuls Varo and Æmilius at Cannæ.	537	214
3736	cxli. 3.	He is beaten by Marcellus at Nola.	539	212
3738	cxlii. 1.	Marcellus takes Syracuse.	541	210
3741	cxlii. 4.	Fabius Maximus seizes Tarentum.	544	207
3747	cxliv. 2.	Fabius Maximus dies.	550	201
3749	cxliv. 4.	Scipio triumphs for his conquests in Africa.	552	199
		TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMINIUS.		
3752	cxlv. 3.	Elected consul at the age of 30.	555	196

CATO

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		CATO THE CENSOR.		
		Was 21 or 22 years old when Fabius Maximus took Tarentum. See above.		
3754	cxlvi. 1.	All Greece restored to her liberty, by T. Q. Flaminius.	557	194
		Flaminius triumphs; Demetrius the son of Philip, and Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, follow his chariot.		
3755	cxlvi. 2.	Cato triumphs for his conquests in Spain.	558	193
3766	cxlix. 1.	Scipio Africanus dies. —	569	182
3767	cxlix. 2.	Philopœmen dies. —	570	181
		The same year		
		ÆMILIUS PAULUS,		
		Then first consul, was beaten by Hannibal at Cannæ.		
3782	cliii. 1.	When consul the second time, he conquered Perseus, and brought him in chains to Rome.	585	166
		Now Terence flourished.		
3790	clv. 1.	Paulus Æmilius dies.	593	158
3794	clvi. 1.	Marius born. — — —	597	154
3801	clvii. 4.	The third Punic war, which continued four years.	604	147
		Cato the Censor dies		
3804	clviii. 3.	Scipio Æmilianus destroys Carthage; and Mummius sacks and burns Corinth.	607	144
——	——	Carneades dies, aged 85.	——	129
——	——	Polybius dies, aged 81.	——	123
		TIBERIUS AND CAIUS GRACHUS.		
3827	clxiv. 2.	The laws of Caius Gracchus.	630	121
		MARIUS.		
3843	clxvii. 2.	Marches against Jugurtha.	646	105
		Cicero born.		
3844	clxviii. 3.	Pompey born. — —	647	104
3846	clxix. 1.	Marius, now consul the second time, marches against the Cimbri.	649	102
3850	clxxi. 2.	Julius Cæsar is born in the sixth consulship of Marius.	653	98
——	——	Lucretius born.	——	94

SYLLA

Years of the World.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		SYLLA,		
3855	clxxi. 2.	After his prætorſhip, ſent into Cappadocia.	658	93
3862	clxxiii. 1.	Makes himſelf maſter of Rome.	665	86
3868	clxxiii. 2.	Takes Athens. — Marius dies the ſame year.	666	85
		SERTORIUS		
3867	clxxiv. 2.	Sent into Spain. —	670	81
3868	clxxiv. 3.	The younger Marius beaten by Sylla; yet ſoon after he defeats Pontius Teleſinus at the gates of Rome. Sylla enters the city, and being created dictator, exerciſes all manner of cruelties.	671	80
		CRASSUS		
		Enriches himſelf with buying the eſtates of perſons proſcribed.		
		POMPEY,		
3869	clxxiv. 4.	At the age of 25, is ſent into Africa againſt Domitius, and beats him.	672	79
		CATO OF UTICA		
		Was younger than Pompey; for he was but 14 years old when Sylla's proſcriptions were in their utmoſt rage.		
		CICERO		
3870	clxxv. 1.	Defends Roſcius againſt the practices of Sylla. This was his firſt public pleading. After this he retires to Athens, to finiſh his ſtudies.	673	78
3871	clxxv. 2.	Sylla, after having deſtroyed above 100,000 Roman citizens, proſcribed 90 ſenators, and 2600 knights, reſigns his dictatorſhip, and dies the year following.	674	77
3874	clxxvi. 1.	Pompey manages the war in Spain againſt Sertorius.	677	74
		LUCULLUS,		
3877	clxxvi. 4.	After his conſulſhip, is ſent againſt Mithridates.	680	71

Sertorius

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
3879	clxxvii. 2.	Sertorius aſſaſſinated in Spain. Craſſus conſul with Pompey.	682	69
3881	clxxvii. 4.	Tigranes conquered by Lucullus.	684	67
3887	clxxix. 2.	Mithridates dies. Pompey forces the temple of Jeruſalem. Auguſtus Cæſar born.	690	61
		JULIUS CÆSAR		
3891	clxxx. 2.	Appointed conſul with Bibulus, obtains Illyria, and the two Gauls, with four legions. He marries his daughter Julia to Pompey.	690	57
3897	clxxxi. 4.	Craſſus is taken by the Parthians and ſlain.	700	51
3902	clxxxiii. 1.	Cæſar defeats Pompey at Pharſalia.	705	46
		Pompey flies into Egypt, and is aſſaſſinated there.		
3903	clxxxiii. 2.	Cæſar makes himſelf maſter of Alexandria, and ſubdues Egypt; after which he marches into Syria and, ſoon reduces Pharnaces.	706	45
3904	clxxxiii. 3.	He conquers Juba, Scipio, and Petreius, in Africa, and leads up four triumphs. Previous to which, Cato kills himſelf.	707	44
3905	clxxxiii. 4.	Cæſar defeats the ſons of Pompey at Munda. Cneius falls in the action, and Sextus flies into Sicily. Cæſar triumphs the fifth time.	708	43
		BRUTUS.		
3906	clxxxiv. 1.	Cæſar is killed by Brutus and Caſſius.	709	42
3907	clxxxiv. 2.	Brutus paſſes into Macedonia.	710	41
		MARK ANTONY		
		Beaten the ſame year by Auguſtus at Modena. He retires to Lepidus. The triumvirate of Auguſtus, Lepidus, and Antony, who divide the empire amongſt them.		

Th

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
3908	clxxxiv.3.	The battle of Philippi, in which Brutus and Caſſius being overthrown by Auguſtus and Antony, lay violent hands on themſelves.	711	40
3909	clxxxiv.4.	Antony leagues with Sextus the ſon of Pompey againſt Auguſtus.	712	39
3910	clxxxv. 1.	Auguſtus and Antony renew their friendſhip after the death of Fulvia, and Antony marries Octavia.	713	38
3918	clxxxvii. 1	Auguſtus and Antony again embroiled.	721	30
3919	clxxxvii. 2	The battle of Actium. Antony is beaten, and flies into Egypt with Cleopatra.	722	29
3920	clxxxvii. 3	Auguſtus makes himſelf maſter of Alexandria. Antony and Cleopatra deſtroy themſelves.	723	28
		GALBA		Æra of the Incarnation.
		Born.		
3947	cxciv. 2.	Otho born — —	750	—
3981	ccii. 4.	Galba appointed conſul.	784	34
3982	cciii. 1.	The revolt of Vindex. —	785	35
4018	ccxi. 4.	Nero killed, and Galba declared emperor.	— 820	— 70
		OTHO		
4019	ccxii. 1.	Revolts, and perſuades the ſoldiers to deſpatch Galba; upon which he is proclaimed emperor; and three months after, being defeated by Vitellius, deſpatches himſelf.	821	71

INDEX.

INDEX.

The NUMERICAL LETTERS *refer to the Volume, the* FIGURES *to the Page, and the letter* n *to the notes.*

Whatever relates to Geography is marked with †.

† *ABANTES*, their tonſure, and manner of fighting, i. 50.
Abantidas kills Clinias, and ſets himſelf up tyrant in Sicyon, v. 345. Killed, 346.
† *Abas*, river, iv. 79.
Abillius, otherwiſe *Aollius*, ſon of Romulus and Herſilia, i. 94.
Abœocritus, v. 357.
† *Abolus*, river, ii. 148.
Abra, iv. 228. v. 94.
Abrotonon, the mother of Themiſtocles, i. 267.
Abulites impriſoned by Alexander, iv. 211.
† *Abydos*, ii. 63. iv. 284.
Academus, diſcovers to Caſtor and Pollux that Helen was kept privately at Aphidnæ, i. 74.
Academy, ſo called from *Academus*, and ſpared for his ſake, i. 74. Adorned by Cimon, iii. 185. The opinions of the old and new academy, iii. 244. Middle academy, v. 347. *n*. New academy, v. 72. Academy equally favoured by the Greeks and Romans, v. 231. The groves of the academy, cut down by Sylla, iii. 135.
Acamantis, tribe of, i. 350.
† *Acanthians*, iii. 90.
† *Acarnania*, iii. 6. i 370.
† *Acarnanians*, defeated by Ageſilaus. iv. 24.
Acarnanian year, i. 188.
Acaſtus, the ſon of Pelias, dies of the louſy diſeaſe, iii. 163.
Acca Larentia, wife of Fauſtulus, and nurſe of Romulus and Remus, i. 82.
† *Acerræ*, ii. 234.
† *Achæans*, Philopœmen changes their arms, ii. 349, 350. Erect a ſtatue of braſs at Delphi to their general

general and benefactor Philopœmen, 352 Break their league with Philip, and join with the Romans, 369. Redeem the Roman captives, 379 Demand ſuccours of Sparta againſt the Ætolians, iv. 392 Chooſe Aratus their general, v. 357. Their form of government, 351. *n.* Their laws, 364. *n.* Call in Antigonus, 380.

† *Acharnæ*, an Athenian borough, i 384.

† *Achelous*, river, i 370.

Achillas, one of the officers of Ptolemy, uudertakes to aſſaſſinate Pompey, iv. 125. Put to death by Cæſar, 128 His plot againſt Cæſar, 265

Achilles, divine honours paid him in Epirus, iii 1. Slain in the gates of Troy by Paris, 168 Relgious homage paid him by Alexander, and that prince's ſaying of him, iv. 148.

Acilius Caius, his account of the feaſt of Lupercalia, i. 106.

Acilius Glabrio, ii. 317, 380.

Acilius, one of Cæſar's ſoldiers, his valour, iv. 234.

Acilius, a friend of Brutus, v. 288.

† *Acontium*, Mount, iii. 142.

Aconite given to Orodes by his ſon Phraates, with a deſign to poiſon him but cures his dropſy, iii. 331.

Acorn-eaters who ſo called, ii. 79.

† *Achradina*, a part of Syracuſe, ii. 134, 249.

† *Acræ*, v, 250.

† *Acrillæ*, ii. 248.

Acroamatics, a part of philoſophy not communicated to every common ſcholar, iv. 140.

† *Acrocorinth*, deſcribed, v. 357. Taken by Antigonus, 358. Taken by Aratus, 362. Surrendered by him to Antigonus Gonatus, 380.

Acron, king of the Ceninenſes, makes war upon Romulus, i. 96. Is defeated and killed by him, *ib.*

† *Acroriam* Mount, iv. 315.

Acrotatus, ſon of Areus king of Sparta, his connection with Chelidonis, iii. 32. His gallant behaviour, 35.

† *Acte*, the ſea-coaſt of Achaia, ſo called, v. 136.

Actæon, two of that name, iii. 337.

Action, the uſe and force of it. v. 46. Abuſed by Cleon, 2. Extremely vehement in Caius Gracchus, 3.

† *Actium*, battle of, v. 211. 212.

Acuphis, what he ſaid to Alexander, iv. 201.

Ada, queen of Caria, iv. 158.

Adæus, iv. 13.

Adallus, king of Thrace, was in Antony's army, v. 208.

† *Adiabeni*, iii. 224.

Adimantus, an Athenian general, ii. 73.

Admetus, the favourite of Apollo, i. 167.

Admetus, king of the Molossians, an enemy to Themistocles, yet entertained him when he fled from the Athenians, i. 293, 294.

Adonis, the ceremonies of his feasts, ii. 51. The Athenian embarkation for Sicily, happening at the time of those feasts, accounted ominous, *ib.* iii. 268.

Adoption, required for a stranger, previous to the ceremonies of initiation, i. 75.

† *Adranum*, and the god *Adranus*, ii. 128. Its inhabitants join Timoleon, *ib.*

† *Adrastia*, mount, iii. 203.

Adrastus, assisted by Theseus in recovering the bodies of those that were slain at the siege of Thebes, i. 71.

† *Adria*, a Tuscan colony, whence the Adriatic sea took its name, i. 318.

Adrian, one of Lucullus's lieutenants, iii. 212.

Adrymettum, iv. 370.

Adversity, iii. 195, 357. v. 175.

Adultery not known in Sparta, i. 142. Solon's law concerning adultery, 225.

Æacidæ, the Grecian confederates sacrifice to them, i. 285.

Æacides, king of the Molossians, deposed, iii. 2.

Æacus, son-in-law to Sciron, i. 54. Alexander descended from him by the mother's side, iv. 134. His temple in Ægina, v. 65.

Ædepsus, iii. 151.

Ædiles, two orders of them, iii. 46.

† *Ægæ*, iii. 32. i. 295.

Ægeis, an Athenian tribe, ii. 54.

Ægeus, the father of Theseus, i. 50. Discovers his son 55. His death, 62.

† *Ægean* Sea, iii. 178.

† *Ægialia*, island of, iv. 424.

Ægias, a banker at Sicyon, the service he did Aratus, v. 359.

† *Ægesteans*, iii. 266.

† *Ægians*, retained in their duty by Cato, ii. 318.

† *Ægicores*, an Athenian tribe, i. 226.

† *Ægium*, iv. 413.

† *Ægina*, the eye-sore of the Piræus, i. 357. v. 41.

Æginetæ, signalize themselves in the battle of Salamis, i. 287. Join the Achæan league, v. 373.

Ægis, or shield of Minerva, i. 364. *n.* Lost, 279.

† *Ægium*, v. 380.

Ægle, Theseus leaves Ariadne for her, i. 61, 71.

† *Ægos Potamos*, iii. 97. ii. 73. v. 334.

† *Ægypt* subdued by Alexander, iv. 163.

Ægyptians; Lycurgus ſuppoſed to take from them his diſtinction between ſoldiers and mechanics, i. 127. Their opinion concerning the gods, 167. Their wheels, and the myſtical meaning of them, 183. Laugh at the mean appearance of Ageſilaus, iv. 40.
Ælii, the poverty and content in which they lived, ii. 158, 183.
Ælia, one of the wives of Sylla, iii. 129.
Ælius Tubero, ii. 158.
Ælius Sextus, conſul with Flaminius, ii. 365.
Æmilian family, from whence they ſprung, i. 174. ii. 155.
Æmilus Marcus, i. 347.
Æmliia, the wife of Scipio Africanus, ii. 155.
Æmilia, daughter of Scaurus and Metella, and daughter-in-law to Sylla, married to Pompey, iv. 51. Dies in child-bed, *ib.* & iii. 160.
† *Ænaria*, iſle of, iii. 80.
Æneas, founder of Lavinium, ii. 103.
Ænobarbus, whence the name, ii. 179.
† *Ænus* a city of Thrace, iv. 328.
Æolia, i. 295.
† *Æolian* iſlands, i. 312.
† *Æqui* invade the Roman territories, i. 335.
Æropus, Pyrrhus's great concern for his death, iii. 9.
Æropus, king of Macedon, amuſed himſelf with making lamps and tables, v. 132.
Æſchines, the orator, loſes his cauſe againſt Demoſthenes, and retires to Rhodes, v. 61, 62.
Æſchylus, brother to Timophanes's wife, endeavours to diſſuade him from enſlaving Corinth, and, not ſucceeeding, joins Timoleon in killing him, ii. 121, 122.
Æſchylus the tragic poet, contends with Sophocles, iii. 179. Loſes the prize, retires to Sicily, and dies of diſcontent, *ib.* His tragedies, i. 71. ii. 273. iv. 44.
Æſchylus of Argos, v. 365.
Æſculapius, ſaid to have been entertained by Sophocles, i. 168. His temple at Epidaurus, iv. 66.
Æſion, his judgment of orators, v. 50.
† *Æſon*, river, ii. 170.
Æſop the fabuliſt, his advice to Solon, i. 232. A ſaying of his, ii. 228.
Æſop the tragedian, v. 73.
Æſquiline mount, iii. 133.
† *Æſuvian* meadow, i. 246.
Æthra, daughter of Pittheus, and mother of Theſeus, i. 49. Carried priſoner to Lacedæmon, and

and from thence to Troy, 75.

† *Ætolians*, ii. 348. Carry off fifty thousand Helots, iv. 413. Their war with the Achæans, ii. 348. v. 370, 373, 384. In Quintius's army, ascribe to themselves the victory over the Macedonians, ii. 372.

Afranius, Lucius, has a command under Pompey in Spain against Sertorius, iii. 357. Pompey leaves Armenia in his custody, iv. 78. Defeats Phraates king of Parthia, 80. Defeats the Arabians near Mount Amanus, 83. His insulting speech to Pompey, 113. He and Varro defeated in Spain by Cæsar, 254. He and Juba defeated by Cæsar in Africa, near Thapsus, 268, 269.

† *Africa*, iv. 267, 270.

Agamemnon, why pleased with the disputes between Ulysses and Achilles, iv. 5. Sacrifices his own daughter, 6. The terms on which he exempts a rich coward from service, 9.

Agariste, wife of Xanthippus, niece of Clisthenes, and mother of Pericles, i. 350.

Agatharcus, a painter, values himself upon the expedition with which he works, i. 362. The answer of Zeuxis upon it, 362 Kept prisoner by Alcibiades till he had painted his house, ii. 49.

Agathoclea, the mistress of Ptolemy Philopator, iv. 426.

Agathocles, the Syracusan, marries his daughter to Pyrrhus, iii. 9.

Agathocles, son of Lysimachus, pursues Demetrius, v. 156.

Agave, iii. 330.

Agesilaus, the brother of Agis, iv. 1. Some would have set him aside on account of his lameness, but he reigns notwithstanding, 3. His person, education, and character, 2. Commands in the war between the Greeks and Persians, 6. Humbles Lysander, 7, 8. Defeats Tissaphernes, 9. Takes Pharnabazus's camp, 11, 12. Intends to penetrate into the heart of Persia, but is recalled from Asia by the ephori, 15. Passes through Macedon, 17. Defeats the Pharsalians, *ib.* Indulgent to his friends, 14. and to his children, 28. Fights the confederates at Chæronea, 18, 19. Ravages the territories of Corinth, 22, 23. Defeats the Acarnanians, 24. Obliges the Greeks to a peace with the king of Persia, *ib.* Justifies Phœbidas in his seizing the Cadmea, 25. Goes

Goes to war with the Thebans, 28, 30. Teaches them the art of war, *ib.* His implacable hatred to the Thebans proves at laſt almoſt the ruin of Sparta, *ib.* Taken ill at Megara, 29. The Spartans defeated by Epaminondas at Leuctra, 31. *n.* Ageſilaus marches againſt the Mantineans, 33. Quells a ſedition in Lacedæmon, 35. Epaminondas makes an attempt upon Lacedæmon, and Ageſilaus praiſes his valour, *ib.* Epaminondas is killed in the battle of Mantinea, 38. Ageſilaus goes into Egypt, 39. Deſerts Tachos, and enters into the ſervice of Nectanabis, 41. Sets out on his return to Sparta, 43. Is driven by a ſtorm to the harbour of Menelaus in Africa and there dies, 44. His corpſe embalmed, and brought to Lacedæmon, *ib.* The crown remains in his family to Agis III. in the fifth generation, *ib.*

Ageſilaus, one of the ephori, iv. 391, 393, 404.

Ageſipolis, king of Sparta, his character, iv. 21. and death, 26.

Ageſiſtrata, the mother of Agis, iv. 384. murdered by Amphares, 397.

Agiadæ, iv. 383. iii. 114.

Agias, and young Ariſtomachus, enter Argos with the king of Macedon's troops, v. 368.

Agiatis, the widow of Agis, marries Cleomenes, iv. 398. Her death, 417.

Agis killed in battle, v. 61.

Agis, ſon of Archidamus, king of Sparta, iv. 1. His anſwer to an Athenian, i. 146. Another ſaying of his, 148. Money firſt found its way into Sparta in his reign, 158. His hatred of Alcibiades for debauching his wife, iv. 2. ii. 59.

Agis, ſon of Eudamidas, iv. 383. His character, 384, 392. Attempts to reſtore the ancient laws and diſcipline of Sparta, 385. Offers to diſtribute his patrimony, and retain only what Lycurgus had originally appointed, 388. Deceived by Ageſilaus one of the ephori, 391. Goes to aſſiſt the Achæans againſt the Ætolians, 392. Finds the people mutinying at his return, becauſe the lands were not divided, 393. Flies to the temple of Minerva for protection, *ib.* Put to death by order of the ephori, 396. i. 131. *n.*

Agnon, the Athenian, iii. 103. *n.*

Agnon, the Teian, wore ſilver nails in his ſhoes, iv. 182.

Agnonides, the orator, accuſes Phocion, iv. 315.

Is put to death by the Athenians, 319.
Agnothemis declares he heard Antigonus say that Alexander was poisoned, iv. 219.
Agnus, one of the tribes of Athens, i. 56.
Agrarian law, amongst the Romans, v. 7, 38, *n.* That of Lycurgus, i. 132. The ill consequence of its being evaded, v. 7.
Agraulos, her consecrated Grove at Athens, ii. 48. The oath taken there by the Athenian youth, *ib.*
Agriculture, favourable to peace, i. 186. Favourable to oligarchy, 289.
† *Agrigentum*, repeopled, ii. 149.
Agrigentines, assist Dion, v. 249.
Agrippa, Menenius, ii. 81.
Agrippa, the friend of Augustus, impeaches Cassius, v. 291. Wins the battle of Actium, v. 212. Marries Julia, 227.
Agrippina, married to Ænobarbus, by whom she has Nero; and afterwards married to Claudius Cæsar, v. 228. Murdered by Nero, *ib.*
Aïus Loquatius, a temple erected to him by Camillus, i. 333.
Aiantis, one of the Athenian tribes, ii. 294.
Ajax, his mother Peribœa, i. 71. His son Eurysaces, ii. 34.
Aïdoneus, king of the Molossians, i. 73. Releases Theseus at the request of Hercules, 76.
† *Aïpeia*, i. 231.
† *Alææ*, fishermen of that place present Sylla with some fish, iii. 151.
Alalcomenius, one of the Bœotian months, ii. 297.
† *Alba*, i. 80, 81.
† *Albanians*, a people near Mount Caucasus, iv. 78. Defeated by Pompey, who grants them peace, *ib.* Revolt, and are again defeated by Pompey, 79.
† *Alban* lake overflows its banks, i. 306.
Albinus, a Roman officer reflected on by Marius, iii. 51. Sylla's lieutenant killed by the soldiers, iii. 128.
Albinus, Lucius, his piety, i. 324.
Alcæus, his epigram on Philip, ii. 372.
Alcæus, the Sardian, poisoned by Mithridates for beating him in a horse-race, iv. 81.
Alcander, his behaviour to Lycurgus, and how punished for it, i. 135.
Alcetas, son of Tharrytes, iii. 1. Father of Arybas, *ib.*
Alcetas, refuses to obey the orders of Perdiccas, iii. 369. Disputes the command with Eumenes, 374.
Alcibiades, descended from Ajax by the father's side, and

and by his mother Dinomache from Alcmæon, ii. 34. His father Clinias gains honour in the sea-fight of Artemisium, and falls in the battle of Coronea, *ib.* His guardians were Pericles and Ariphron, *ib.* The attachment of Socrates to him, contributes to his fame, *ib.* His beauty long retains its charm, *ib.* He has a lisping which is graceful, 35. Particulars of his childhood, *ib.* His reasons for not learning to play upon the flute, *ib.* In spite of the blandishments of fortune and pleasure, he cleaves to Socrates, 37. Frolics, in one of which he serves a poor man, 38. His behaviour to two school-masters with respect to Homer, 39. What he said of Pericles, as to giving in his accounts, *ib.* Socrates saves him in the battle of Potidæa, and he returns the favour in that of Delium, 39, 40. Gives Hipponicus, a man respectable both for his birth and fortune, a box on the ear, 40. Humbles himself for his rude frolic, and afterwards marries his daughter Hipparete, who brings him a portion of ten talents, *ib.* Demands of his brother-in-law Callias, ten talents more on the birth of the first child, 40. Callias declares him his heir, in case of his dying without children, *ib.* Hipparete, offended at his dissolute life, leaves him; but being obliged to present in public court a bill of divorce, he seizes and carries her off in his arms, 41. She dies while Alcibiades is on his voyage to Ephesus, *ib.* The affair of his dog, *ib.* and of his quail, *ib.* A popular act of his, *ib.* Chooses to recommend himself principally by his eloquence, 42. Excels in that respect, *ib.* Famed for his horses and chariots, *ib.* His victories at the Olympic games, *ib.* Several cities contribute to his expences, 43. He imposes upon one Diomedes, with regard to a chariot, *ib.* Phæax and Nicias his chief competitors for the public favour, 44. He joins with them, to turn the ban of ostracism upon Hyperbolus, *ib.* Out of envy to Nicias, breaks the peace which that general had made with the Lacedæmonians, by privately stirring up the Argives against them, and by imposing upon the Spartan ambassadors, 45, 46, 47. Engages the Mantineans and Eleans, as well as Argives

Argives, in alliance with Athens, 47. After the battle of Mantinea, an attempt is made towards ariſtocracy in Argos; but Alcibiades ſupports the popular party, *ib.* He perſuades the people of Argos, and thoſe of Patræ too, to join their cities by long walls to the ſea, *ib.* His luxury, profuſion, and effeminacy, of dreſs, tarniſh his great qualities, 48. His device upon his ſhield, *ib.* Sallies of his, which the Athenians called good-natured, 49. He makes a dreadful ſlaughter amongſt the Melians, *ib.* What Timon, the miſanthropiſt, ſaid to him, *ib.* He puts the Athenians upon the Sicilian expedition, and encourages the young men to hope for the conqueſt of Carthage itſelf, 50. The Sicilian war diſapproved by Socrates, and Meton, 51. Nicias, Alcibiades, and Lamachus appointed generals, *ib.* They are inveſted with diſcretionary powers, *ib.* Bad omens intervene, namely, the mournful ceremonies in the feaſt of Adonis, and the defacing of the Hermæ, *ib.* Alcibiades is accuſed of defacing the ſtatues, and of a mock celebration of the myſteries of Ceres, 52. His enemies have intereſt and art enough to get his trial put off till after his departure to Sicily, 53. The forces he went out with, *ib.* He takes Catana; after which, he is ſoon recalled to take his trial, *ib.* Andocides the orator is committed to priſon on the ſame account, and perſuaded by Timæus to turn evidence, for the ſake of his pardon, 55. The Salaminian galley is ſent for Alcibiades, 55. He embarks in a veſſel of his own, *ib.* His departure prevents the taking of Meſſana, *ib.* He arrives at Thurii, and eſcapes the ſearch that was made after him, 56. His anſwer to one who aſked him, whether he would not truſt his country, *ib.* He is condemned in his abſence, and the prieſts commanded to denounce execrations againſt him, *ib.* He retires to Sparta, 57. Perſuades the Spartans to ſend Gylippus to Sicily, to declare war againſt the Athenians, and to fortify Decelea, *ib.* Conforms himſelf perfectly to the Spartan manners, 58. His ſurpriſing verſatility in adopting the cuſtoms of all the countries to which he came, *ib.* He corrupts Timæa, the wife of Agis, and ſhe

she has a ſon by him, named Leotychidas, *ib.* The iſlands join the Lacedæmonians, and Alcibiades brings great part of Ionia to revolt, 58, 59. The Spartans are jealous of his glory, and he retires to the court of Tiſſaphernes, 59. In what manner he was careſſed there, *ib.* He adviſes that grandee to keep the balance even between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, *ib.* Makes private propoſals to ſuch of the Athenian nobility as were with the army in Samos, 60. Phrynichus and Alcibiades endeavour to counterwork each other, 61. Agreeably to the artful propoſal of Alcibiades, an oligarchy is introduced at Athens, *ib.* The army in Samos, in reſentment of the uſurpations of the *four hundred* at home, chooſe Alcibiades general, 62. His prudent behaviour ſaves the common-wealth, *ib.* Near Abydos, he defeats the Lacedæmonian fleet commandedby Mindarus, 63. The *four hundred* are quaſhed at Athens, 62. Alcibiades goes to wait upon Tiſſaphernes, and is put under arreſt, 64. Finds means to make his eſcape, and joins the Athenians again, *ib.* Defeats Pharnabazus, kills Mindarus, and takes Cyzicus, 65. Intercepts the letter to the ephori, written on occaſion of their loſs, *ib.* Encourages Thraſyllus, who had been beaten before Epheſus, and ſupports him againſt Pharnabazus, *ib.* Plunders the province of Pharnabazus, 66 Lays ſiege to Chalcedon, *ib.* Repulſes Pharnabazus, who came to its relief, *ib.* Makes himſelf maſter of Selybria, *ib.* The Chalcedonians return to their allegiance to Athens, 67. Recovers Byzantium, *ib.* Returns with great triumph to his native country, and is received by the Athenians with tears of joy, 68, 69 He addreſſes the people in full aſſembly, who give him the abſolute command of their forces both by ſea and land, 70. The Eumolpidæ take off the execrations, *ib.* His arrival falling in with the feaſt of the Plynteria, ſuppoſed inauſpicious, *ib.* He conducts with an armed force the proceſſion to Eleuſis in the feaſt of Ceres, 71. The Athenians, apprehenſive of his ſetting himſelf up tyrant, ſoon ſend him to ſea again,

gain, *ib.* He defeats the people of Andros, and a party of Lacedæmonians in that iſland, but does not take the city, 71, 72. The Athenians are diſpleaſed that he does not do every thing, 72. He goes into Caria to raiſe money, and leaves the fleet in charge with Antiochus, *ib.* Antiochus fights, contrary to his orders, and is beaten by Lyſander, *ib.* Alcibiades afterwards offers Lyſander battle, but he declines it, 73. Thraſybulus goes to Athens, to accuſe Alcibiades, *ib.* The Athenians appoint new commanders, *ib.* Alcibiades retires into Thrace, where he had previouſly built a caſtle near Biſanthe, *ib.* He collects ſome foreign troops, makes war upon ſome provinces of Thrace, and defends the Grecian frontier, *ib.* Finds the new Athenian generals ill-ſtationed at Ægos Potamos, and unmindful of diſcipline, *ib.* Goes to inform them of their danger, and is treated ill, 74. Lyſander deſtroys the Athenian fleet, takes Athens itſelf, and ſets up the thirty tyrants, *ib.* & 75. Alcibiades retires into Bithynia, and from thence to the court of Pharnabazus, of whom he deſires a ſafe conduct to Artaxerxes, 75. The Athenians lament their ill treatment of Alcibiades, *ib.* Critias, one of the thirty tyrants, exhorts Lyſander to procure the death of Alcibiades, and he receives orders to the ſame purpoſe from Sparta, *ib.* & 76. Lyſander deſires Pharnabazus to take him off, 76. His dream preceding his death, *ib.* The manner of his death, *ib.* & 77. His miſtreſs Timandra gives him a decent interment, 76.

Alcidamus, v. 45.

Alcimenes the Achæan, his friendſhip to Dion, v. 246.

Alcimus the Epirot, a brave officer in Demetrius's army, v. 133. Killed in the ſiege of Rhodes, *ib.*

Alcman the poet, i. 157.

Alcmæon, general of the Athenians againſt the Cirrhæans, i. 210.

Alcmæon, ſon of Amphiaraus, v. 346.

Alcmena, i. 52. Her body diſappears as they are carrying it to the grave, 114. Married to Rhadamanthus after the death of Amphitryon, iii. 118. 119.

Alcyoneus carries Pyrrhus's head to his father Antigonus, and is reproved for it, iii. 43. Behaves with

ſome propriety to Helenus the ſon of Pyrrhus, 43.

† *Aleſia*, iv. 246.

Alea, the ſepulchre of Rhadamanthus, iii. 118.

Alexander, or Paris, i. 75.

Alexander, ſon of Amyntas the ſecond, king of Macedon, killed by his brother Ptolemy, ii. 220.

Alexander, the ſon of Pyrrhus, by Lanaſſa, iii. 9.

Alexander, the ſon of Caſſander, expelled by his brother Antipater, iii. 6. Calls in Pyrrhus and Demetrius, *ib.* Is killed, 7.

Alexander of Antioch, v. 197.

Alexander of Myndos, iii. 59.

Alexander the philoſopher, entertained by Craſſus, and ill ſupplied with neceſſaries, iii. 292.

Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, beaten by Pelopidas, ii. 219. Seizes Pelopidas and Iſmenias, 221. Defeated by the Thebans and Theſſalians, 227. Killed by the contrivance of his wife, 230.

Alexander the Great, orders the Macedonian troops to cut their beards, and why, i. 50. A deſcendant of Hercules by Caranus, and of Æacus by Neoptolemus, iv. 134. Son of Philip and Olympias, *ib.* Preſignified, by a dream of his father's, to be poſſeſſed of a bold and lion-like courage, *ib.* Some account of his pretended divine extraction, 135. Born the ſame day that the temple of Diana was burnt at Epheſus, *ib.* Philip takes the city of Potidæa, has an account of a victory won for him at the Olympic games, and of the birth of his ſon, 136. Lyſippus, the only ſtatuary whom Alexander allowed to repreſent him, *ib.* His perſon deſcribed, *ib.* Apelles, in painting him, did not ſucceed as to the complexion, *ib.* He is continent, and ſublime in his ambition, 137. A remarkable ſaying of his, *ib.* Gives no encouragement to the Athletæ, *ib.* His father happening to be abſent, he receives, when very young, the Perſian ambaſſadors, *ib.* They are aſtoniſhed at his lofty and enterpriſing genius, 138. On each new victory of Philip's, ſays his father will leave him nothing to conquer, *ib.* Leonidas, a relation of the queen's, is his governor, and Lyſimachus, the Acarnanian, his preceptor, *ib.* Bucephalus is offered in ſale to Philip, and Alexander manages him, when none of the grooms were able to do it, 139. Philip ſends for

Ariſtotle to inſtruct his ſon in philoſophy, 140. Alexander's letter to Ariſtotle, on his publiſhing treatiſes upon the profounder parts of ſcience, *ib.* That philoſopher's anſwer, *ib.* Alexander has a practical knowledge of phyſic, *ib.* Loves polite literature, 141. His great eſteem for the Iliad, *ib.* What books Harpalus ſent to him in Aſia, *ib.* His ſaying concerning Ariſtotle, *ib.* Philip, upon his expedition to Byzantium, leaves him regent, *ib.* He reduces a barbarous nation that rebelled during his regency, 142. Fights againſt the Greeks in the battle of Chæronea, and is the firſt that breaks the ſacred band, *ib.* Philip's marriage with Cleopatra brings on a quarrel between him and Alexander, *ib.* Alexander places Olympias in Epirus, and retires himſelf into Illyricum, *ib.* Demaratus, the Corinthian, procures a reconciliation between Philip and Alexander, 143. Alexander imagines that his father deſigns the crown of Macedon for Aridæus, and therefore endeavours to ſupplant his natural brother in a match that is negociating for him, *ib.* Philip baniſhes his ſon's counſellors, *ib.* Pauſanias being abuſed by order of Attalus and Cleopatra, applies to Philip for juſtice, 144. Is denied it, and kills him, *ib.* Olympias and Alexander, ſuppoſed accomplices in this murder, *ib.* He endeavours to wipe off that aſperſion, *ib.* The ſtate of Macedon, and its dependencies, at the death of Philip, *ib.* Alexander's council adviſes him to give up Greece, and to treat the revolting barbarians with mildneſs, *ib.* But, though only twenty years old, he reſolves to proceed with vigour, 145. Marches to the banks of the Danube, and defeats Syrmus king of the Triballi, *ib.* Marches to chaſtiſe the Thebans and Athenians, *ib.* Makes equitable propoſals to the Thebans at firſt; and, theſe being rejected, he begins the war with great fury, *ib.* Takes Thebes, and levels it with the ground, *ib.* Sells the inhabitants for ſlaves, a few excepted, *ib.* The injuries done Timoclea, her revenge and intrepid behaviour, 146. He forgives the Athenians, *ib.* Long remembers, with

regret, his cruelty to the Thebans, *ib.* Is elected captain-general of Greece against the Persians, 147. What passed between him and Diogenes, *ib.* He consults the oracle at Delphi, *ib.* Omen of his success, *ib.* The number of troops with which he passes into Asia, 148. The trifling sum he had provided for their pay, *ib.* He gives away almost all the revenues of Macedon, *ib.* Visits Ilium, sacrifices to Minerva, and does homage at the tomb of Achilles, *ib.* Fights the battle with the Persians on the banks of the Granicus, 149. Is in great danger of being slain, 150. Saved by Clitus, *ib.* Erects statues to his friends who fell in the battle, 151. Sends presents to the Greeks, *ib.* Sardis, and other cities, make their submission, *ib.* He takes Halicarnassus and Miletus by storm, *ib.* A brass plate, with a prophecy inscribed, is thrown up by a spring in Lycia, *ib.* He hastens to reduce all the coast, *ib.* His march by Climax, along the shore of the Pamphylian sea, before the recess of the flood, *ib.* Alexander unties the Gordian knot, 152. Memnon, Darius's best officer, dies, 153. Darius marches from Susa with six hundred thousand men, *ib.* Darius's dream, *ib.* That prince is encouraged by Alexander's long stay in Cilicia, *ib.* That stay owing to sickness, contracted by his bathing in the river Cydnus, *ib.* None but Philip the Acarnanian ventures to attempt his cure, *ib.* Parmenio accuses Philip of a design to poison him, *ib.* The striking scene while Alexander takes Philip's medicine, *ib.* He recovers in three days, 155. Darius neglects the advice of Amyntas, and enters the straits of Cilicia, *ib.* This throws him upon ground where his cavalry cannot act, nor his infantry have any benefit of their numbers, *ib.* Alexander is wounded, but kills a hundred and ten thousand of the enemy, 156. The mother and the wife of Darius, and his two daughters, are amongst the prisoners, *ib.* Alexander behaves to them with great honour and humanity, 157. Knows no woman before marriage, except Barsine the widow of Memnon, *ib.* Severely reproves

Philoxenus for an infamous propoſal, 158. Gives order for the puniſhment of two Macedonians, who had corrupted the wives of ſome of the mercenaries, *ib.* Is temperate in eating and drinking, *ib.* Reſtores Ada to the throne of Caria, *ib.* How he ſpent his days of leiſure, *ib.* In what manner his entertainments were conducted, *ib.* Vain, and very capable of being flattered, 160. Seizes the Perſian money and equipages at Damaſcus, *ib.* The kings of Cyprus and Phœnicia make their ſubmiſſion; only Tyre holds out, *ib.* He beſieges that city ſeven months, *ib.* Preſages of his ſucceſs, *ib.* 161. Makes an excurſion againſt the Arabians of Antilibanus, and is brought into great danger through the indiſcretion of his preceptor Lyſimachus, 161. Tyre taken, 162. Gaza taken, *ib.* He ſends part of the ſpoils to Olympias and Cleopatra, *ib.* Sends five hundred talents weight of frankincenſe to his late governor Leonidas, *ib.* Puts Homer's Iliad in a valuable caſket, which had belonged to Darius, 163. Fixes upon the happy ſituation of Alexandria, in conſequence of an intimation from Homer in a dream, *ib.* Its figure, 164. Omen of its being a commercial place, *ib.* He viſits the temple of Jupiter Ammon, *ib.* The dangers attending that journey: overcome by Alexander's ſuperior good fortune, *ib.* A flock of crows conducts him on his way, 165. Ammon ſalutes him as his ſon; informs him that the death of Philip is ſufficiently avenged; and promiſes him the conqueſt of the world, *ib.* Goes to hear Pſammio, an Egyptian philoſopher, 166. His pretenſions to divinity, how conducted, *ib.* & 167. At his return from Egypt to Phœnicia, he celebrates games in honour of the gods, 167. Athenodorus bears away the prize in tragedy, *ib.* Darius propoſes conditions of peace to Alexander; but Alexander inſiſts on his abſolute ſubmiſſion, 168. The wife of Darius dies; and Alexander, though on his march, returns, and buries her with great magnificence, *ib.* Tireus, one of Darius's eunuchs, flies to his maſter, with the news, *ib.* The important

portant and affecting diſcourſe that paſſed between them, 168, 169. Darius prays, that, if the period of the Perſian glory was arrived, none but Alexander might ſit on the throne of Cyrus, 169, 170. Alexander having ſubdued all on this ſide the Euphrates, begins his march againſt Darius, who had taken the field with a million of men, 170. The ſervants of Alexander's army make parties, and chooſe two chiefs, one of which they call Alexander, and the other Darius, *ib.* Alexander orders the two chiefs to fight in ſingle combat; and the iſſue is conſidered as an omen of the event of the war, *ib.* Darius ſacrifices to FEAR before the battle of Arbela, 171. Parmenio and others adviſe Alexander to attack the Perſians in the night, *ib.* Alexander anſwers, that he will not ſteal a victory, *ib.* Sleeps long the morning of the battle, *ib.* The battle deſcribed, 172—175. Darius flies, and Parmenio's demand of aſſiſtance prevents Alexander from going on the purſuit, 175. Alexander is acknowledged king of all Aſia, *ib.* Declares againſt all tyrannies in Greece, *ib.* Gives orders for rebuilding the city of Platæa, and why, *ib.* Sends preſents to the Crotonians in Italy, 176. Some account of a gulph of fire, near Arbela; as alſo of the Naphtha and Bitumen in the province of Babylon, *ib.* & 177. Alexander finds immenſe treaſures in Suſa, 178. Water from the Nile and the Danube found in the repoſitories of the kings of Perſia, *ib.* He enters Perſia, though a country difficult of acceſs and well-guarded, and makes great ſlaughter at firſt *in terrorem*, *ib.* Finds as much treaſure there as at Suſa, *ib.* Enters Perſepolis, *ib.* Conſiders whether he ſhall rear again a ſtatue of Xerxes, which was thrown down, 179. What Demaratus ſaid, when he ſaw him firſt ſeated on the Perſian throne, *ib.* He burns the palace of Xerxes at the inſtigation of a courtezan, 180. His munificence increaſes with his acquiſitions, *ib.* Inſtances of that munificence, *ib.* His mother Olympias endeavours to leſſen it, but in vain, 181. Her attempts alſo to di-
rect

rect the government of Macedon during his absence, prove fruitless, 182. His great officers give into luxury and effeminacy, and he reproves them with all the temper of a philosopher, *ib.* Sets them an example of love of toil, in the exercise of hunting, *ib.* & 183. His officers begin to speak ill of him, 183. His noble saying thereupon, *ib.* His attention to his friends, and the obliging letters he wrote to them, *ib.* & 184. He paid the strictest regard to justice in the first years of his reign, and executed it with great moderation; but afterwards becomes inflexibly severe, and listens too much to informers, 184. On intelligence that Bessus had seized the person of Darius, he dismisses the Thessalians with rich presents, *ib.* Makes an expeditious march, to get that prince into his hands, 185. Distressed with thirst, but refuses to drink, while so many others wanted water, *ib.* Darius is found extended on his chariot, and pierced with many darts, *ib.* A Macedonian gives him some water, to quench his thirst, *ib.* That noble-minded, but unfortunate prince's last words, 186. Alexander covers the body with his own robe, *ib.* Puts the traitor Bessus to a dreadful death, *ib.* Orders the body of Darius all the honours of a royal funeral, *ib.* Sends it embalmed to his mother, *ib.* Takes his brother Oxathres into the number of his friends, *ib.* Marches into Hyrcania, and takes a view of the Caspian sea, *ib.* His horse Bucephalus is taken by the barbarians, but soon brought to him again, *ib.* In Parthia he first puts on the robe of the eastern kings, 187. Passes the Orexartes, and defeats the Scythians, *ib.* There, said by some historians, to have been visited by the queen of the Amazons, *ib.* His speech to the army on entering Hyrcania, 188. He endeavours to unite the Asiatics to the Macedonians, by a mixture of fashions, *ib.* Selects thirty thousand boys, to be educated in the Grecian literature, and trained to arms in the Macedonian manner, *ib.* & 189. Marries Roxana, 189. His two favourites, Hephæstion and Craterus, quarrel, *ib.* They are effectually reconciled by him,

him, *ib.* Philotas, the ſon of Parmenio, has great authorities amongſt the Madedonians, *ib.* But takes too much ſtate upon him for a ſubject, 190. Parmenio ſays to him, My ſon, be leſs, *ib.* By way of recommending himſelf to his miſtreſs, aſcribes all the great actions of the war to himſelf and his father, *ib.* This opens the way to his ruin, *ib.* He refuſes to introduce perſons to the king, who came to inform him of a conſpiracy, 191. The conſpirator is ſlain; and Alexander wanting farther proofs againſt Philotas, has him put to the torture, *ib.* Not only Philotas, but his father Parmenio, the king's oldeſt and beſt counſellor and general, is put to death, 192. This makes Alexander terrible to his friends, *ib.* The ſad ſtory of Clitus, 193, 194. Alexander's inexpreſſible grief for his loſs, 194. The efforts of Ariſtander, Calliſthenes, and Anaxarchus, to conſole him, *ib.* & 195. Circumſtances that brought on the ruin of Calliſthenes, *ib.* & 196. His ſeverity; his refuſing to worſhip Alexander, 197. Unjuſtly accuſed of being concerned in Hermolaus's plot, 198. Various accounts of Calliſthenes's death, *ib.* Alexander, previous to his Indian expedition, burns the baggage, 199. Alarmed by a prodigy, *ib.* Soon refreſhed by a better omen, *ib.* On breaking the ground by the river Oxus, he finds a ſpring of oily liquor, *ib.* Diſlodges Siſimethres from a rock apparently impregnable, 200. Beſieges Nyſa, 201. Acuphis comes with propoſals of peace from the citizens, and is appointed governor of the place, *ib.* Taxiles, a powerful Indian king, meets him in a friendly manner, *ib.* Alexander makes him a preſent of a thouſand talents, 202. After the capitulation of a certain city, he deſtroys a body of Indian mercenaries, and many Indian philoſophers, *ib.* His war with Porus, *ib.* who takes poſt on the eaſtern bank of the Hydaſpes, *ib.* Paſſes the river with great danger, 203. His ſaying thereupon, *ib.* The battle with Porus deſcribed by Alexander himſelf, *ib.* The uncommon ſize of Porus, and the care his elephant took of him, when

when wounded, *ib.* Alexander aſks Porus, now his priſoner, how he deſires to be treated; and he ſays, "Like a king," 204. The conqueror reſtores him his kingdom, which he was to govern as his lieutenant, and adds a large country to it, *ib.* Appoints Philip, one of his own friends, to the government of another large country, *ib.* Bucephalus dies, *ib.* Alexander builds a city in memory of him, *ib.* Reſolves to paſs the Ganges, but his troops abſolutely refuſe to do it, 205. His grief thereupon, *ib.* He builds great altars, and leaves arms and mangers much bigger than thoſe in uſe, *ib.* Forms a deſign to viſit the ocean, and falls down the rivers for that purpoſe, 206. Makes ſeveral deſcents, and attacks cities by the way, *ib.* Is in extreme danger in that of the Malli, *ib.* Takes ten Gymnoſophiſts who had ſtirred up Sabbas and others to revolt, 207 Puts abſtruſe queſtions to them, and commands them, on pain of death, to give right ſolutions, *ib.* & 208. What paſſed between him and the philoſopher Calanus, 209. Arrives at the ocean, and ſails to the iſle of Scilloustis, *ib.* Conſiders the nature of the ſea and the coaſt, *ib.* Orders his admiral Nearchus to ſail round, keeping India on the right, *ib.* Marches himſelf through the country of the Orites, *ib.* Loſes in his Indian expedition one fourth part of his numerous army, *ib.* Reaches Gedroſia, which is a fertile country, 210. Marches through Carmania in a Bacchanalian manner, *ib.* The proceſſion deſcribed, *ib.* Is delighted with the account of Nearchus's expedition, *ib.* Meditates himſelf a great expedition by ſea, 211. On the report of that deſign, his new ſubjects revolt, and other great diſorders ariſe, *ib.* Olympias and Cleopatra league againſt Antipater, and drive him out of Macedonia, *ib.* He chaſtiſes his own lieutenants, *ib.* Kills Oxyartes with his own hand, *ib.* Gives every woman in Perſia a piece of gold, *ib.* Finds the tomb of Cyrus broke open, and puts the author of that ſacrilege to death, 212. The inſcription on the tomb, *ib.* Calanus burns himſelf, *ib.* His prophecy previous to that

action, *ib.* Several of Alexander's friends killed by drinking in a great carousal, *ib.* He takes Statira, the daughter of Darius, to wife, and marries his friends to Persian ladies, *ib.* Pays off the debts of all who had married Persian women, 213. Antigenes, though not in debt, puts himself upon the list; but is detected and punished, *ib.* Alexander finds the thirty thousand Persian boys perfect in their Grecian exercises, and is greatly delighted, *ib.* But it is matter of uneasiness to the Macedonians, *ib.* He takes Persians for his guards, and rejects the Macedonians for their mutinous behaviour, 214. They humble themselves, and are pardoned, *ib.* His generous behaviour to the invalids who return to Macedonia, *ib.* He celebrates games at Ecbatana, *ib.* Hephæstion sickens and dies there, *ib.* His master's grief on that occasion, *ib.* The mourning and monument for him, 215. Alexander sacrifices the Cussæans to the *manes* of Hephæstion, *ib.* Procures orders from Ammon to revere him as a demi-god, *ib.* Nearchus returns from a second expedition, *ib.* The Chaldæans warn Alexander not to enter Babylon, *ib.* Omens of his approaching end, 216. He puts a madman to death for putting on his robe and diadem, *ib.* Is jealous of the designs of Antipater and his sons 216, 217. Falls into a fever, in consequence of continued hard drinking, *ib.* An account of the progress of that fever, from his own journals, 218. Dies, *ib.* No suspicion of poison till some years after his death, *ib.* Roxana, now pregnant by Alexander, gets Statira into her power, and puts her to death, 219. Perdiccas is her accomplice, and uses Aridæus only as a screen, *ib.*

Alexander, the son of Demetrius, by Deidamia, v. 162.

Alexander and Cleopatra, twins of Cleopatra by Antony, surnamed the sun and the moon, v. 189.

Alexander of Corinth, 358.

Alexander the son of Perseus, ii. 191.

Alexander the son of Polyperchon, iv. 314. v. 123.

† *Alexandria* founded by Alexander, iv. 163. Token-

ken of its being a commercial place, 164. Its figure, *ib.* The great library burnt, 266.

Alexandrian war, iv. 266.

Alexandrides the historian, iii. 107.

Alexas of Laodicea, punished for his infidelity to Antony, v. 217.

† *Alexia* besieged by Cæsar, iv. 246. Surrenders, 247.

Alexicrates, chief cup-bearer to Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

Alexippus the physician, Alexander's letter to him, iv. 183.

Alimus, one of the wards of Athens, iii. 173. Thucydides belonged to it, *ib.*

† *Allia*, river, i. 321. Battle of, in which the Gauls overthrow the Romans *ib.*

† *Allobroges*, their Ambassadors concerned in Catiline's conspiracy v. 84.

Alopece, one of the wards of Athens. Aristides belonged to it, ii. 269. and Thucydides, i. 360.

Alopecus, a place so called from its multitude of foxes, iii. 120.

† *Alps*, mountains of, iii. 64. v. 419.

† *Alsæa*, iv. 404.

Altar, ballots taken from it, i. 383.

Alycus, son of Sciron, slain by Theseus in the cause of Helen, i. 74.

† *Alycus*, a place near Megara, i. 74.

† *Amanus*, Mount, v. 101. iv. 83. v. 159.

Amarsyas, i. 59.

† *Amathusian.* Pæon the Amathusian, i. 61.

† *Amazons*, their history and wars, i. 68. Their sepulchres at Megara and Scotussæa, 70. Their wars represented by Phidias, 382. They are said to assist the Albanians against Pompey, iv. 79. The tract of country they inhabited, 80. Their queen's visit to Alexander suspected to be a fiction, 188.

Amazonium, i. 69, 70.

Ambassadors, Roman, violate the laws of nations at Clusium, i. 319. Condemned by the *feciales*, *ib.* Screened by the people, *ib.*

Ambiorix, king of the Gauls, beats Cotta and Titurius, but is defeated by Cæsar, iv. 244.

Ambition censured, iii. 125. iv. 8, 117, 381.

Ambuscade, at Sparta, what, i. 156.

† *Ambracia*, iii. 6.

† *Ambrones* march against Marius iii. 57. Defeated by Marius, 62.

Ambustus. See *Fabius.*

† *Ameria*, iii. 59.

Aminius, the Phocean, one of Antigonus's officers, marches

marches to the relief of Sparta against Pyrrhus, iii. 36.
Ameſtris, daughter of Artaxerxes, her inceſtuous marriage, v. 337.
Aminias the Decelean, i. 284.
Amintius, a friend of Cæſar's, iv. 267.
† *Amiſus* an Athenian colony, iii. 215. Beſieged by Lucullus, 214. Defended by Callimachus, *ib*. At length taken and burnt, 215.
Ammon, the ſon of Paſiphaë, iv. 388.
Ammon, Jupiter, his oracle conſulted by Lyſander, iii. 110. By Cimon, 191. By the Athenians, 267. By Alexander, iv. 165.
Ammonius the philoſopher, Plutarch's maſter, I. xiv.
Amnæus the ſenator, his ſaying, iv. 335.
Amæbeus the muſician, v. 358.
Amompharetus the Spartan, i. 210. ii. 290.
† *Amorgas*, v. 126.
Amphares betrays and murders Agis, alſo the mother and grandmother of Agis, iv. 397.
Amphiaraus, his oracle, ii. 294.
Amphicrates, an Athenian orator, dies at the court of Tigranes, iii. 219.
Amphictyons, or general aſſembly of the ſtates of Greece, iii. 135. Undertake the war againſt the Cirrhæans, i. 210. The remonſtrance made to them by Themiſtocles, 290. Their decree againſt the people of Scyros, iii. 178.
† *Amphilochia*, iii. 6.
† *Amphipolis*, an Athenian colony, iii. 178. ii. 177.
† *Amphiſſa*, v. 55. 182.
Amphitheus, iii. 117.
Amphitryon, iii. 119.
Amulet, i. 390. v. 67.
Amulius diſpoſſeſſes his brother Numitor, i. 81. Orders Romulus and Remus to be deſtroyed, *ib*. Is killed by theſe two princes, 86.
Amycla, the nurſe of Alcibiades, i. 143. ii. 34.
Amyntas, his advice to Darius, iv. 155.
Amyntas, king of Lycaonia, ſends forces to Antony, v. 208. Goes over to Auguſtus, 209.
Amyntas ſent by Philip to Thebes, v. 56.
Anakes, Caſtor and Pollux why ſo called, i. 75.
Anacharſis, the Scythian, his converſation and friendſhip with Solon, i. 205.
Analius, Lucius, a ſenator, ſtruck by Craſſus, iii. 333.
† *Anapus*, river, v. 250. ii. 137.
Anarchy, dreadful to a ſtate, iv. 99.
Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, ſaid to have taught Themiſtocles,

mistocles, i. 268. Pericles indebted to him for most of his philosophy, 352. Denies the world to be the effect of chance, *ib.* Resolves to starve himself, 368. His explication of the lunar eclipses, iii. 280. A prosecution intended against him at Athens, and why, i. 383. Pericles conducts him out of Athens, *ib.*

Anaxarchus, the sophist, iv. 166. Put to death by Nicocreon, tyrant of Salamis, 167. *n.*

Anaxarchus of Abdera, iv. 194. His impious advice to Alexander, 195.

Anaxidamus, iii. 142.

Anaxilaus, governor of Byzantium, treats privately with Alcibiades, ii. 67. Accused for it at Sparta, and is acquitted, 68.

Anaximenes, an orator, v. 65. i. 247.

Anaxo, the Trœzenian, the rape of her by Theseus, i. 71.

Ancharia, mother to Octavia, v. 185.

Ancharius, despatched by Marius's guards, iii. 86.

Ancilia, i. 181. *n.*

Aneus Marcius, son of Marcius and Pompilia, i. 175.

Andocides, the Athenian orator, imprisoned, ii. 54. Hermes of Andocides, *ib.* iii. 267.

Andria, public repasts among the Cretans, copied by Lycurgus, i. 136.

Androcides, a painter who worked at Thebes, ii, 218.

Androcles the orator, ii. 52.

Androcleon, one of those that save Pyrrhus in his infancy, iii. 2.

Androclides the historian, iii. 96.

Androclides opposes the Spartan interest in Thebes, ii. 200. Is assassinated at Athens, 201.

Androclides, a faithful servant to Pyrrhus, iii. 2.

Androclides accused of being corrupted by the king of Persia, iii. 117.

Androcottus, king of India, presents Seleucus with five hundred elephants, iv. 205. Sees Alexander in India, *ib.*

Androgeus murdered on the confines of Attica, i. 56. On which account the Athenians pay tribute, 57. Games instituted in honour of him by Minos, *ib.*

Andromache, picture of her parting with Hector, v. 288.

Andromachus, father of Timæus the historian, is prince of Tauromenium, where he behaves with great equity, ii. 126.

Andromachus betrays Crassus, iii. 326.

Andron of Halicarnassus, his account of the Isthmian, games, i. 67.

Andronicus, the Rhodian, makes tables to the writings of Aristotle and Theo-

Theophraſtus, iii. 151.

† *Andros*, ii. 197. The anſwer of its inhabitants to Themiſtocles, i. 291. Colonized by Pericles, i. 361.

Androtion, v. 53. i. 216.

Angelus, one of Pyrrhus's ſervants, iii. 2.

Anicius, Lucius, the prætor, ſeizes Gentius, king of Illyria, in the heart of his dominions, ii. 166.

Anienus, maſter of Cæſar's works at the Iſthmus of Corinth, iv. 273.

Animals, how mercifully they ought to be uſed, ii. 311. The moſt fearful, the hardeſt to be tamed, v. 339. Why ſome ſee clearly in the night, and are almoſt blind in the day-time, 352. 353.

† *Anio*, river, i. 260.

Anitis, Diana ſo called. See *Diana*.

Anius, river, or rather Aous, iv. 256.

Anniverſary in honour of the brave men who fell at the battle of Platæa, ii. 297.

Annius, murders Mark Antony the orator, iii. 88.

Annius, Titus, his queſtion which poſes Tiberius Gracchus, v. 13.

Annius Gallus, one of Otho's generals, v. 421. Marches to the relief of Cremona. *ib.* His advice to Otho, 423.

Antæus killed in wreſtling, by Hercules, i. 54. His incredible ſize, iii. 346. Where ſaid to be buried, *ib.*

Antagoras of Chios, his behaviour to Pauſanius, ii. 299.

Antalcidas in great favour with Artaxerxes, v. 335. His ſaying to Ageſilaus, iv. 28. Another ſaying of his, 34. Sent by the Lacedæmonians to negociate peace, 24. His death, v. 335.

† *Antemnæ*, i. 98. iii. 157.

† *Antemnates* defeated by Romulus, i. 98.

Antenor, i. 174.

† *Anthedon*, iii. 151.

Anthemion, ii. 89.

Anthemocritus, the Athenian herald, ſent to Lacedæmon and the Megarenſians, i. 381. The Megarenſians ſuſpected to be guilty of his death, *ib.*

Antheſterion, month of, iii. 138. v. 138, 139.

Antho the daughter of Amulius, i. 81.

Antias and Vatinius made prætors through Pompey's intereſt, iv. 96.

† *Antiates*, and other Volſcians, defeated by Coriolanus, ii. 84. Their other wars with the Romans, 94.

Anticato, Cæſar's anſwer to Cicero's

Cicero's Cato, v. 104. iv. 222, 270.
Anticrates the Spartan kills Epaminondas in battle, iv. 38. He and his posterity exempted from taxes, *ib.*
Anticyra, one of Demetrius's mistresses, v. 135.
† *Anticyra*, v. 214.
Antigenes, one of the principal officers of the Argyraspides, iii. 379. Conspires against Eumenes, 384. Is put to death by Antigonus, 388.
Antigenes, banished from court by Alexander, and why, iv. 213. Pardoned, *ib.*
Antigenidas, v. 118.
Antigone, daughter of Berenice by Philip her first husband, married to Pyrrhus, iii. 4.
Antigone of Pydna, mistress to Philotas, betrays him, iv. 190.
† *Antigonea*, the name of Mantinea changed to that. See *Mantinea*.
Antigonis, the name of a new tribe added by the Athenians, v. 125.
Antigonus, the most powerful of Alexander's successors, v. 119. A saying of his before the sea-fight near Andros, ii. 197. Said, Pyrrhus would be the greatest general in the world, if he lived to be old, iii. 8. Refuses to establish Eumenes in Cappadocia, 368. Commissioned by the Macedonians, along with Antipater, to manage the war against Eumenes, 374. Disperses papers in the camp of Eumenes, setting a price upon his head, *ib.* His saying on Eumenes's forbearing to seize his baggage, 376. Besieges that general in the castle of Nora, 377. Offers him peace, 378. Defeated by Eumenes near the Pasitigris, 381. His saying on Eumenes's being carried in a litter through the ranks, 382. Is deceived by a stratagem of Eumenes, 384. Takes the baggage of the Argyraspides, who acted under Eumenes, 385. Offers to restore it, if they will deliver him up, *ib.* Puts Eumenes to death, 388. Punishes the Argyraspides for their treachery, *ib.* Desires certain ambassadors to tell their masters how happily he and his son Demetrius lived together, v. 119. Suspects Mithridates, one of his own courtiers, on account of a dream, 120. His wars with Ptolemy, *ib.* His raillery upon his son, v. 131. Reproves his son for inquiring into his councils, 140. Killed in the battle

battle of Ipſus, 141. What a peaſant of Phrygia ſaid with regard to him, iv. 311.

Antigonus Gonatas, ſon of Demetrius, reign in Macedon, iii 31. Defeated by Pyrrhus, *ib*. Called in to Argos by Ariſtippus, 37. The anſwer he ſent Pyrrhus upon the challenge, 38. Reproves his ſon Alcyoneus for bringing Pyrrhus's head to him, 42. Burns the body of Pyrrhus honourably, 43. His obliging behaviour to Helenus the ſon of Pyrrhus, and to his officers, *ib*. Offers to ſurrender himſelf to Seleucus, on condition that he would ſet his father at liberty, v. 161. Endeavours to gain Aratus, or make Ptolemy ſuſpect him, 356. His paſſion for making himſelf maſter of Acrocorinth, *ib*. His ſucceſs and joy thereupon, 358. His death, 372.

Antigonus III. ſurnamed Doſon, ii. 160. Invited by the Achæans to be general of the league, iv. 415. but inſiſts firſt on having Acrocorinth put in his hands, v. 380. The reſpect he ſhewed Aratus, *ib*. The honours paid him by the Achæans, 381, 382. Returns into Macedonia, where he declares his kinſman Philip his ſucceſſor, 383 Dies immediately after a battle, 384.

Antigonus, king of Judæa, beheaded by Antony, is the firſt king who ſuffered in that manner, v. 189.

† *Antilibanus*, Mount, iv 161.

Antilochus writes a panegyric on Lyſander, iii 107.

Antimachus, ii. 149. Writes in praiſe of Lyſander, iii. 107. 108.

† *Antioch*, Epidaphne, iii. 217.

† *Antioch* in Mygdonia, by the barbarians called Niſibis, iii. 233

Antiochis, tribe of, ii. 269.

Antiochus, an Athenian pilot, recommends himſelf to Alcibiades by a trifling ſervice, ii. 42. Is entruſted with the fleet in his abſence, iii. 93. Fights contrary to orders, and is killed by Lyſander, *ib*.

Antiochus of Aſcalon, firſt teaches the doctrines of the old academy, iii. 243. Quits them for the new, v. 71, 72. Leaves that and adopts the doctrines of the ſtoics, 73. Brutus a great admirer of him, 273. Cicero one of his hearers, 71: iii. 244.

Antiochus the Great, at war with the Romans, ii. 359. Hannibal at his court, 373. Defeated by the Romans, 359. Marries a young

young girl at Chalcis, *ib.* Aims at univerſal monarchy, 373. Is defeated at Thermopylæ, and returns to Aſia, 380.

Antiochus, ſon of Seleucus by Apama, v. 143. Falls in love with Stratonice his father's wife, 148. Seleucus gives her up to him, 149

Antiochus, king of Commagene, beſieged by Ventidius, v. 187.

Antiope the Amazon, given to Theſeus, i. 67.

Antiorus, the ſon of Lycurgus, i. 161.

Antipater defeated by the Greeks in Theſſaly, iv. 307. Impoſes hard conditions on the Athenians, 309. His anſwer to Phocion, *ib.* His teſtimony of Phocion, 312. His character and death, 311, 313. Demoſthenes, and others, put to death by his order, v. 65.

Antipater, ſon of Caſſander, kills his mother Theſſalonica, and expels his brother Alexander, iii. 6.

Antipater of Tarſus, iii. 89. His lectures in philoſophy, to whom dedicated, v. 7.

Antipater of Tyre, the ſtoic philoſopher, teaches Cato the Younger the ſtoic philoſophy, iv. 323.

Antiphanes, v. 49.

Antiphates, i. 287.

Antiphilus, an Anthenian general, iv. 306, 307.

Antipho, the Rhamnuſium, iii. 259. Accuſed by Demoſthenes and condemned, v. 53.

Antipho, his invective againſt Alcibiades, ii. 36.

Antiquity, fabulous, i. 48.

Antiſenatorian band, an abandoned ſet of men, a kind of guards to Sulpitius, iii 77.

Antiſthenes, a ſaying of his concerning the Thebans, i. 160. Another concerning Iſmenias, 348.

Antiſtia, married to Pompey, iv. 48. Divorced, 125.

Antiſtia, wife of Appius Claudius, and mother of Claudia, v. 4.

Antiſtius, the prætor, iv. 47. Gives his daughter to Pompey, *ib.* Loſes his life in eſpouſing his intereſt, 51.

Antiſtius Veter, prætor in Spain, iv. 224.

† *Antium*, ii. 112. v. 286.

Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony by Octavia, married to Druſus, v. 227.

Antonias, Cleopatra's admiral galley ſo called, v. 208.

Antonius, Lucius, rebels againſt Domitian, ii. 179.

Antonius, Caius, conſul with Cicero, v. 79. Marches

againſt

againſt Catiline, 83. Defeats and kills him, 88. Father of Mark Antony's firſt wife, 170.

Antonius, Publius, Cæſar accuſes him, iv. 223.

Antonius, Caius, brother of Mark Antony, defeated by Cicero's ſon, v. 290. Surrendered to Brutus, and kept cloſe priſoner, 291. Put to death after the preſcription of Cicero and Brutus Albinus, 292.

Antonius Creticus, father to Mark Antony, his character, v. 163.

Antonius Honoratus, v. 400.

Antony, Mark, the orator, diſcovered by the ſimplicity of a ſervant, iii. 87. Marius ſends a party to deſpatch him, *ib*. His eloquence diſarms the ſoldiers, *ib*. Killed by Annius, 88.

Antony, Mark, grandſon of Mark Antony the orator, and ſon of Antonius Creticus, v. 163. His mother Julia has Cornelius Lentulus for her ſecond huſband, *ib*. Antony is educated under her auſpices, *ib*. He conceives a ſtrong reſentment againſt Cicero, for his putting Lentulus to death, *ib*. Engaging in his perſon, but unfortunate in his connexions, 164. Forms a friendſhip firſt with Curio, and afterwards with Clodius, perſons of the moſt profligate character, *ib*. Runs deeply in debt, *ib*. During the troubles which Clodius had brought upon the ſtate, retires into Greece, *ib*. Employs himſelf there in military exerciſes and the ſtudy of eloquence, *ib*. Adopts the Aſiatic ſtyle. *ib*. Goes with Gabinius into Syria, with a command of cavalry, *ib*. In beſieging Ariſtobulus, is the firſt to ſcale the wall, *ib*. Takes Ariſtobulus and his ſon priſoners, *ib*. Gabinius and he reſtore Ptolemy to his kingdom, 165. Antony prevents Ptolemy from putting the citizens of Peluſium to death, *ib*. His humane care of the body of Archelaus, *ib*. His perſon deſcribed, *ib*. His free manner engaging to the ſoldiers, 166. His great liberality, *ib*. Through Curio's means is elected tribune of the people, and is very ſerviceable to Cæſar againſt Pompey, *ib*. After ſome equitable propoſals in behalf of Cæſar to the ſenate, he is commanded by Lentulus the conſul to leave the houſe, 167. Diſguiſes himſelf like a ſervant, and goes immediately to Cæſar, *ib*. Upon this Cæſar

enters Italy, *ib.* Leaves the command of the army in Italy to Antony, during his expedition to Spain, and at his return connives at his irregularities, 168. Cæſar, having paſſed the Ionian with a ſmall number of troops, ſends back his ſhips for more forces, *ib.* Antony beats off Libo, and carries a conſiderable reinforcement to Cæſar, *ib.* Antony diſtinguiſhes himſelf in every engagement, 169 Has the command of Cæſar's left wing in the battle of Pharſalia, *ib.* When Cæſar is appointed dictator, and goes upon the purſuit of Pompey, he ſends Antony to Roman in character of the general of the horſe, *ib.* Dolabella, one of the tribunes, propoſes a decree for aboliſhing debts, *ib.* Antony ſuſpects him of a criminal commerce with his wife, and oppoſes him, not only by advice of the ſenate, but from perſonal reſentment, *ib.* He diſmiſſes his wife, who was the daughter of Caius Antonius, *ib.* All ſober people are offended at his exceſſive irregularities, *ib.* & 170. Cæſar, to ſhew his diſlike to theſe proceedings, takes Lepidus, and not Antony, for his colleague in the conſulſhip, 170 Cæſar orders him to pay for Pompey's houſe, which he had. He marries Fulvia the widow of Clodius, a woman of a moſt ambitious ſpirit, *ib.* Cæſar, at his return from Spain, takes Antony for his colleague, 171. Is inclined to ſubſtitute Dolabella in his own room; but Antony, as augur, pretends that the omens are againſt it, *ib.* Antony, in the feaſt of the Lupercalia, attempts to put a diadem on the head of Cæſar, who was ſeated in a triumphal robe on the roſtrum, 172. Cæſar ſeems to decline it, and is applauded by the people, who can bear every thing of ſovereignty except the title of king, *ib.* The diadem is put upon one of Cæſar's ſtatues, but two of the tribunes take it off, *ib.* Cæſar turns thoſe tribunes out of office, *ib.* This circumſtance encourages Brutus and Caſſius in the conſpiracy, *ib.* Some propoſe that Antony ſhould be taken off with Cæſar, but Brutus objects, *ib.* Antony is amuſed without, while Cæſar is deſpatched in the ſenate houſe, 173. He abſconds in the habit of a ſlave, *ib.* Sends his ſon to the conſpirators in the

the capitol, as an hoſtage, *ib.* Propoſes an amneſty to the ſenate, *ib.* Ambition draws him from theſe moderate counſels, *ib.* In making Cæſar's funeral oration, he exaſperates the people againſt the conſpirators, *ib.* Brutus and his party leave the city, and Cæſar's friends join Antony, *ib.* Calphurnia, Cæſar's relict, entruſts him with her treaſure, *ib.* The advantage Antony makes of Cæſar's papers, *ib.* Octavius, the relation and heir of Cæſar, arrives at Rome from Apollonia, 174. As Cæſar's executor, he applies to Antony for the effects, and is refuſed, *ib.* Joins Cicero, and the reſt of Antony's enemies, obtains an intereſt in the ſenate, and aſſembles Cæſar's Veterans, *ib.* An accommodation between Octavius and Antony takes place, but is ſoon deſtroyed, *ib.* They both prepare for war, *ib.* Cicero perſaudes the ſenate to declare Antony a public enemy, and to commiſſion Hirtius and Panſa to drive him out of Italy, 175. The conſuls are ſlain near Modena, but Antony is defeated, *ib.* Antony and his troops are diſtreſſed by famine, *ib.* He is a pattern of fortitude, *ib.* Paſſes the Alps, and draws over the troops of Lepidus, but attempts nothing againſt his life or honour, *ib.* Munatius Plancus joins him, 176. He leaves a ſufficient force in Gaul, and returns to Italy with a great army, *ib.* Octavius finding Cicero reſolved to reſtore the commonwealth, abandons him, and comes to an accommodation with Antony, *ib.* They and Lepidus meet in a little river-iſland, and divide the empire of the world amongſt them, *ib.* They proſcribe no fewer than three hundred Romans, 177. Antony gives up his uncle Lucius Cæſar, and Octavius ſacrifices Cicero, 176. Octavius agrees to marry Claudia, the daughter of Fulvia, 177. Antony orders Cicero's head, and the hand with which he had written the Philippics, to be placed on the *roſtra*, *ib.* The mother of Antony ſaves Lucius Cæſar, *ib.* The triumvirate is extremely oppreſſive, *ib.* Antony diſgraces Pompey's houſe with the vileſt exceſſes, *ib.* Octavius inſiſts on a diviſion of the treaſure and the army, *ib.* They go againſt Brutus and Caſſius, and leave Lepidus governor of Rome,

Rome, 178. Octavius is defeated by Brutus in the first engagement, and escapes by flight, *ib*. Cassius is defeated by Antony, and puts an end to his life, *ib*. Brutus is beaten in a second battle, and slays himself, *ib*. The honour of this victory, too, falls to Antony, *ib*. Antony slays Hortensius on the tomb of his brother Caius, *ib*. Throws a purple robe over the body of Brutus, and orders him an honourable funeral, *ib*. Cæsar is conveyed to Rome, sick, *ib*. Antony raises contributions in Asia; having promised five thousand drachmas to each private man, *ib*. Returns to Greece, where his behaviour at first is very acceptable, 179. Passes again into Asia, where he lives in the most luxurious manner, *ib*. Is celebrated at Ephesus in the character of Bacchus, *ib*. Disgraces his jollity and freedom with the most savage cruelty and extortion, *ib*. His real character more developed, 180. Cleopatra comes into Cilicia to answer a charge laid against her, and the flexible Antony falls into her snares, 181. She sails along the Cydnus in the character of Venus, *ib*. Their mutual invitations, *ib*. Her address and versatility, 182. She sings admirably, and speaks most languages, *ib*. While Fulvia is supporting the interests of Antony in Rome, he is revelling with Cleopatra at Alexandria, *ib*. Antony's son makes a magnificent present to Philotas the physician, 183. Cleopatra attends him in his night rambles in the habit of a slave, *ib*. His fishing story, 184. He receives disagreeable news from different quarter: Fulvia and his brother Lucius, after they had opposed Cæsar some time, are obliged to quit Italy; the Parthians reduce great part of Asia, *ib*. He awakes from his intoxication, marches to Phœnicia, and from thence sails towards Italy, *ib*. Fulvia dies at Sicyon, 185. This event opens a way for reconciliation between him and Cæsar, *ib*. The triumvirate settle their respective claims and powers, *ib*. Cæsar gives his sister Octavia to Antony in marriage, *ib*. Sextus, the son of Pompey, having gained a considerable maritime power, is allowed to keep Sicily and Sardinia, 186. Sextus has an opportunity to destroy Antony

Antony and Cæſar, at an entertainment on board his galley, but forbears it, *ib.* Antony ſends Ventidius into Aſia againſt the Parthians, *ib.* Takes upon himſelf the office of high-prieſt to Cæſar the dictator, *ib.* The ſtar of Octavius's fortune ſuperior to that of Antony, *ib.* Antony leaves Italy, and takes Octavia with him into Greece, 187. Celebrates Gymnaſtic games at Athens, on news that Ventidius was ſucceſsful againſt the Parthians, *ib.* Ventidius engages Pacorus, ſon of the king of Parthia, in Syria, and kills him, *ib.* He brings Antiochus, the king of Commagene, to terms, *ib.* Goes to Rome, and triumphs over the Parthians, 188. Antony, as well as Octavius, more ſucceſsful by their lieutenants, than where they acted in perſon, *ib.* Upon ſome diſagreeable news concerning Cæſar's deſigns, Antony ſails with three hundred ſhips for Italy, *ib.* Octavia interpoſes, and reconciles them, *ib.* Cæſar goes to war with Pompey for the recovery of Sicily; and Antony, leaving his wife and children in the care of Cæſar, ſets out for Aſia. 189. On his arrival there, he ſends for Cleopatra, *ib.* He gives her ſeveral conſiderable provinces, 423. Gives the ſurname of the ſun and moon to the twins, he had by Cleopatra, *ib.* Phraates ſlays his father Orodes; upon which, many of the Parthian chiefs fly to Antony, 190. He gives Moneſes three cities, *ib.* Reviews his army in Armenia, which conſiſts of a hundred thouſand men, *ib.* His attachment to Cleopatra precipitates his meaſures, *ib.* He lays ſiege to Phraata without his battering engines, 191. Phraates falls upon Statianus, who was conducting the engines, kills ten thouſand of his men, and deſtroys the engines, *ib.* Artavaſdes, king of Armenia, withdraws in deſpair, *ib.* Antony attempts to bring the Parthians to a pitched battle, but does not ſucceed, 192. The Parthians gall the Romans in their return to their camp, *ib.* Antony finds that his troops had fled in his preſence from before Phraata, and puniſhes them with decimation, *ib.* Phraates pretends to come to terms with Antony, but intends all the time to haraſs him in his retreat, 193. Antony de-

ſigns

ſigns to take his route through an open country, but is adviſed, by a certain Mardian, to take the ſafer road of the mountains, *ib.* The Parthians make their appearance the third day, and attack the Romans, 194. Antony, after this, marches in ſo judicious a form, that the enemy can make little impreſſion, and think of retiring, *ib.* Flavius Gallus propoſes to perform ſome conſiderable exploit with a ſelect party; but drawing too far from the main body, is ſurrounded, *ib.* & 195. Sends for ſuccours, which are injudiciouſly ſent in ſmall detachments, 195. Antony himſelf, at laſt, beats the enemy off, *ib.* The Romans, in this action, have three thouſand ſlain, and five thouſand wounded, *ib.* The great affection of the troops for Antony, *ib.* His addreſs to the army on that occaſion, concluded with a prayer, that, if the gods had ſome ill fortune in reſerve, it might fall upon him, and not upon his men, 196. The Romans, when attacked again, aſſume the form of a pent h uſe, *ib.* Famine prevails among them, *ib.* They eat an herb which brings on madneſs and death, 197. Antony often cries out, "O the ten thouſand! *ib.*" Mithridates, couſin to Moneſes, comes in the night, and warns Antony not to deſcend into the plain, *ib.* & 198. The Parthians, contrary to cuſtom, purſue him in the night, 198. The Romans have to contend with thirſt, and with the Parthians, at the ſame time, *ib.* They come up to a river, whoſe water is acrimonious, and drink of it too freely, *ib.* The Mardian acquaints them, that there is another river at no great diſtance, whoſe water is ſweet and salubrious, *ib.* Mithridates comes again, and adviſes the Romans to haſten to that river, becauſe it would terminate the purſuit, 199. Antony accordingly moves on; but a ſtrange diſorder happens in his army, and his tent is plundered, *ib* The Romans paſs the laſt mentioned river in peace, 200. Six days after this, they reach the Araxes, and when they have paſſed it, kiſs the ground in Armenia, with great avidity, *ib.* The new plenty throws them into the dropſy and the cholic, *ib.* They were twenty-ſeven days in their return from Phraatæ, and had

had beaten the Parthians in eighteen engagements; but none of them were decisive, because Artavasdes had made off with the Armenian horse, *ib.* Antony does not chastise the Armenian at present, but seizes him afterwards, and leads him in triumph into Alexandria, 201. Antony, who had lost twenty thousand men already in his retreat, loses eight thousand more through the severity of the weather, in the remainder of his march, *ib.* Waits for Cleopatra at a fort between Berytus and Sidon, *ib.* The Parthians and the Medes quarrel about the Roman spoils, and the Mede offers his assistance to Antony, *ib.* Octavia expresses a desire to visit Antony, and Cæsar gives her his leave, in hopes that some event would lead to a quarrel, *ib.* She is commanded by Antony to stop at Athens, but sends, however, Niger to him, with an account of the many valuable presents she had brought him, 202. Cleopatra affects to be dying for the love of Antony, *ib.* He returns to Egypt, and puts off the Mede till summer, *ib.* Betrothes one of Cleopatra's sons to a daughter of the Mede, *ib.* Cæsar appears to be, and indeed the Romans in general are, offended at his neglect of Octavia, and his disposing of kingdoms in favour of the children of Cleopatra, 203. Cæsar accuses him in the senate, 204. Antony recriminates, *ib.* Cæsar replies, *ib.* Antony sends Canidius to the sea-coast with sixteen legions, *ib.* Goes to Ephesus, attended by Cleopatra, *ib.* Assembles a fleet of eight hundred ships, two hundred of which were supplied by Cleopatra, *ib.* Cleopatra, jealous of the mediation of Octavia, bribes Canidius to persuade Antony to permit her to attend him in the war, *ib.* They spend their time in all manner of revelry at Samos, 205. Visit Athens, where Cleopatra endeavours to outdo Octavia in her favours to the people, *ib.* He sends some of his people to turn Octavia out of his house at Rome, *ib.* Antony, instead of attacking Cæsar immediately, gives him time to prepare himself, 206. Titius and Plancus are ill used by Cleopatra, for opposing her stay in the army, and they go over to Cæsar, *ib.* Cæsar takes Antony's will from the

the veſtals, and reads it in the ſenate, *ib.* Antony's friends, and Geminius in particular, point out to him his true intereſt, but they are driven away by the creatures of Cleopatra, 207. Cæſar declares war againſt Cleopatra, *ib.* Prodigies announcing the event of the war, *ib.* & 208. An account of their reſpective forces, 208. Antony, notwithſtanding his ſtrength at land, is perſuaded by Cleopatra to decide the diſpute at ſea, *ib.* Circumſtances previous to the battle of Actium, 209. Dimitias Amyntas, and Deiotarus go over to Cæſar, *ib.* Canidius gives Antony ſalutary counſel; but the faſcinations of Cleopatra prevent his liſtening to it, 210. An old ſoldier remonſtrates againſt a ſea-fight, *ib.* Cæſar has omens of victory, 211. The battle deſcribed, *ib.* & 212. Cleopatra flies, before the battle is loſt, and Antony is infatuated enough to follow her, 212. He enters Cleopatra's galley, and ſits three days in ſombrous ſilence, *ib.* Has intelligence that his army is ſafe in Macedonia, but inſtead of going to it, ſends orders to Canidius to conduct it into Aſia, 213. Divides a ſhip-load of treaſure amongſt his friends, and diſmiſſes them, *ib.* The gallant reſiſtance which his fleet made after he deſerted it, *ib.* His land forces remain embodied ſeven days, and do not ſurrender to Cæſar, till their officers deſert them, 214. Cæſar relieves the cities of Greece, which had been much oppreſſed, *ib.* Antony lands in Lybia, and ſends Cleopatra from Paretonium into Egypt, *ib.* Retires into a melancholy deſert, with only two attendants, *ib.* The commander of his troops in Lybia revolts, and he attempts to kill himſelf, *ib.* Is prevented by his friends, and conveyed to Alexandria, *ib.* Finds Cleopatra engaged in an attempt to draw her ſhips over the Iſthmus into the Red-ſea, and with all her wealth and forces to ſeek ſome remote country, *ib.* But the firſt galleys that are carried over, are burnt by the Arabians of Petræa, 215. Antony takes to a kind of Timonian retirement near Pharos, *ib.* After he is informed that his army, and all his allies had deſerted him, he abandons his hopes and his cares together,

 and

and returns to Alexandria, 216. Cleopatra and he form the society of *the companions in death*, as they had before inſtituted that of the *inimitable livers*, *ib.* They paſs their time in mutual treats and diverſions, *ib.* Cleopatra makes experiment of ſeveral poiſons, and gives the preference to the aſp, *ib.* They ſend Euphronius, their children's tutor, on an embaſſy to Cæſar, *ib.* Cæſar encourages Cleopatra to hope every thing, provided that ſhe gave up Antony, and amuſes her with a pretence of love, 217. Antony cauſes Thyreus, Cæſar's freedman, to be whipped, *ib.* Cleopatra redoubles her attentions to Antony, *ib.* Cæſar renews the war, takes Peluſium, and advances to Alexandria, 218. Is apprehenſive that Cleopatra will deſtroy her treaſures, and ſends meſſengers to her continually, *ib.* Antony makes a briſk ſally, and repulſes the enemy, *ib.* Sends a challenge to Cæſar, which is as much diſregarded as one that he had ſent formerly, *ib.* A noiſe of departing Bacchanals preſages the fate of Antony, 219. Antony deſigns to attack Cæſar both by ſea and land; but the fleet and cavalry deſert him, *ib.* His infantry are routed, and he exclaims that Cleopatra has betrayed him, *ib.* The queen retires to her monument, and orders that Antony ſhould be informed ſhe is dead, *ib.* He commands his ſervant Eros to diſpatch him, but Eros deſpatches himſelf, 220. Plunges his ſword into his bowels, but the ſtroke does not prove mortal, *ib.* Cleopatra ſends for him, and ſhe and her women draw him up into the monument, *ib.* Their affecting meeting, *ib.* Antony dies, *ib.* Proculeius is ſent to her by Cæſar, and ſhe makes a requiſition of the kingdom for her children, 221. Proculeius forms a ſcheme to get into the monument, and ſucceeds, *ib.* & 222. Cleopatra attempts to ſtab herſelf, but is prevented, 222. Cæſar's entry into Alexandria, *ib.* Antyllus, ſon of Antony by Fulvia, is put to death, *ib.* Theodorus, who betrayed him, is crucified for theft, 223. Cæſario is likewiſe betrayed by his governor, and afterwards put to death, *ib.* Cleopatra is permitted to bury Antony, which ſhe does in a magnificent manner, *ib.* She reſolves to ſtarve herſelf, but is prevented, *ib.*

ib. Cæſar pays her a viſit, *ib.* She puts an inventory of her goods in his hands, 224. Dolabella informs her, that ſhe is to be ſent away with her children, 225. Her laſt oblations and ſpeech at Antony's tomb *ib.* A peaſant brings her an aſp in a baſket of figs *ib.* She dies, 226. The deſcendants of Antony come to be emperors, 228.

Antonius, Lucius, brother of Antony, created tribune, v. 174.

Antony, ſon of Antony by Fulvia, v. 227.

Antony, the firſt who lays violent hands on Sertorius, iii. 364.

Antyllius, the lictor, killed in the capitol, v. 31.

Antyllus, ſon of Antony by Fulvia, v. 216. Is put to death, 222.

Anytus, ſon of Anthemion, Alcibiades's frolic at his houſe, ii. 37. The firſt that bribed the judges at Athens, 89.

Apllius. See *Abillius.*

Apama, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Pharnabazus, v. 341.

Apama, daughter of Artabazus, iii. 366.

Apama, wife of Seleucus, v. 143.

Apelles, draws Alexander's picture, iv. 136. Does not ſucceed as to his complexion, *ib.* Surprized at Protogenes's painting, v. 134. Enters himſelf of the ſchool of Sicyon, v. 354.

Apelles, in the court of the younger Philip of Macedon, v. 385.

Apellicon, the Teian, his library carried by Sylla to Rome, iii. 151.

Apemantus; what is ſaid to Timon, and Timon's anſwer, v. 215.

† *Aperantians* and *Athamanians*, ii. 380.

Aphepſion, Archon at Athens, iii. 179.

† *Aphidnæ*. Theſeus ſends Helen thither, i. 73. Taken by Caſtor and Pollux, 74.

Aphidnus, a friend of Theſeus's, i. 73.

† *Aphytis*, a city of Thrace, iii. 110.

Apis, the ox worſhipped by the Ægyptians, iv. 427.

Apolia, daughter of Ageſilaus by Cleora, iv. 20.

Apollo Delphinius, i. 56.

Apollo, the laurelled, i. 285.

Apollo Iſmenius, iii. 120.

Apollo Lycius, iii. 38.

Apollo Pythius, iii. 142.

Apollo Tegyræus, ii. 211.

Apollo Thurius, iii. 142.

Apollo, his temples plundered by the pirates, iv. 66.

Apollo, the name of one of Lucullus's dining-rooms, iii. 243.

Apollocrates, the eldeſt ſon of Dionyſius, v. 257. Surrenders the caſtle of Syracuſe

Syracuſe to Dion, and goes off to his father, 266.
Apollodorus, the hiſtorian, i. 122.
Apollodorus, governor of Babylon, iv. 215.
Apollodorus, the Phalerean, an extravagant admirer of Socrates, iv. 358.
Apollodorus, the Sicilian, carries Cleopatra to Cæſar iv. 265.
Apollodorus, the Athenian, has orations written for him by Demoſthenes, v. 53.
† *Apollonia*, ii. 140. iii. 152. v. 286, 290.
Apollonides, ſent by Seleucus to Demetrius, v. 160.
Apollonides, the Stoic, is with Cato at Utica, iv. 375.
Apollonius Molo, teaches rhetoric at Rhodes, v. 72. Cæſar and Cicero his ſcholars, iv. 223. v. 72. His ſpeech to Cicero, *ib.*
Apollophanes of Cyzicus, iv. 12. Procures a conference between Pharnabazus and Ageſilaus, *ib.*
Apollothemis, the hiſtorian, i. 161.
Aponius, a noted informer, how put to death, v. 396.
Apophthegms. See *Sayings*.
Apothetæ, a deep pit into which they threw children at Sparta that they deemed not fit to be reared, i. 142.
Apparition ſeen by Brutus, v. 232, 298, 308.—— Seen by Dion, v. 232, 269.——Of Theſeus at the battle of Marathon, i. 77.
Apparitions at Chæronea, in conſequence of a murder, iii. 171.—Opinion of the Epicureans concerning them, v. 298, 299.
Applauſe, its different effects, ii. 80.
Appian Road. See *Ways*.
Appius, competitor for the cenſorſhip with Scipio Africanus, ii. 192.
Appius perſuades Pompey that Cæſar's army would revolt to him, iv. 103.
Appius, Marcus, v. 93.
Appius Claudius, prætor of Sicily, ii. 241.
Appius Claudius, his remonſtrance to the ſenate in the caſe of Coriolanus, ii. 94. His ſpeech againſt making peace with Pyrrhus, iii. 22.
Appius Claudius betrothes his daughter Claudia to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 3.
Appius Claudius, killed by Teleſinus, iii. 156.
Appius Clauſus, a Sabine, migrates with five thouſand families to Rome, and is made a ſenator, i. 260.
Appius Clodius, ſent by Lucullus to Tigranes, iii. 217.
Appius Varus, left governor in Lybia by Pompey, iv. 366.

† *Apsus*, river, ii. 367.
† *Aptera*, a city of Crete, iii. 37.
Apuleius, Lucius, his accusation against Camillus, i. 315.
† *Apulia*, ii. 257.
† *Aquæ Sextiæ*, iii. 60.
† *Aquilii* conspire in behalf of Tarquin against the commonwealth, i. 241. Their fate, 244.
Aquilius, Marcus, a vile saying of Cicero's of him, v. 93.
Aquilius, one of Metellus's lieutenants, beaten by Sertorius, iii. 351.
Aquinum, v. 419.
† *Arabs* draw Demetrius into the deserts, v. 122. He defeats them, and carries off seven hundred camels, *ib.* Alexander's expedition against them, iv. 161. Burn Cleopatra's galleys, v. 215.
† *Arabia Petræa*, iv. 84.
† *Arabians*, Nabathæan, v. 122.—Scenite, iii. 217.
Aracus, titular admiral of the Lacedæmonian fleet, iii. 96.
† *Arachosia*, iii. 388.
† *Arar*, river, iv. 237. 245.
Araterion, i. 76.
Aratium, v. 389.
Aratus, the son of Clinias, in danger of being slain, when Abanditas set himself up tyrant in Sicyon, v. 345. Aratus, who was then only seven years old, wanders about the city after the assassination of his father; enters the house of Soso, the sister of Abantidas, and sister-in-law to Clinias; and by her is preserved, till she can send him to Argos, *ib.* He is educated at Argos in a liberal manner, but in his youth distinguishes himself most in the Palæstra, *ib.* Abantidas being slain, his father Paseas sets himself up tyrant of Sicyon, 346. Paseas is slain by Nicocles, who assumes the same power, *ib.* Aratus undertakes the deliverance of Sicyon, *ib.* Though he is not yet quite twenty years old, Nicocles, the reigning tyrant, is afraid of him, *ib.* Aristomachus and Ecdelus join in the enterprize, 347. Aratus gets intelligence of a part of the wall that might be scaled, *ib.* Xenocles and others reconnoitre the wall for him, and confirm the intelligence; but add, that there were certain watchful dogs near the place, which would probably alarm the guard, *ib.* The manner in which he provided men, arms, and scaling ladders, 348. Sends a party before to the tower of Polygnotus, and a few others to confine the dogs, and the gardener that kept them, *ib.* Deceives the spies whom

whom Nicocles ſent to Argos, *ib.* Finds the dogs let looſe, but plants his ladders notwithſtanding, 349. His company is much alarmed at the watch which paſs by, *ib.* But not diſcovered either by theſe, or by the perſon who kept guard in the tower, *ib.* He comes ſuddenly, with a ſmall party, upon the tyrant's guards at the palace, and takes them all priſoners, 350. Calls together his friends in the town, *ib.* A herald, by his order, proclaims liberty to the citizens, *ib.* They ſet fire to the tyrant's palace, *ib.* Not a man loſt on either ſide, *ib.* The tyrant eſcapes by a ſubterranean paſſage, *ib.* Aratus recalls all that had been baniſhed by the tyrants, *ib.* Is laid under difficulties, on account of others being poſſeſſed of the property of the exiles, 351. Unites Sicyon to the Achæan league, *ib.* In what manner the Achæan league became ſo reſpectable and important, *ib.* The character of Aratus, 352. He ſerves in the Achæan cavalry, and diſtinguiſhes himſelf by ready obedience to his general, whoever he might happen to be, 353. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, makes him a preſent of twenty-five talents, and he lays out the whole for the advantage of his fellow citizens, *ib.* The exiles being clamorous for their property, he takes a voyage to Egypt to get money to ſatisfy all parties, *ib.* Encounters with great dangers in his paſſage, 354. Is well received by Ptolemy, on account of his ſupplying him with paintings, for which Sicyon was famous, *ib.* Aratus hated tyrants to ſuch a degree, that he could not be perſuaded to ſpare the picture of one, 355. Ptolemy gives him an hundred and fifty talents payable at ſeveral times, *ib.* By this money he reconciles the poor to the rich, and ſecures the commonwealth, *ib.* The exiles erect his ſtatue in braſs, 356. The inſcription upon it, *ib.* Antigonus endeavours to gain Aratus, or make Ptolemy ſuſpect him, *ib.* Aratus is choſen general of the league, and ravages the territories of Locris and Calydon, *ib.* Marches to the aſſiſtance of the Bœotians, againſt the Ætolians, but comes too late, 357. Is general again, and undertakes the celebrated enterprize of recovering the citadel of Corinth from the

the Macedonians, *ib.* For this purpoſe he forms, a connexion with certain Syrians, who had a brother a ſoldier in the garriſon, and having purloined the king of Macedon's treaſures, thereupon retired to Sicyon, 359. Erginus, one of the brothers, undertakes to conduct him to a part of the wall not above fifteen feet high, *ib.* Aratus promiſes them ſixty talents in caſe of ſucceſs, *ib.* His danger of being diſcovered, 360. He gets into Corinth by night, and advances towards the citadel, 361. The town is alarmed, and he proceeds up the rock notwithſtanding, *ib.* The moon is either bright, or overclouded, as his undertaking requires, *ib.* Archelaus, who commanded for Antigonus in the town, marches to attack Aratus's rear; but the three hundred, whom Aratus had left behind, fall upon Archalaus, and put him to flight, 362. Erginus comes to the three hundred, and conducts them up the rock, *ib.* The citadel is gained by Aratus, *ib.* The reſt of Aratus's forces arrive from Sicyon, and the Corinthians open their gates to them, *ib.* He perſuades the Corinthians to join the league, and delivers to them the keys of their city, 363. How he diſpoſes of the priſoners, *ib.* Perſæus, late governor of the citadel, eſcapes to Cenchreæ, *ib.* Aratus ſeizes the Heræum, and the harbour of Lechœum, *ib.* The Megarenſians revolt from Antigonus, 364. The Trœzenians and Epidaurians alſo join the Achæans, *ib.* Aratus over-runs Attica, and ravages the iſle of Salamis, *ib.* Sets the Athenian priſoners free without ranſom, and thereby ſows the ſeeds of defection from the Macedonians, *ib.* Brings Ptolemy into the Achæan league, by declaring him its protector, *ib.* Is choſen general every other year, *ib.* Attempts to reſcue Argos from the yoke of tyranny; but one of his aſſociates diſcovers the deſign to the tyrant Ariſtomachus, 365. Ariſtomachus is deſpatched ſoon after by one of his own ſervants, *ib.* Ariſtippus ſucceeds to the tyranny, and gets a fine laid upon the Achæans, for the late breach of the peace, *ib.* The miſerable life of a tyrant deſcribed in that of

of Ariſtippus, 366. Aratus makes ſeveral fruitleſs attempts upon Argos, *ib.* The Argives, for whoſe liberties he fights, give him no aſſiſtance, 367. He fights a pitched battle with Ariſtippus, and lets the victory ſlip out of his hands, *ib.* Adds Cleonæ to the Achæan league, *ib.* Celebrates the Nemean games at Cleonæ, *ib.* Takes thoſe who were going to Argos for the ſame purpoſe, and ſells them for ſlaves, 368. Draws Ariſtippus againſt Cleonæ by a ſtratagem, puts him to the route, and kills him in the purſuit, *ib.* This in good meaſure removes the imputation of cowardice, which ſome endeavoured to faſten upon him, *ib.* Agias and young Ariſtomachus enter Argos with the king of Macedon's troops, *ib.* Lyſiades ſets himſelf up tyrant in Megalopolis; but finding arbitrary power a burthen to himſelf, as well as to his people, lays it down, and joins his city to the Achæan league, 369. He is elected general, and, contrary to ſound policy, makes war upon the Lacedæmonians, *ib.* Quarrels with Aratus, and loſes his intereſt, *ib.* Aratus ſuffers the Ætolians to enter Peloponneſus, but falls upon them while they are plundering Pellene, diſlodges them, and kills a conſiderable number, 370, 371. Makes peace with them, 371. Makes ſeveral attempts upon the Piræus, and in one of them breaks his leg, 372. Is defeated by Bithys, Demetrius's general, *ib.* On the death of Demetrius, the Athenians call in Aratus to their aſſiſtance; and he prevails upon Diogenes, the Macedonian governor, to deliver up to them the Piræus, Munychia, Salamis, and Sunium, for a hundred and fifty talents, of which he furniſhes forty, *ib.* & 373. The Achæan league receives ſeveral very conſiderable ſtates into its community, 373. Amongſt theſe is Argos; Aratus having perſuaded its tyrant Ariſtomachus to quit the ſovereignty, and join the Achæans, *ib.* Ariſtomachus is choſen general of the league, and propoſes to carry his arms into Laconia, *ib.* Aratus oppoſes a war with Cleomenes, as impolitic, but at laſt conſents, 374. Cleomenes offers battle at Pallantium,

um, but Aratus prevents the offer from being accepted, *ib.* Lyſiades accuſes Aratus to the Achæans, *ib.* He is choſen prætor the next year notwithſtanding, *ibid.* Beaten by Cleomenes, *ib.* Collects his army, and ſurpriſes Mantinea, *ib.* Lyſiades, in another action, puts the right wing of the Lacedæmonians to flight; but going too far upon the purſuit, is entangled in an intricate piece of ground, and ſlain by Cleomenes, 375. The loſs of that brave man, and the defeat of the army, is imputed to Aratus's neglecting to ſupport him, *ib.* Aratus is ſometime conſidered in a diſgraceful light by the Achæans, *ib.* He redeems his credit a little, by beating Megiſtonus, father-in-law to Cleomenes, and taking him priſoner, *ib.* When it comes to his turn again, declines the command, on account of the growing power of Cleomenes, *ib.* The bad policy of Aratus, in calling in the Macedonians, inſtead of ſuffering Cleomenes to be appointed general of the league, 376. Cleomenes is exaſperated by fruitleſs negociations, and makes a ſtill greater progreſs, with his arms, 377. Aratus attempts to cut off the innovators in Corinth, and with difficulty eſcapes with his own life, 378. The Corinthians put their city into the hands of Cleomenes, and he ſhuts up the citadel with a wall of circumvallation, 379. Aratus applies to the Ætolians and Athenians for aſſiſtance, but without effect, *ib.* Cleomenes offers him a yearly penſion of twelve talents, on certain conditions, *ib.* Aratus's inſincere anſwer, *ib.* Cleomenes blocks up Sicyon, *ib.* Aratus eſcapes from thence with much difficulty to Ægium, and by a decree of council calls in Antigonus, and ſurrenders to him Acrocorinth, 380. Goes with the Achæan magiſtrates to meet Antigonus, *ib.* Antigonus's friendſhip for him, *ib.* & 381. Several actions under the walls of Corinth, 381. Argos revolts to the Macedonians, and Cleomenes retires to Mantinea, *ib.* Aratus ſubmits to many mortifying things, after Antigonus was become maſter of Acrocorinth, 382. Has the meanneſs to call Mantinea (after it was retaken

retaken) Antigonia, 383. Cleomenes being overthrown in the battle of Sellasia, retires to Egypt, *ib.* Antigonus returns to Macedonia, and sends Philip, whom he declared his successor, to Achaia, *ib.* After the death of Antigonus, the Ætolians attack Aratus, and defeat him, 384. He calls Philip to his assistance, 385. The inconsistency of Philip's behaviour to him, *ib.* Philip corrupts young Aratus's wife, 386. Aratus advises Philip not to seize the castle of Ithome, 387. Philip orders a dose of slow poison to be given him, 388. Aratus dies at Ægium, *ib.* Is buried at Sicyon, *ib.* The testimony which the oracle of Delphi paid to his virtue, 389. Divine honours paid him, *ib.* Philip gives young Aratus potions which deprive him of his reason, *ib.* The divine vengeance pursues Philip for his breach of hospitality, 390.

Aratus the younger, his bed dishonoured by Philip, v. 386. Has a poison given him by Philip which deprives him of his intellects, 389, 390.

† *Araxes*, river, iv. 77. v. 200.

Arbaces, how punished by Artaxerxes for desertion, v. 327.

Arbela, battle of, iv. 170.

† *Arbelis*, district of, iv. 80.

† *Arcadians*, acorn-eaters, why so called, ii. 79. Come into Italy with Evander, i. 105. Defeated by Archidamus, without the loss of one Spartan, iv. 36.

Arcadian year, i. 188.

Arcadius, said to be the person that killed Galba, v. 413.

Arcesilaus and Amphares betray Agis, iv. 395.

Arcesilaus, the academician, ii. 342. v. 347.

Archedamus, the Ætolian, ii. 177.

Archelaus, king of Sparta, i. 128.

Archelaus, one of Mithridate's generals, iii. 135, 139, 148. Afterwards in the service of the Romans, 201.

Archelaus, a merchant of Delium, iii. 148.

Archelaus, φυσικος, iii. 174.

Archelaus the poet, iii. 173.

Archelaus, an officer of Antigonus's, v. 362.

Archelaus, Antony's care of his dead body, v. 165.

Archeptolis, one of the sons of Themistocles, i. 302.

Archestratus, his saying concerning Alcibiades, ii. 49. At what time this poet lived, ii. 270.

Archestratus proposes a decree against Phocion, iv. 315.

Archias, one of the Theban tyrants, ii. 201. His ſaying, 205. Is killed, 206.

Archias, the Athenian high-prieſt, ii. 205

Archias, an Athenian, captain, ſurnamed Phugadotheras, v. 65.

Archibiades, an Athenian, affects the Spartan gravity, iv. 294. Reproved for inconſiſtency by Phocion, *ib*.

Archibius, his generous behaviour with reſpect to Cleopatra, after her death, v. 227.

Archidamia, what ſhe ſaid to the Lacedæmonian ſenate, iii. 34.

Archidamia, the grandmother of Agis, iv. 384. gives up her eſtate to the public, 386. Is murdered by order of Amphares, 397.

Archidamidas, a ſaying of his, i. 127.

Archidamus, king of Sparta, iv. 1. Endeavours to reconcile the Greeks to each other, i. 380. Marches into the territories of the Athenians, 384.—Son of Zeuxidamus, and father of Agis and Ageſilaus, iv. 1. Fined for marrying a little woman, 2. Other particulars, iii. 188.

Archidamus, ſon of Ageſilaus, iv. 27. Cleonymus is his favourite, *ib*. Intercedes for Sphodrias, *ib*. Defeats the Arcadians, 36. His valour, 38 Slain by the Meſſapians, 383.

Archidamus, ſon of Eudamidas, iv. 383.

Archidamus, brother of Agis, ſaves himſelf from Leonidas by a timely retreat, iv. 398. Is recalled by Cleomenes and murdered, 402.

Archidemus, ſent to perſuade Plato to return to Sicily, v. 242.

Archilochus, the gods do honour to his memory, i. 167. The character of his writings, iv. 325. Verſes of his, i. 50. v. 414.

Archimedes, why blamed by Plato, ii. 244. Invents ſeveral military machines at the requeſt of Hiero, *ib*. The power of his machines, 245. Defeats Marcellus, who calls him a Briareus, 246. Commits no account of his machines to writing, 247. So intent upon his ſtudies that he hears not the tumult when the town is taken, 251. How killed, *ib*. Regretted by Marcellus, *ib*. What the device on his tomb-ſtone was, 248.

Archippe, wife of Themiſtocles, i. 302.

Archippus the poet, ii. 35.

Archon, the title of the chief magiſtrate in Athens, i. 77. *n*.

Archons,

Archons, an account of their office, i. 220. *n.* ii. 269.
Archonides, ſent by, the Syracuſans to Dion, v. 260.
Archytas; the firſt inventor of mechanics, ii. 243.
Archytas, the Pythagorean, ſecurity for Plato's ſafety in Sicily, v. 242. Demands him of Dionyſius, 244.
Arciſſus, a Spartan officer, executed for ſurrendering the Cadmea, ii. 208.
Arcturus, his riſing attended with tempeſtuous weather, v. 248,
† *Ardea*, i. 326.
Areopagites, i. 221.
Areopagus, court of, eſtabliſhed by Solon, on a better footing, i. 220. Examines whether every man has a viſible livelihood, 225. Its power leſſened, 355, 358.
Aretæus, v. 253.
Arete, daughter of Dionyſius the elder by Ariſtomache, and wife of Dion, v. 234. Compelled to marry Timocrates, 244. Put to death by Icetes, v. 271.
† *Arethuſa*, i. 161. v. 190.
Areus, king of Sparta, iii. 32. Arrives ſeaſonably from Crete to the relief of Sparta againſt Pyrrhus, 36, 37. Cuts off a number of Pyrrhus's men in their march to Argos, 37. Aſſiſts the Argives, 39.
Argas, the name of a poet, and of a ſpecies of ſerpents, v. 44.
Argas, Demoſthenes, ſo called, v. 44.
Argileonis, mother of Braſidas, a ſaying of hers, i. 153.
† *Arginuſæ*, iii. 95. i. 389.
† *Argives*, their kings, i. 131. Invited by Alcibiades to join the Athenians, ii. 47. Celebrates the Nemean games, v. 368.
Argius, Galba's freedman, buries his maſter, v. 415.
Argo, the name of Jaſon's ſhip, i. 60.
† *Argos* and Meſſene; the cauſe of their ruin, i. 131.
Argos, Aratus delivers it from its tyrants, v. 373. Cleomenes makes himſelf maſter of it, iv. 413. Loſes it again, 416. Pyrrhus makes an attempt upon it, iii. 38.
Argyraſpides, or ſilver ſhields, commanded by Antigenes and Teutamus, iii. 384. Never defeated, 385. Their treachery to Eumenes, 386. Puniſhed by Antigonus, 388.
Ariadne falls in love with Theſeus, and gives him a clue to the Labyrinth, i. 59. Different accounts of her, 60. Has two ſons by Theſeus, 61. Is caſt upon the iſle of Cyprus, *ib.* Divine honours paid her there, *ib.* Two Ariadnes, *ib.*

Ariacus, a friend of Cyrus, brother to Artaxerxes, v. 324.
Ariamenes, Xerxes's brother and admiral, a very brave man, i. 284. Killed in the battle of Salamis, *ib.*
Ariamnes, an Arabian, sent by the Parthians to mislead Crassus, iii. 313. Cassius reproaches him with perfidy, 315.
Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, iii. 367. Taken prisoner by Perdiccas, 368.
Ariarathes, one of the sons of Mithridates, iii. 134. Poisoned by his father, iv. 81.
Ariaspes, one of the sons of Artaxerxes, his mildness and timidity, v. 343. Poisons himself, *ib.*
Aridæus, natural son of Philip of Macedon, iv. 143. By Philinna a courtezan, 219. Promising in his childhood, but hurt both in health and understanding by Olympias's potions, *ib.*
Arimanius, a Persian deity, i. 298. Supposed the author of evil, *ib. n.*
† *Ariminum*, taken by Cæsar, iv. 105, 251.
Arimnestus, general of the Platæans, his dream, ii. 284.
Arimnestus, a Spartan, kills Mardonius, ii. 293.
Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia, expelled by Mithridates, re-established by Sylla, iii. 126. 148. Sylla reconciles those two princes, 150.
Ariobarzanes re-established by Cicero, v. 101.
Ariomandes, son of Gobryas, a Persian general, iii. 183.
Ariovistus, king of the Germans, Cæsar's war with him, iv. 238.
Ariphron, and his brother Pericles, guardians to Alcibiades, ii. 34.
Aristænetus, general of the Achæans, ii. 354. 359.
Aristagoras, of Cyzicus, his dream, iii. 204.
Aristander of Telmessus, the diviner, interprets Philip's dream, iv. 134. His observation to Alexander concerning the sweating of Orpheus's statue, 148. Foretells the taking of Tyre, 162. Sacrifices to FEAR, 171. What he does to encourage Alexander's men, 173. Forewarns Alexander of an impending evil, 192. Endeavours to comfort him after he had killed Clitus, 194.
Aristeas, the Proconnesian, the story of his vanishing, i. 113.
Aristeas, a citizen of Argos, invites Pyrrhus thither, iii. 37. Opens one of the gates for him, 39.
Aristeria, or *Asteria* one of Cimon's mistresses, iii. 174.

Ariſtides, the ſon of Lyſimachus, of the tribe of Antiochus, and the ward of Alopece, ii. 269. Different accounts of his eſtate, *ib.* & 270. On what account appointed archon, 271. A favourer of ariſtocracy, *ib.* For that and other reaſons always oppoſed by Themiſtocles, *ib.* Their different diſpoſitions and characters, 272. The integrity, patriotiſm, and ſteadineſs of Ariſtides, 273. His ſpeech to the Athenians with reſpect to their wanting to be flattered in their degeneracy, 274. Datis arrives with Darius's fleet at Marathon, and ravages the neighbouring country, *ib.* Of the generals appointed to act againſt him, Miltiades was firſt in dignity, and Ariſtides next to him, *ib.* The latter gives up his turn in the command, and greatly ſtrengthens the hands of the former, 275. The battle of Marathon deſcribed, *ib.* While the Greeks march to defend Athens, Ariſtides is left at Marathon to guard the priſoners and ſpoils, *ib.* He acquits himſelf of that charge in the moſt upright manner, 276. But Callias and others enrich themſelves unknown to him, *ib.* Choſen archon, *ib.* Surnamed the juſt, 277. Baniſhed by the oſtraciſm, 278. Extraordinary inſtance of his moderation, *ib.* His prayer for the Athenians on going into exile, 279. Recalled, *ib.* For the good of the public, ſcruples not to join his enemy Themiſtocles, 280. The conſultations between him and Themiſtocles, during the war with Xerxes, *ib.* Takes the nephews of that prince priſoners, *ib.* Oppoſes the propoſal of Themiſtocles, 281. What he ordered the Spartan ambaſſadors to tell their maſters, 282. His order to the prieſts, *ib.* Has the chief command of the Athenians in the war with Mardonius, 283. Marches to Platæa, *ib.* Conſults the oracle of Apollo, and receives a perplexing anſwer, which is at laſt unriddled, 284. Puts an end to the diſpute between the Tegeatæ and the Athenians, about their poſt in the battle, by referring it to the allies, 285. His prudent behaviour on diſcovering a conſpiracy in the Athenian camp, 286. The Megarenſians being diſtreſſed by the Perſian cavalry, Ariſtides ſends a party

party of Athenians to their aſſiſtance, 287. Alexander, king of Macedon, comes in the night, and informs Ariſtides of the deſign of Mardonius to attack the Greeks the next day, 288. Ariſtides immediately acquaints Pauſanias, the commander in chief, with his intelligence, *ib.* Reproves the Athenians for finding fault with their being removed to the right wing, facing the Perſians, 289. Mardonius alters his diſpoſition to avoid fighting with the Athenians, 290. The day paſſes without a battle, *ib.* The Greeks make a movement, to gain a camp more advantageous for water, *ib.* Dangers from the ſeparation of the troops, and from waiting long for auſpicious tokens in the ſacrifices, 290, 291, 292. The Lacedæmonians make great havoc amongſt the Perſians, who behave with great gallantry, *ib.* Ariſtides haſtens to join the former, but is attacked by the way, by the Thebans and other Greeks, allies to the Perſians, 293. He defeats them, *ib.* Mardonius is ſlain by Arimneſtus a Spartan, *ib.* The Perſian camp is taken, and prodigious ſlaughter made, 294. What the loſs on both ſides was, *ib.* The Greeks rear an altar to liberty, 295. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians diſpute about the chief honour of the day, but compromiſe the matter by adjudging it to the Platæans, 296. The decree which Ariſtides propoſed in their favour to the general aſſembly to the Greeks, 297. Their annual proceſſion in memory of thoſe who died for liberty, *ib.* & 298. Ariſtides permits archons to be choſen out of the whole body of citizens, 298. The high teſtimony the Athenians gave to his virtue, in ordering Themiſtocles to communicate a certain project to him only, *ib.* Joined in commiſſion with Cimon in an expedition at ſea, 299. The juſtice and candour of theſe two generals draw the chief command of the allies from the Lacedæmonians to the Athenians, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians deſire that Ariſtides may regulate the quotas of all the ſtates of Greece, for the war with the barbarians, 300. He executes that commiſſion with his uſual integrity and ability, *ib.* What he ſaid to

Themiſtocles on the qualifications of a general, 301. Makes a difference between private and political juſtice, which has no foundation in fact, *ib.* Allows it to be unjuſt to bring the public treaſure of Greece from Delos to Athens, but at the ſame time ſays, it was expedient, *ib.* Though he made the public rich, himſelf continues poor, 302. Reckoned by Plato the greateſt and moſt illuſtrious man of his time, *ib.* His candid behaviour to Themiſtocles, *ib.* Various accounts of his death, 303. His monument at Phalerum erected at the public charge, *ib.* His ſon and daughters provided for by the public, *ib.* & 304.

Ariſtides the Locrian, ii. 123.

Ariſtides, ſon of Xenophilus, ii. 270.

Ariſtides, author of the Mileſiacs, iii. 329.

Ariſtion, tyrant of Athens, compels the city to oppoſe Sylla, iii. 135. His vile character, 137. Surrenders the citadel for want of water, 139. Poiſoned by Sylla's order, 149.

Ariſtippus of Argos invites Antigonus thither, iii. 37. Sets himſelf up tyrant there, v. 365. The miſerable life of a tyrant, 366. Killed in his flight, 368.

Ariſtippus the Cyrenian, what he ſaid of Dionyſius, v. 243. A jocular prediction of his, *ib.*

Ariſto the Chian, v. 49.

Ariſtobule, Themiſtocles builds a temple to Diana under that name. See *Diana*.

Ariſtobulus of Caſſandria, v. 61.

Ariſtobulus king of Judæa, taken priſoner by Pompey, iv. 83. Makes head againſt Gabinius and Antony, and is again amongſt the captives, v. 165.

Ariſtoclitus, the father of Lyſander, iii 91.

Ariſtocrates the hiſtorian, ii. 358.

Ariſtocrates, v. 53.

Ariſtocrates the rhetorician, attends Mark Antony in his Timonian retirement, v. 214.

Ariſtocritus ſent to Philip of Macedon by Pexodorus, iv 143.

Ariſtodemus, tyrant of Megalopolis, ii 342.

Ariſtodemus, ſon of Hercules, founder of the royal family at Sparta, iv. 20.

Ariſtodemus the Mileſian, ſent by Demetrius to the governor of Athens, v. 123. Sent by the ſame to Antigonus with the news of a victory, 129.

Ariſtodicus the Tanagrean aſſaſſinates Ephialtes, i. 360.
Ariſtogiton, the public informer, iv. 294.
Ariſtogiton, Demoſthenes makes an oration againſt him, v. 54.
Ariſtogiton's grand-daughter married at the public charge of the Athenians, ii. 304.
Ariſtomache, daughter of Hipparinus, married to Dionyſius the elder, v. 232. Her ſpeech to Dion on reſtoring him his wife Arete, 267. Put to death by order of Icetes, 271.
Ariſtomachus, an exile from Sicyon, joins Aratus in his enterprize for the deliverance of that city, v. 347.
Ariſtomachus, tyrant of Argos, v. 365. Slain by his ſervants, *ib.*
Ariſtomachus the younger reigns ſome time at Argos, v. 368. Quits the tyranny, joins the Achæan league, and is elected general, 373. Is put to death, 381. 382.
Ariſtomenes offers a hecatomb three ſeveral times for having as often killed a hundred Lacedemonians, i. 109. 110.
Ariſton defeats Menander and Euthydemus, iii. 277. his ſtratagem, *ib. n.*
Ariſton, commander of the Pæonians, his ſaying to Alexander, iv. 180.
Ariſton, the Philoſopher, v. 273.
Ariſton aſſiſts Piſiſtratus in forming his tyranny at Athens, i. 135.
Ariſtonicus, natural ſon of Eumenes, excites troubles in Aſia, ii. 387. His affairs ruined, v. 19.
Ariſtonicus, Mithridates's admiral, delivered up to Lucullus by his own people, iii. 206.
Ariſtonicus, of Marathon, v. 65.
Ariſtonous the muſician, iii. 108.
Ariſtophanes the comic poet, his ſaying of the Samians, i. 376. Of Alcibiades, ii. 48.
Ariſtophanus, one of Alexander's life-guards, iv. 193.
Ariſtophon, the painter, his drawing of Nemæa, ii. 49.
Ariſtophon the orator, iv. 291. When archon, v. 61.
Ariſtotle the Stagyrite, i. 49. 57. 66. His engaging manner, ii. 216. His writings but little known in the time of Sylla, iii. 151. Philip ſends for him to take the tuition of Alexander, iv. 140. His acroamatics and epoptics, *ib.* His metaphyſics, *ib.* What Cicero ſaid of his writings, v. 90.
Ariſtotle of Argos perſuades the Argives to quit Cleomenes's

menes's intereſt, iv. 416. A friend to Aratus, *ib.*
Ariſtotle the logician aſſiſts in killing the tyrant of Sicyon, v. 346.
Ariſtoxenus the muſician, his queſtion to Dionyſius concerning Plato, ii. 131.
Ariſtratus, tyrant of Sicyon, his picture excellently drawn by Melanthus, v. 354. Aratus deſired to ſpare it on that account, 355.
Arithmiades aſſiſts Lycurgus in forming the Lacedæmonian commonwealth, i. 128.
Arius the philoſopher honoured by Octavius Cæſar, v. 222.
† *Armenia*, v. 200.
Armenians, their cavalry, v. 200.
Armiluſtrium. i. 108.
Arnaces, a Perſian ſent by Themiſtocles to Xerxes, i. 286. ii. 281.
† *Arpinum* and its diſtrict, v. 76 iii. 45.
Arrenides, v. 63.
Arrius, *Quintus*, informs the ſenate of ſome particulars of Catiline's conſpiracy, v. 82.
Arron, a Tuſcan nobleman. See *Aruns*.
Arruntius commands the main body of Auguſtus's fleet at Actium, v. 212.
Arſaces, a common name of the kings of Parthia, iii. 310. *n.* iv. 124. *n.*
Arſaces Orodes, the firſt that ſends an embaſſy to the Romans, iii. 126. 310. Underſtands the Greek language, 330. Makes peace with Artavaſdes king of Armenia, and marries his ſon to that prince's ſiſter, 329. His ſecond ſon Phraates gives him aconite, and afterwards ſtrangles him, 331.
Arſames, natural ſon of Artaxerxes, his charactar, v. 343. Slain, 344.
Arſenal of Athens, iii. 139.
† *Arſian* grove, where the Tuſcan army was drawn up. i. 246.
† *Arſanias* river, iii. 231.
† *Arſis*, river, iv. 50.
Arſicas, at firſt the name of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.
Artabazus, a Perſian officer, ii. 294.
Artabazus, father of Barſine, iii. 366. iv. 157.
Artagerſes, general of the Caduſians, v. 323. Slain by Cyrus, 324.
Artaſyras, called *the king's eye*. v. 326. Brings Artaxerxes an account of Cyrus's death, *ib.*
Artavaſdes, king of Armenia, goes with ſix thouſand horſe in aid to Craſſus, iii. 311. His excellent advice to Craſſus in perſon, *ib.* Makes peace with Orodes, 329. Writes tragedies and other pieces in Greek, 330.
Artavaſdes, an ally to Antony,

tony, v. 190. Why he withdrew from the Roman camp, 191.

Artaxas the Armenian, iii. 231.

† *Artaxata*, built by the advice of Hannibal, iii. 231.

Artaxerxes, ſon of Xerxes, ſurnamed Longimanus, v. 316. His character, 318.

Artaxerxes II. ſurnamed Mnemon, v. 316. Son of Darius and Paryſatis the daughter of Artaxerxes Longimanus, *ib.* Has three brothers, Cyrus, Oſtanes, and Oxathres, *ib.* Of a mild diſpoſition, the very reverſe of his brother Cyrus, *ib.* Marries Statira, and with much difficulty keeps her, when the king had put her brother to death, and deſigned that ſhe ſhould ſhare his fate, *ib.* & 317. His mother has the greater affection for Cyrus, and is deſirous of raiſing him to the throne, 317. The pretence ſhe makes uſe of for that purpoſe, *ib.* Darius appoints his eldeſt ſon his ſucceſſor notwithſtanding, and changes his name from Arſaces to Artaxerxes, *ib.* Cyrus has the government or Lydia, and the command of the ſea-coaſt, *ib.* He reſolves to aſſaſſinate, Artaxerxes when that prince goes to Paſargardæ to be conſecrated king, *ib.* The ceremonies of the conſecration, *ib.* The conſpiracy is diſcovered to the king by Tiſſaphernes; but Cyrus eſcapes with impunity, through the interceſſion of the queen-mother, and continues to aſpire to the ſovereignity, *ib.* & 318. Cyrus inliſts foreign troops under various pretences, 318. Paryſatis always endeavours to exculpate him, *ib.* Artaxerxes of a dilatory turn of mind, *ib.* Other particulars of his character, *ib.* Some of his ſayings, 319. He admits his brother Oſtanes and Oxathres to his table, contrary to the cuſtom of Perſia, *ib.* The queen Statira behaves in a popular manner, *ib.* Cyrus has his partizans in Perſia, as well as in the maritime provinces, 320. The manner in which Cyrus wrote to the Lacedæmonians, *ib.* They order their general Clearchus to ſerve Cyrus in every thing, *ib.* He marches againſt the king with an hundred thouſand barbarians, and near thirteen thouſand Greeks, *ib.* Tiſſaphernes informs the king of the real de-

ſigns of Cyrus, *ib.* Statira reproaches Paryſatis with patronizing a rebel; and Paryſatis reſolves to deſtroy Statira, 321. Artaxerxes draws a vaſt trench along the plains, but Cyrus is ſuffered to paſs it, and to march almoſt to Babylon, *ib.* Tiribazus rouſes the king to action, *ib.* The king brings nine hundred thouſand men into the field, and draws them up judiciouſly, 322. The battle of Cunaxa, *ib.* Clearchus adviſes Cyrus to poſt himſelf behind the Lacedæmonians; Cyrus's generous anſwer, *ib.* Clearchus ruins the whole buſineſs, by refuſing to take poſt in the centre, oppoſite to the king, 323. Cyrus kills Artagerſes, general of the Caduſians, 324. Various accounts of the death of Cyrus, *ib.* & 324. and of his engagement with Artaxerxes, 325. The behaviour of Artaxerxes on the death of Cyrus, 326. He drinks ſome bad water with great avidity, *ib.* The right-hand and the head of Cyrus are cut off, 327. The king collects a conſiderable body of men, and returns to his camp, *ib.* Something of an analogy between the puniſhments the king inflicted, and the crime, *ib.* He is ambitious of having it paſs, that Cyrus fell by his hand, 328. The poor Carian, and Mithridates the Perſian, who are his competitors for that honour, come to a miſerable end, *ib.* Paryſatis indulges her vengeance upon them, and on the eunuch who cut off Cyrus's head and hand, *ib.* & 330. Mithridates ſuffers the cruel puniſhment of *the boat*, 329, 330. Artaxerxes, contrary to his promiſe, puts Clearchus and the other Grecian officers to death, 331. Paryſatis poiſons the queen Statira, 332. Artaxerxes puniſhes Gigis, who was an acceſſary to the murder, after the manner that poiſoners were puniſhed in Perſia; but only confines his mother to the city of Babylon, 333. The ten thouſand Greeks make good their retreat out of the heart of the enemy's country, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians attempt to deliver the Aſiatic Greeks from ſervitude, and fail in the two firſt expeditions; but ſucceed under Ageſilaus, *ib.* & 334. Artaxerxes, by his money, ſtirs up a Grecian war againſt Lacedæmon,

334. Agesilaus is called to the defence of his own country, *ib.* Artaxerxes gains the sea-fight near Cnidas, by Conon and Pharnabazus, *ib.* The peace of Antalcidas follows, which makes the Asiatic Greeks, and the islands reckoned among their dependencies, tributary to the Persians, 335. The king pays great attention to Antalcidas; but after the Spartans had lost the battle of Leuctra, treats him with contempt, *ib.* Pelopidas keeps up his dignity at the Persian court, while Ismenias dishonours his commission, 336. The king makes Timagoras the Athenian rich presents, and he is afterwards capitally condemned by the Athenians for receiving them, *ib.* Parysatis is recalled by the king, *ib.* At her instigation he puts Tissaphernes to death, *ib.* She cherishes his passion for his own daughter Atossa, 337. He marries Atossa, and also another of his own daughters named Amestris, *ib.* Sends Pharnabazus and Iphicrates against the Athenians; but the expedition miscarries by the difference between the generals, *ib.* Marches in person against the Cadusians, *ib.* His numerous army is greatly distressed for want of provisions, *ib.* Tiribazus extricates them from the difficulty by a stratagem, *ib.* Artaxerxes shews himself very patient of fatigue, 338. On his arrival in his own dominions permits his troops to fell the trees of his parks for fuel, *ib.* Thinks himself despised by his grandees for his ill success in the expedition, and becomes cruel and sanguinary, 339. His sons make parties for the crown, *ib.* The equitable part of his subjects favour Darius the oldest son; but Ochus hopes to gain the crown, through the interest of Atossa, *ib.* Artaxerxes declares Darius his successor, *ib.* The heir apparent, according to custom, being to be granted his first request, he asks for Aspasia, late the concubine of Cyrus, *ib.* The king gives her, but soon after takes her away, and consecrates her to Diana Anitis, 340. Darius is highly offended at the affront, *ib.* Tirabazus, whom the king had disappointed of one of the princesses, excites Darius to conspire against his father

father, 341. Artaxerxes receives intelligence, that the conſpirators deſigned to enter his chamber in the night, and kill him in his bed, 342. The prudent method he took to be convinced of the truth, and for his own ſafety, *ib.* Tiribazus falls, fighting in his own defence, *ib.* Darius it tried for the conſpiracy, condemned, and put to death, *ib.* & 343. Ochus finds means to take off his elder legitimate brother Ariaſpes, and his natural brother Arſames, 343. Artaxerxes dies, at the age of ninety-four, having reigned ſixty years, 344. Ochus reigns in a ſanguinary manner, *ib.*

Artemidorus, a Greek, his ſervices to Lucullus, iii. 210.

Artemidorus the Cnidian, gives Cæſar an account in writing of the conſpiracy againſt him, iv. 280.

Artemiſia, queen of Halicarnaſſus, takes up the body of Ariamenes, brother to Xerxes, i. 284.

† *Artemiſium*, battles of, ii. 34.

Artemiſius, month of, iv. 149.

Artemius, of Colophon, what Alexander ſaid to him, iv. 193.

Artemon, engineer to Pericles, why called *Periphoretus*, i. 377.

Arthmius of Zela, declared infamous for attempting to corrupt the Greeks with Perſian gold, i. 274.

Artorius adviſes Octavianus to quit the camp, v. 302.

Arts compared to the ſenſes. v. 117.

† *Arverni* and Carnutes people of Gaul, iv. 245. Vercingetorix their chief defeated by Cæſar, 246.

Aruns, ſon of Tarquin, fights Brutus, and both fall in the combat, i. 246.

Aruns, ſon, of Porſena, i. 257,

Aruns perſuades the Gauls to migrate into Italy, i. 318.

Arybas, ſon of Alcetas, and father of Æacides, iii. 1.

Arymbas, brother of Olympias, iv. 134.

As, a ſmall coin, i. 316.

Aſbolomenoi, who, iii. 171.

Aſcanius, ſon of Æneas, i. 79.

Aſcalis, king of Mauritania, expelled, iii. 345. Aſſiſted by the Cilician pirates, *ib.*

Aſclepiades brings the firſt account of Alexander's death to Athens, iv. 304.

† *Aſculum*, battle of, iii. 25.

Aſdrubal and Hamilcar, Carthaginian generals, ſent into Sicily, ii. 141.

Ασγανδης or, Afgandeles, a Perfian word, iv. 153. *n.*
† *Afia*, oppreffed by Sylla, iii. 150. Mithridates's maffacre of Romans there, iii. *ib.*
Afia, youngeft daughter of Themiftocles, i. 302.
Afiaticus, one of Galba's freedmen, v. 407.
Afiatic ftyle, v. 164.
Afinaria, a feaft of the Syracufans, iii. 286.
† *Afinarus*, river, iii. 285.
Afinius Pollio, his account of the battle of Pharfalia, iv. 119. Attends Cæfar in Africa, 268. A friend of Cæfar, 364.
Afinius, a friend of Antony, v. 169.
† *Afopia*, diftrict of, i. 208.
Afopus, Sinope his daughter, iii. 220.
Afp, its bite occafions an eafy death, v. 216.
Afpafia, Pericles accufed of making war on the Samians at her inftigation, i. 373. A native of Miletus, *ib.* Skilled in rhetoric, *ib.* Socrates one of her vifitors, 374. Pericles marries her, and has a fon by her, *ib.* She is accufed of impiety, and of being procurefs to Pericles, and with difficulty faved by that great man, 383.
Afpafia of Phocæa, concubine to Cyrus, i. 375. Her name originally Milto, *ib.* Made prieftefs to Diana Anitis, v. 340.
Afpetos, Achilles fo called in Epirus, iii. 1.
Afphalius, a name expreffive of one of the attributes of Neptune. *See* Neptune.
Afpis, the citadel of Argos, iii. 39. iv. 413.
Afs, kicks a lion to death, iv. 216.
† *Affus*, river, iii. 141.
Afteropus, the firft that raifed the power of the ephori, iv. 406.
Aftyochus, the double part he acts between Phrynichus and Alcibiades, ii. 60.
Aftyphilus, the Pofidonian, interprets Cimon's dream, iii. 191.
† *Affyrians*, iii. 223.
Afylæus, his temple made a place of refuge by Romulus and Remus, i. 87.
Artargatis, a Syrian goddefs, the treafures of her temple, iii. 309. *n.*
Ateius, his imprecations, as tribune, againft Craffus, iii. 308.
Atellius advifes Brutus not to give Auguftus battle, v. 300.
† *Athamania*, iv. 112.
Athenæum, a temple of Minerva, near Belbina, iv. 401.
† *Athenians*, pay tribute to Minos, i. 58. Apply themfelves at a late period

riod to navigation, 59. Celebrate the Oſchophoria in Plutarch's time, 63. Divided into three claſſes by Theſeus, 66. Rebel againſt Theſeus living, 74. Pay divine honours to Theſeus after his death, 77. Commanded by the oracle to bring his bones to Athens, *ib.* Make a law againſt mentioning the recovering of Salamis, 207. Solon gets that law repealed by ſtratagem, 208. Allow Piſiſtratus a guard, 235. Their victory at Salamis, 285. They reject an advantageous propoſal, (the burning of the fleet of the allies) becauſe it is unjuſt, 290. Under Pericles they beat the Lacedæmonians, 372. Six hundred of them colonize Sinope, 371. Some of them branded in the forehead by the Samians, 376. Forbid the Magarenſians their ports and all their territories, 381. Their ſmall number after the plague, 389. Their war with Samos, 376. Beaten by Lyſander, iii. 99. Under thirty tyrants 104. Delivered from their yoke, 110. Recover the Cadmea for the Thebans, iv. 26. The care they took of their poor, ii. 304. Their humanity, *ib.* The three things they taught men the uſe of, iii. 181. Jealous of men of parts, 256. Their eagerneſs for the Sicilian expedition, and great deſigns in conſequence of it, ii. 50. Their armies and generals ruined in Sicily, iii. 283, 286. Some of their men ſaved for repeating a few verſes from Euripides, 287. They declare war againſt Philip of Macedon, iv. 298. Receive a Macedonian garriſon into Munychia, 309 Their ſervility to Antigonus and Demetrius, v. 124. 125. Their ingratitude to Demetrius, 142. 156.

† *Athens* rebuilt by Themiſtocles, after it was burnt by Xerxes, i. 289. Beautified by Pericles, 363. The plague there, 386. The famine, iii. 137. v. 145. Beſieged and taken by Sylla, iii. 135, 138. Its good men the beſt, and its bad men the worſt in the world, v. 271. Taken by Lyſander, ii. 74. iii. 103.

Athenodorus the actor, fined for being abſent on the feſtival of Bacchus, iv. 167. Victorious in Alexander's exhibitions, *ib.*

Athenodorus the Imbrian, releaſed by Alexander, at the requeſt of Phocion, iv. 301.

Athenodorus the ſtoic philoſopher, brought by Cato to Rome, iv. 327.

Athenophanes, one of Alexander's ſervants, iv. 176.

Atheiſt, Theodorus called one, iv. 319.

† *Atheſis*, river, iii. 64.

Athletæ, their diſcipline inconſiſtent with that of ſoldiers, ii. 344. Their voracious appetite, v. 346.

Athletic exerciſes, not admired by Philopœmen, ii. 344. Nor by Alexander the Great, iv. 137.

† *Athos*, mount, iv. 215.

Atlantic iſland, a work of Solon's left unfiniſhed, i. 235. Plato attempts the ſame, but does not finiſh it, 236.

† *Atlantic* iſlands, iii. 344.

† *Atlantic* ocean, iii. 344.

Atlas, iv. 388.

Atoſſa, daughter, and at the ſame time wife to Artaxerxes, v. 337. Favours Ochus, 343.

Atreus, v. 73.

† *Atropatene*, v. 191.

† *Attalia*, iv. 123.

Attalus, king, aſſiſts Flaminius in his operations in Greece, ii. 370. Dies, *ib.*

Attalus, uncle to Cleopatra, wife of Philip of Macedon, iv. 142.

Attalus Philometer, leaves his kingdom to the people of Rome, v. 12. *n.* Amuſes himſelf with planting poiſonous herbs, 132.

Attia, mother of Auguſtus, v. 108, 185.

Attica, the people of it collected into one city by Theſeus, i. 65. Oil the principal commodity, 227.

Attellius, v. 300.

Attilia, daughter of Soranus, and wife of Cato the younger, iv. 325. Is divorced, 339.

Attilius Vergilio, gives the ſignal for killing Galba, v. 412.

Attis, two of that name, iii. 337.

Attius Tullus, v. 69.

Atys, i. 166.

Avarice, its effects, iv. 117. iii. 212.

† *Aventine*, Mount, i. 108, 184.

† *Aufidus*, river, ii. 17.

Aufidius, a flatterer of Sylla, iii. 158.

Augurs, their ceremonies, i. 171. Their power, ii. 156. *n.*

Auguries, See omens.

Auguſtus Cæſar, Antony at firſt deſpiſes his youth, v. 174. He collects Cæſar's veterans, 108. Aſſociates with Cicero, *ib.* 175, 287. Forms the triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, 176, 291. Agrees to a liſt of two hundred proſcriptions, 292. Marries Clau-

dia the daughter of Fulvia, 177. Defeated by Brutus at Philippi, 178. But Antony is victorious, *ib.* and the western provinces are aſſigned Auguſtus as his ſhare, 185. His anſwer to Antony's complaints, 204. Declares war againſt Cleopatra, 207. Commands the right ſquadron againſt Antony at Actium, 211. In conſequence of an omen erects the ſtatues of a man and his aſs, *ib.* Enters Alexandria, 222. Endeavours to ſave Cleopatra for his triumph, 224. But is at laſt obliged to carry only her effigy, 227. Buries her magnificently with Antony, *ib.* His arrival at Rome upon the death of Julius Cæſar, 287. Is choſen conſul at the age of twenty, 291. Proſecutes Brutus and Caſſius for the murder of Cæſar, *ib.* Muſters his army, 300. Is conveyed out of the camp, 302. His fleet beaten by that of Brutus, 307.

Auguſt, month of, ſo called from him, i. 189.

† *Aulis*, iv. 6. ii. 215.

Aulus Gabinius, a friend of Pompey, iv. 347.

Aulus Pompeius, tribune of the people, his ſudden death, iii. 59, 60.

Aura, ſervant-maid to Pompia Cæſar's wife. See *Abra*.

Aurelia, Cæſar's mother, v. 94. iv. 226, 228.

Aurelius, Caius, a Roman knight, reconciles Pompey and Craſſus, iv. 65.

Aurelius, Quintus, proſcribed by Sylla for the ſake of his Alban villa, iii. 159.

Autarctus, brother-in-law to Xerxes, has three children, ſacrificed in a barbarous and ſuperſtitious manner by the Greeks, i. 283.

Autocthones, why the firſt inhabitants of Attica called themſelves ſo, i. 48. *n.*

Autoleon, king of Pæonia, gives his daughter to Pyrrhus, iii. 9.

Autolycus the wreſtler, affronts Callibius, iii. 104. For which the thirty tyrants deſtroy him, *ib.*

Autolycus, founder of Sinope, iii. 220.

† *Auximun*, iv. 49.

Axiochus, father of Aſpaſia, i. 373.

Axius, or rather *Accius*, ſuppoſed to have a criminal commerce with the wife of Craſſus, v. 91.

† *Axius*, river, v. 152.

Axones, tables on which Solon wrote his laws, i. 228.

B

BABYCE, i. 130. ii. 212.

† *Babylon*, the ſoil about

it bituminous and hot, the climate alfo very hot, iv. 177.
† *Babylonian* fea, iii. 224.
Bacchiadæ, who had long governed in Corinth, when they retired from thence to Lacedæmon, feemed defpicable to the Spartans on account of their being fhaved, iii. 91.
Bacchides, the eunuch, employed by Mithridates to kill his wives and fifters, iii. 213.
Bacchus, wafhed when an infant in the fountain of Ciffufa, iii. 118.
Bacchus, the feaft of *Ofcophoria*, or the carrying of boughs, inftituted by Thefeus in honour of Bacchus and Ariadne, i. 63, 64.
Bacchus, furnamed *Omeftes*, or the Devourer, i. 283. Statue of Bacchus carried in proceffion to Eleufis, ii. 71. Called *Evius* and *Thriambus*, 255. Avenger of Thebes, the place of his nativity, iv. 147. Son of the *Bona Dea*, 228. Antony imitates him, v. 180. Nicias manumits a flave for perfonating him, iii. 252.
Bacchylides, verfes of his on peace, i. 191.
Bactrian, cavalry, iv. 172.
Bæbius, Marcus, i. 193.
† *Bætis*, river, ii. 316.
Bagoas, his houfe given to Parmenio, iv. 181.
Bagoas wins the prize in a public exhibition, iv. 210.
Balbus, *Cornelius*. See *Cornelius*.
Balinus, iv. 190.
† *Baliffus*, a fmall river, iii. 316. *Balifte* of Archimedes, ii. 245.
Ballot, the Spartans chofe members into their focieties of repaft by it, i. 137.
Ballots on fome occafions taken from the altar, i. 383.
Balte, the nymph, faid to be mother of Epimenides, i. 212.
Band, facred band of Thebans, iv. 142. ii. 212.
Bandius, ii. 239.
* *Bantia*, city of, ii. 262.
Barathrum, ii. 272.
Barber, Cæfar's, difcovers a plot againft him at Alexandria, iv. 265.
Barber's fhop at Athens, the firft news of the defeat in Sicily told there, and near being fatal to the poor barber, iii. 288.
Barca, the Carthaginian, tells Hannibal he knew not how to make ufe of a victory, ii. 20.
Bardyæans, a band of ruffians kept by Marius as his guards, iii. 88. By whom deftroyed, *ib.*
Bardyllis, king of Illyria, iii. 9.
Barley, given to the Roman foldiers

soldiers who misbehaved, instead of wheat, ii. 259.
Barrels, in which the vestal virgins kept their most sacred utensils, i. 324.
Barsine, daughter of Artabazus, widow of Memnon, and mistress to Alexander, has a son by Alexander, named Hercules, iii. 366. iv. 157.
Barsine, sister to the former, given to Eumenes, iii. 366.
Basilica Porcia, built by Cato the elder, ii. 325.
Basilica, built by Paulus near the *Forum*, iv. 248. v. 412.
Basillus, Lucius, an officer of Sylla's, iii. 133.
Bastards, not obliged to maintain their fathers, i. 225.
Bastards, and persons of the half-blood, could not perform their exercises in the Gymnasium at Athens with the true-born Athenians, i. 267. Law against them at Athens, 389.
Bastard son of Pericles registered by his father's name as legitimate, because he had lost his other children, i. 389. That son afterwards condemned to die, *ib.*
† *Bastarnæ*, a warlike nation, auxiliaries to Perseus, ii. 162. Every horseman had a foot soldier by him, 164. Perseus, by his avarice, loses their assistance, 165.
Batabaces, priest of Cybele, what he foretels the Romans, iii. 59.
Batalus, Demosthenes so called, v. 43.
Batalus, a poet and musician of that name, v. 43.
† *Batavians*, their cavalry the best in Germany, v. 426.
Bachelors, laws against them, i. 140. Perfectly ridiculous beings in Sparta, *ib.*
Bathing, how practised amongst the Romans. See *Decency*.
Bathycles, a sculptor, i. 201.
Bato of Sinope, iv. 393.
Battle, of the Romans and Sabines, i. 99, & *seq.* Of Marathon, ii. 275. Of Leuctra, iv. 31. ii. 216. Of Platæa, 293, 294. Of Mantinea, ii. 351, 352. iv. 38. Of Ipsus, iii. 4. v. 141. Of Salamis, i. 284, & *seq.* Of Allia. 321. Of Chæronea, iii. 146. iv. 18, 19. v. 57. Of Coronea, i. 370. Of Pharsalia, iv. 116, 119, 262. Of Granicus, 149, 150. Of Issus, 156. Of Arbela, 172, 175. Of Alexander with Porus, 203. Of Philippi, v. 302, 304. Of Actium, v. 411, 412. Of Bedriacum, 426. Of Crimesus,

Crimesus, ii. 142, 143. Of Cunaxa, v. 321, 322. Of Cannæ, ii. 18, 19. Of Artemisium, 34. Of Orchomenus, iii. 147. Of Sucro, 357. iv. 60. Of Munda, 271. Of Sellasia, ii. 346. v. 423. Of Trebia, ii. 3. Of Tegyræ, 212. Of Thrasymenus, 4. Of Tanagra, iii. 189. Of Timoleon with the Carthaginians, ii. 143. Of Pyrrhus with the Romans, iii. 19, 20, 25, 26, 29. with the barbarians, called Mamertines, 28. with Pantauchus, 8. In Argos, 39—41. Of Philopœmen with Machanidas, ii. 352. with Dinocrates, 360. with Nabis, 356. Of Archidamus with the Arcadians, commonly called *the tearless battle*, iv. 36. Of Porsena with the Romans, i. 255. Of Quintius with the Macedonians, near the Apsus, ii. 368. Of the Romans with Philip at Cynoscephalæ, 371. Of Sortorius with Memmius, Pompey's lieutenant, iii. 358. Of Sylla with Telesinus and Lamponius, 155. with Marius the younger, *ib.* Of Marius with the Ambrones, 61. with the Teutones, 62, 63. with the Cimbri, 67, 68. Of Crassus with the Parthians, 317, 321. Of Antony with the Parthians, v. 200. Of Lucullus with Tigranes, iii. 227. Of Nicias with the Syracusans, 282, 283.

Beards, why Alexander ordered those of the Macedonians to be shaved, i. 50.

Beasts, three most mischievous ones, v. 64.

† *Bedriacum*, v. 423.

Bees, stocks of them, by Solon's law at what distance to be placed by the Athenians from their neighbour's, i. 227. Bred from dead oxen, iv. 432. Omens from swarms of bees. See *Omens* and *Prodigies.*

† *Bedriacum*, iv. 423.

Beetles bred from dead asses, iv. 432.

Belæus provides a ship for Marius in his distress, iii. 82.

† *Belgæ* conquered by Cæsar, iv. 239.

Belitaras, said to have provided the poison for Statira, wife of Artaxerxes, v. 332.

Bellinus, the prætor, seized by pirates, iv. 67.

Bellona, iii. 132, 153.

Beluris, secretary to Artaxerxes Mnemon, delivers him a letter from Timagoras, v. 336.

Belus, his temple, iv. 153.

Berenice, wife of Ptolemy, gives Antigone, her daughter

daughter by a former husband, to Pyrrhus, iii. 4.
Berenice, one of the wives of Mithridates, iii. 213. Takes poison, but not enough to despatch her, and afterwards is strangled, 214.
† *Berenicis*, a city built by Pyrrhus, iii. 6.
† *Berœa*, iv. 109, iii. 11.
† *Berytus*, v. 201.
Bessus, his treason against Darius, iv. 184. and punishment, 186.
Bestia, an officer who commanded in Africa; in Marius's account, a man of good family, but without capacity for war, iii. 51.
Bestia, tribune of the people, v. 89.
Bias, i. 204.
Bibulus, Calpurnius, Cæsar's colleague in the consulship, iv. 91, 92. 232, 233.
Bibulus, Cato's son-in-law, iv. 340.
Bibulus, son of Bibulus and Porcia, v. 281.
Bion, i. 68.
Billius, Caius, v. 18.
Bircenna, daughter of Bardyllis, king of Illyria, and wife of Pyrrhus, iii. 9.
† *Bisaltæ* in Thrace colonized by the Athenians, i. 361.
† *Bisanthe*, ii. 73.
Bithys, Demetrius's general, beats Aratus, v. 372.
† *Bithynia*, iii. 138. ii. 66. v. 148.
Biton and Cleobis, preferred in point of happiness, by Solon, to Crœsus, i. 332.
Blood, that of a bull accounted poisonous, i. 302.
Blossius, the philosopher, v. 7, 16. Resolutely declares to the patricians, that he would have done whatever Tiberius ordered him, v. 18. Kills himself, 19.
Boat, a dreadful kind of punishment among the Persians, v. 329, 330.
Bocchoris, his verdict called in question by Lamia, v. 139.
Bocchus, king of Upper Numidia, or Mauritania, Jugurtha's father-in-law, betrays him to Sylla, iii. 51, 52. Presents Sylla with magnificent figures, representing that piece of history, 75, 126. Revives the quarrel between Marius and Sylla, 75, 126.
Bocchus, king of Libya, in Antony's army, v. 208.
Boëdromia, an Athenian feast, i. 69.
Boëdromion, month of, i. 69. iv. 170, 309.
† *Bœotia*, Lysander's expedition against it, iii. 118. Epaminondas calls

calls its fields the orcheſtra of Mars, ii. 253.
Bœotians have the ſole right of ſacrificing at Aulis, and therefore inſult Ageſilaus for attempting it, iv. 6.
Boiorix, king of the Cimbri, iii. 67.
† *Bolæ*, ii. 102.
† *Bollæ*, ii. 102.
† *Bombyce*, v. 190.
Bona, the goddeſs ſo called, iv. 228. v. 85.
† *Bononia*, v. 110.
† *Boſphorus*, Cimmerian, i. 69. iii. 134.
† *Bottiæans*, a people of Thrace, i. 57.
Bottomry, ii. 328.
Boucation, one of the Theban months, ii. 218.
Brachyllas, a Theban, friend to Philip of Macedon, ii. 369.
Braſidas, oppoſed the peace of Greece for the ſake of diſplaying his own bravery, iii. 261. Slain in the battle near Amphipolis, *ib.*
† *Brauron*, a borough of Attica, i. 209.
Brennus, king of the Gauls, his bold anſwer to the Roman ambaſſadors, i. 318, 319. He marches to Rome, 319. Defeats the Romans, 321. This event little known in Greece, 325. He beſieges the capitol, 326. Agrees to march off for a ſtipulated ſum, but adds his ſword to the weights, 331. He withdraws his troops on the approach of Camillus, 332.
Briareus, Archimedes compared to him, ii. 246.
Bribery, at Rome, ii. 89. iv. 88, 99. *n.* When it began at Athens, ii. 89.
Bridge over the Rhine built by Cæſar in ten days, iv. 242.
Sublician or wooden bridge at Rome, eſteemed ſacred, i. 175. When built, *ib.*
Briges, ſervants and ſutlers, that attended Brutus's army, v. 305.
† *Britain*, Cæſar's two expeditions into it, iv. 243. The exiſtence of ſuch an iſland doubted amongſt the Romans, *ib.*
† *Brixillum*, v. 420.
Broth, the black broth of the Lacedæmonians, i. 137. What a Spartan cook ſaid, gave it its chief reliſh, *ib.*
Brothers, union a rare thing among them, ii. 158.
† *Brunduſium*, iv. 107, 255.
Brutian delivers Tarentum to Fabius, ii. 25, 26.
† *Brutii*, iv. 363.
Brutius Sura, deputy governor of Macedonia, drives Archelaus out of Greece, iii. 135.
Brutus, Lucius Junius, puts on

on the appearance of an ideot, i. 238. *n.* Expels the Tarquins, v. 272. Condemns his own ſons, and attends the execution, i. 243. His death, 246. How repreſented in his ſtatue, *ib. n.* v. 272.

Brutus, Junius, the firſt tribune of the people, ii. 82.

Brutus, the prætor, ſent by the ſenate to Sylla, iii. 132.

Brutus, one of Carbo's generals, iv. 49.

Brutus, the father of Marcus Brutus, defends Mutina againſt Pompey, but at laſt ſurrenders it, and Pompey, by a breach of faith, puts him to death, iv. 58.

Brutus, Albinus, in the conſpiracy againſt Cæſar, iv. 279. Laughs at Augury, and draws Cæſar out on the ides of March, 280. Is proſcribed and put to death, v. 292.

Brutus, Marcus, his great anceſtor was Junius Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, v. 272. Happily formed to virtue by nature, and has all the advantages of cultivation, *ib.* His mother Servilia was deſcended from Servilius Ahala, who ſtabbed Spurius Melius, for aſpiring to the monarchy, and ſiſter to Cato the philoſopher, *ib.* He marries Porcia the daughter of Cato, 273. Acquainted with the doctrines of all the philoſophers; but the platoniſts and ancient academy ſtood higheſt in his eſteem, *ib.* Antiochus of Aſcalon his favourite; whoſe brother Ariſton he entertained in his own houſe, *ib.* Empylus, the orator, alſo lived with Brutus, *ib.* Brutus ſpeaks with great ability in Latin, both in the field, and at the bar, *ib.* In Greek he affects the laconic way, *ib.* Inſtances of that laconic turn in his epiſtles, *ib.* Accompanies Cato to Cyprus in his expedition againſt Ptolemy, 274. Diſpoſes of that prince's effects, and carries the treaſure to Rome, *ib.* Out of principle, joins Pompey againſt Cæſar, though Pompey had put his father to death, *ib.* Acts ſome time as lieutenant to Seſtius, who was governor of Sicily, but goes volunteer to Macedonia, before the battle of Pharſalia, *ib.* Employs the hours that he could ſpare from the duties of the camp, in literary attentions, *ib.* Cæſar had a high eſteem for him, having ſome reaſon to believe that he was his ſon, 275. After the battle of Pharſalia,

Pharſalia, Brutus eſcapes to Lariſſa, and from thence writes to Cæſar, who ſends for him, and entertains him amongſt his friends, 275. He reconciles Cæſar to his friend Caſſius, 276. Some account of the charactar of Brutus, *ib.* Cæſar, previouſly to his expedition into Africa, appoints him governor of Ciſalpine Gaul, *ib.* Diſſention between Brutus and Caſſius, though Caſſius had married his ſiſter Junia, 277. Brutus gains a more honourable prætorſhip than Caſſius, *ib.* Caſſius is offended, and repreſents Cæſar to Brutus as a tyrant, *ib.* Cæſar has his ſuſpicions, yet truſts to the honour of Brutus, *ib.* Sayings of Cæſar concerning him, *ib.* Brutus hated the imperial power, and Caſſius hated the emperor, 278. Brutus is animated to take off Cæſar, by private intimations and anonymous letters, *ib.* Caſſius informs Brutus, that the friends of Cæſar intended to move that he ſhould be declared king, 279. What Brutus ſaid upon it, *ib.* He viſits Q. Ligarius, who offers to join in the deſign againſt Cæſar, *ib.* They take in others of their friends, but except Cicero on account of his timidity, 280. The great ſecreſy with which the deſign was conducted, *ib.* Brutus becomes penſive and full of anxiety, *ib.* The greatneſs of Porcia's conduct on that occaſion, 281. Her addreſs to Brutus, *ib.* The ſenate aſſemble on the ides of March in Pompey's baſilica, the day that Brutus and his aſſociates had pitched upon for the execution of their purpoſe, *ib.* He takes a dagger with him; a circumſtance known only to his wife, 282. The great firmneſs of the conſpirators on that occaſion, *ib.* Cæſar delays his coming, *ib.* Ambiguous expreſſions to ſome of the friends of liberty, which make them think their ſecret is diſcovered, *ib.* The agonies of Porcia, 283. Popilius Læna addreſſes Cæſar, and the conſpirators are afraid that he is opening their deſign, *ib.* The conſpirators get cloſe about Cæſar's chair, under pretence of preſenting a ſuit to him, *ib.* The proceſs of their great undertaking, 284. Cæſar is ſlain, *ib.* Brutus, in attempting to have his ſhare in the ſacrifice, is wounded in the hand, *ib.*

Propoſes

Propoſes to make a ſpeech, but the ſenators fly, *ib*. Prevents the taking off Mark Antony, contrary to the opinion of his aſſociates, *ib*. He and his party betake themſelves to the capitol, *ib*. Thy proclaim liberty to the people, as they paſs, 285. After the firſt alarm is over, the ſenators and the people go in a body to the conſpirators in the capitol, *ib*. Brutus's ſpeech is well received, and he and his party come down into the forum, *ib*. Brutus is heard there with reverence; but Cinna attempting to accuſe Cæſar, is loaded with the moſt opprobious language, *ib*. The conſpirators retire once more into the capitol, *ib*. The ſenate aſſemble the day following, and an amneſty is decreed, *ib*. Antony ſends his ſon to the capitol as a hoſtage, *ib*. Brutus and his aſſociates come down, and there is an appearance of a general reconciliation, *ib*. Antony has the thanks of the ſenate for preventing a civil war, and the principal of the conſpirators have provinces aſſigned them, *ib*. Brutus commits a ſecond and greater error, in permitting Antony to publiſh Cæſar's will, and to give him a public funeral, 286. The people ſnatch brands from the pile, and run to fire the houſes of the conſpirators, *ib*. Cinna the poet is miſtaken for Cinna the conſpirator, and torn in pieces by the mob, *ib*. Brutus and his party retire to Antium; but the ſhews with which he was to entertain the people, as prætor, are exhibited with great magnificence, 287. Octavius comes to Rome, aſſumes the name of Cæſar, and greatly ingratiates himſelf with the people, by paying them the money that was left them by his uncle, as well as recommends himſelf to Cæſar's veterans by his liberality, *ib*. Cicero joins him, *ib*. Brutus's ſpirited letters to Cicero on that junction, 288. Brutus reſolves to leave Italy, *ib*. The affecting circumſtances of Porcia's parting with him at Elea, *ib*. He ſails from Elea to Athens, 289. He attends the lectures of the philoſophers there; but privately prepares for war, *ib*. Sends Heroſtratus into Macedonia, while he ſecures the young Romans that were in Athens, and amongſt the

the reſt the ſon of Cicero, *ib.* Goes to Caryſtus, a city of Eubœa, where a friend of his was arrived from Aſia with ſome ſhips laden with money, *ib.* Lets fall an ominous expreſſion at an entertainment on his birth-day, *ib.* Antiſtius gives him five hundred thouſand drachmas of the money he was carrying to Italy, *ib.* He collects forces, *ib.* At Demetrias, ſeizes the arms which Julius Cæſar intended for the Parthian war, *ib.* Macedonia is delivered up to him by Hortenſius the prætor, *ib.* He makes a forced march to Dyrrhachium, in order to reach it before Caius, the brother of Mark Antony, and is ſeized with the diſorder called Bulimia, 290. Makes himſelf maſter of Dyrrhachium, Apollonia and Buthrotus, and the troops that held thoſe cities, *ib.* Takes Caius, the brother of Antony, priſoner, *ib.* Young Cæſar drives Antony out of Italy, ſolicits the conſulſhip at an improper age, and keeps an unneceſſary army in pay, 291. Cæſar finding the ſenate inclined to favour Brutus, reconciles himſelf to Antony, and obtains the conſulſhip by force, *ib.* He is no ſooner conſul than he orders a proceſs againſt Brutus and his accomplices for murdering the firſt magiſtrate of Rome, *ib.* The triumvirate divide the provinces amongſt them, and ſettle a liſt of two hundred proſcriptions, 292. Brutus and Caſſius meet at Smyrna, *ib.* Their forces very reſpectable, *ib.* Their different diſpoſitions and view, 293. Brutus deſires Caſſius to let him have part of his treaſure, and with much difficulty obtains a third, 294. Caſſius behaves with great ſeverity on the taking of Rhodes, *ib.* The Lycians oppoſe Brutus, and he lays ſiege to the city of Xanthus, *ib.* His operations againſt the Xanthians, and the paſſionate deſire that people had of death, *ib.* Brutus weeps at the affecting circumſtances in which a Xanthian woman was found, 295. Proclaims a reward to any ſoldier who could ſave a Xanthian, *ib.* Brings the Patareans and others to ſurrender, by diſmiſſing ſome women without ranſom, and other inſtances of juſtice and moderation, *ib.* Raiſes only a hundred and fifty talents in Lycia, while Caſſius amaſſes eight thouſand at Rhodes,

295.

295. Theodotus, who advised the murder of Pompey the Great, falls into the hands of Brutus, and is put to death, 296. Brutus and Caſſius meet at Sardis, and fall into debates and mutual accuſations, *ib*. Favonius puts an end to thoſe diſputes by an act of cynical freedom, 297. Caſſius blames Brutus for diſgracing Lucius Pella, on account of his embezzling the public money, and Brutus puts him in mind of the ides of March, *ib*. A little before they left Aſia, Brutus has an extraordinary apparition, 298. Caſſius, who was an Epicurean, diſputes the reality of apparitions, *ib*. Omen of their defeat at Philippi, 299. Brutus comes upon Norbanus near Symbolum, and muſt have deſtroyed his whole army, had not Antony with incredible celerity marched to his relief, *ib*. Cæſar, who had been kept behind by ſickneſs, joins Antony, *ib*. Circumſtances previous to the battle of Philippi, 300. Caſſius inclined to protract the war, but over-ruled by Brutus, *ib*. Caſſius aſks Brutus, what his reſolution is concerning flight and death, 301. Brutus's anſwer, 301. The battle deſcribed, 302, 303. Brutus is victorious in the right wing, and Caſſius defeated in the left, 303. The want of their knowing in time the circumſtances of each other, proves the ruin of both, *ib*. Caſſius, in conſequence of an unfortunate miſtake, orders his freedman Pindarus to deſpatch him, 304. Brutus laments over Caſſius, and calls him the laſt of Romans, *ib*. Encourages Caſſius's troops, 305. The enemy's loſs greatly exceeds his, *ib*. Demetrius, a ſervant of Caſſius, goes over to Antony, with his maſter's robe and ſword, *ib*. The reaſon why Brutus reſolves to avoid another battle, *ib*. A blemiſh in the character of Brutus, that he promiſes his troops, in caſe of victory, the plunder of the cities of Lacedæmon and Theſſalonica, 306. The affairs of Cæſar and Antony in an indifferent poſture, 307. An unfortunate circumſtance to Brutus, that he does not get intelligence of the victory gained by his fleet, *ib*. The ſpectre appears to him again, 308. Omens announce his fall, *ib*. Brutus

routs the enemy's left wing; but his own left wing, at the ſame time, is defeated, and he is ſurrounded, 308. The valour and glorious death of Marcus, the ſon of Cato, 309. Lucilius paſſes himſelf for Brutus, and is taken priſoner, *ib.* Brutus, attended by a few of his officers and friends, ſtops under the cavity of a large rock, 310. Appeals to Heaven, *ib.* Sighs deeply at the mention of Flavius and Labeo, *ib.* Statilius undertakes to make his way through the enemy, to ſee whether the camp of Brutus was ſafe, *ib.* Holds up a torch, being the ſignal he had promiſed, but ſlain in his return, *ib.* Brutus deſires ſeveral of his friends to aſſiſt in deſpatching him, and is refuſed, 311. His laſt addreſs to his friends, *ib.* He falls upon his ſword, his friends behave with great honour, *ib.* His wife Porcia, being prevented from any other kind of death, takes burning coals in her mouth, and dies, 312. He receives an honourable interment from his enemy Antony, 315. What paſſed between Octavius and the Milaneſe, with regard to the ſtatue of Brutus, 315.

Bubulci, numbered by Plutarch among the Roman ſurnames, i. 249.

† *Bucephalia*, iv. 204.

Bucephalus, Alexander's celebrated horſe, how managed by him and obtained, iv. 139. His age, 204.

Bulimia, a diſtemper in which perſons are extremely hungry, v. 290.

Bull of Marathon, overcome by Theſeus, and ſacrificed to Apollo Delphinius, i. 56.

Bull and wolf in braſs at Argos, emblematical, iii. 40.

Bull of braſs, upon which the Cimbrians laid their hands in the ſolemnity of an oath, iii. 65.

Bull ſacrificed to the river Euphrates, by Lucullus, iii. 222.

Bulla, a Roman ornament for children, i. 103.

Burials, in what manner regulated by Lycurgus, i. 154, 155.

Buried alive, two Greeks and two Gauls, by the Romans, in compliance with the Sibyline prophecies, ii. 232.

Buſkin, Theramenes ſo called for his verſatility, iii. 252.

Buſiris, king of Ægypt, ſacrificed by Hercules, i. 54.

Butas, Cato's freedman, iv. 378.
Butas the poet, i. 105.
Butes, general of the Persians, being besieged by Cimon, burns himself, iii. 177.
† *Buthrotus*, v. 290.
† *Byzantium*, recovered by Alcibiades, ii. 68. Saved by Phocion, iv. 297.

C.

CABIRI, country of Cabiri, ii. 209.
Cabiri, the *dii magni*, or Samothracian gods, iii. 207, 209, *n.* ii. 179, *n.* 265. Their temple plundered by Pirates, iv. 66.
Caddos, what, i. 137.
† *Cadmea*, the citadel of Thebes, so called, iv. 25. Most unjustly surprised by Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, *ib.*
Cadmia, sister of Neoptolemus, iii. 5.
Cadmus, ii. 142.
Caduceus, Mercury's rod, carried by heralds, v. 33. *n.*
† *Cadusians*, v. 323, 337.
Cæcias, the north wind so called, iii. 354.
Cæcilia, mother of Lucullus, iii. 193.
Cæcilia Metella, daughter of Metellus the chief pontiff, wife of Sylla, iii. 129. and mother to Æmilia by Scaurus her former husband, 160. Dies, 162.
Cæcilius Metellus, son of Metellus Numidicus, iii. 46. Dedicates the picture of Flora in the temple of Castor and Pollux, iv. 46. Desired by the army to take the command in Rome against Marius and Cinna, but refuses, iii. 85.
Cæcilius, the rhetorician, v. 42.
Cæcilius, an emancipated slave, v. 75.
Cæcilius, or rather Cælius, the ædile, applies to Cicero, when governor of Cilicia, for panthers, v. 101. Cicero's answer, *ib.*
Cælia, see *Cœlia*.
Cælibacy. See *Bachelors*.
† *Cæninenses*, beaten by Romulus, i. 96.
† *Cænon*, iv. 81.
Cæphisias, a musician, iii. 9.
Cæpio, defeated by the Teutones and Ambrones, iii. 339.
Cæpio, marries Pompey's daughter, who had been contracted to Faustus the son of Sylla, iv. 91.
Cæpio, half-brother to Cato the younger, much beloved by him, iv. 323. His death, 328.
Cæsar, Caius Julius, Sylla endeavours to bring him to

to repudiate Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, and being unable to effect it, confiscates her dowry, iv. 220. Marius, by marrying Julia, Cæsar's aunt, had a family connexion with him, *ib.* Cæsar loses the priesthood through Sylla's means, *ib.* Sylla says, that in Cæsar were many Marii, *ib.* Cæsar conceals himself, *ib.* Sylla's blood-hounds fall in with him, 221. He bribes one Cornelius to let him go, *ib.* Repairs to Nicomedes in Bithynia, *ib.* Reimbarks, and is taken by pirates, *ib.* In what manner he lived while amongst the pirates, *ib.* Pays his ransom, mans some vessels, takes those pirates, and crucifies them, *ib.* Studies under Apollonius Molo, at Rhodes, 222. Has great powers as an orator, *ib.* Accuses Dolabella and Publius Antonius, *ib.* & 223. Gains a considerable interest by defending persons impeached, and a still greater by his condescension, and the generous manner in which he lives, 223. Persons in power disregard him at first, imagining he must soon exhaust his estate, *ib.* Cicero seems to have been the first who discovered in him deep and dangerous designs, *ib.* He obtains a tribuneship in the army, before his competitor Popilius, *ib.* Pronounces the funeral oration of his aunt Julia, and has the hardiness to bring forth the images of Marius, *ib.* & 224. Pronounces a funeral panygyric for his own wife, which (as she was a young woman) was contrary to custom, 224. Goes out quæstor into Spain with Antistius Vetus, *ib.* Takes Pompeia to his third wife, *ib.* A thousand three hundred talents in debt before he got any public employment, *ib.* Exhibits three hundred and twenty pair of gladiators, when ædile, *ib.* Revives the faction of Marius, and restores his images, 225. Catulus impeaches him for this, *ib.* The senate gives it for him, *ib.* Metellus, the chief pontiff, dies, and Cæsar stands for that high office against Isauricus and Catulus, *ib.* Catulus offers him large sums, on condition that he will drop his pretensions, but he rejects them, 226. His saying to his mother on

on that occasion, *ib.* Piso and Catulus blame Cicero for sparing Cæsar in the time of Catiline's conspiracy, *ib.* The speech which Cæsar made in the senate at that time, for a lighter punishment than death, *ib.* Cato and Catulus carry it against him, 227. In danger of being killed on that occasion, as he goes out of the senate-house, *ib.* During his prætorship, while the women are celebrating the mysteries of the *bona dea* in his house, Clodius concerts an intrigue with Pompeia, 228. Clodius is detected, 229. Cæsar divorces Pompeia, *ib.* His celebrated saying thereupon, *ib.* Clodius is accused of impiety, but the influence of the people saves him, *ib.* Cæsar has the government of the farther Spain after his prætorship, *ib.* Crassus engages for him for debts of eight hundred and thirty talents, before he can leave Rome, 230. Another saying of his, on passing through a village on the Alps, *ib.* His concern on reading the history of Alexander the Great, *ib.* He reduces some of the nations of Spain, and penetrates to the ocean, 231. His civil government satisfactory to the Spaniards, though he fills his own coffers, *ib.* At his return drops his triumph, because his application for that and the consulate at the same time was not consistent, *ib.* Reconciles Pompey and Crassus, *ib.* Cato alone foresees the bad consequence of that union, 232. Cæsar is appointed consul with Calpurnius Bibulus, *ib.* Procures decrees for a division of lands and distribution of corn, *ib.* Gives his daughter Julia to Pompey, *ib.* Marries Calpurnia the daughter of Piso, and procures the consulship for Piso for the year ensuing, *ib.* Bibulus, finding his opposition fruitless, and his life often in danger, attends the public assemblies no more, 233. Pompey fills the forum with armed men, and Cæsar has the government of Gaul decreed him for five years, *ib.* Cæsar leads Cato towards prison, but does not commit him, *ib.* His question to Considius, and that senator's answer, *ib.* He gets Clodius elected tribune of the people, *ib.* Is the greatest general

ral and conqueror the Romans ever had, 234. Inſtances of the valour of his ſoldiers, *ib.* & 235. The great example he ſet them in that reſpect, *ib.* Has the falling ſickneſs firſt at Corduba, 236. His indefatigable powers, *ib.* An excellent horſeman, *ib.* Not difficult in his diet, *ib.* Defeats the Helvetii and Tigurini, who had burnt their own towns, and deſigned to penetrate into Italy, 237. Obliges them to ſettle again in the countries they had quitted, *ib.* His war in defence of the Ædui, againſt Arioviſtus king of the Germans, 238, 239. He puts his army in winter quarters in the country of the Sequani, and repairs to Gaul on this ſide the Po, 239. Great numbers come to him from Rome, and he carries on a variety of ſtate intrigues, *ib.* The Belgæ revolt, and he ſoon reduces them, *ib.* Marches againſt the Nervii, who attack him ſuddenly, and at firſt gain conſiderable advantage, 240. His own valour, and that of the tenth legion, reſtores the action, and he deſtroys almoſt all their troops, *ib.* The ſenate order a thankſgiving for fifteen days, on account of this victory, 240. He croſſes the Alps again, and ſtrengthens his intereſt by bribery, 241. Pompey and Craſſus with a multitude of other ſenators, wait on him at Lucca, *ib.* It is agreed that they ſhall be conſuls the year enſuing, and to get Cæſar's government prolonged for five years more, *ib.* The Uſipetes and the Tenchteri, two German nations, renew the war, *ib.* Cæſar kills four hundred thouſand of them, 242. The Sicambri harbour the few that eſcaped, and this affords him a pretence to enter Germany, *ib.* He throws a bridge over the Rhine, *ib.* The Suevi and the Sicambri retire into their foreſts, *ib.* Cæſar, after having laid waſte the country with fire, returns to Gaul, 243. His two expeditions into Britain, *ib.* He receives news of Julia's death, *ib.* The people bury her in the Campus Martius, *ib.* He ſeparates his legions for the convenience of winter-quarters, *ib.* The Gauls, under the conduct of Ambiorix, fall upon them, and cut off ſome

of his lieutenants, 244. He gets intelligence of this, on the road to Italy, and hastens back to the relief of Quintus Cicero, *ib.* The Gauls march against him, and he defeats them by stratagem, *ib.* Pompey lends him two legions, in the room of those he had lost, *ib* The Gauls revolt again, and, under the conduct of Vercingetorix, begin hostilities, in the midst of a severe winter, 245. He defeats them with his usual good fortune, 246. The remainder of their army retires into Alesia, *ib.* He besieges them there, *ib.* A prodigious army comes to raise the siege, but he puts it to the route, *ib.* & 247. The besieged surrender, and Vercingetorix puts himself in the hands of the conqueror, 247. The death of Crassus opens the way to the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, *ib.* The corrupt state of Rome at that time, makes it unfit to subsist any longer as a commonwealth, 248. Pompey is declared sole consul, and has his governments of Spain and Africa continued to him, *ib.* Cæsar applies for another consulship, and for the continuation of his commission in Gaul, *ib.* The consuls behave to his agents with rancour, and even disfranchise the colony of Novocomum, which he had lately planted, *ib.* After the consulship of Marcellus, Cæsar gains the new consul Paulus, and the tribune Curio, by money, *ib.* Sends back the two legions which Pompey had lent him, 249. These troops give it out that Cæsar's whole army was ready to come over to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey opposes his enemy only with speeches and decrees, *ib.* Cæsar's requisitions have a great appearance of justice; but Scipio and Lentulus carry it against him in the senate, *ib.* & 250. Cicero almost brings matters to a compromise, 250. But Lentulus, in the rage of party, drives out the tribunes Antony and Curio, and they fly to Cæsar in the habit of slaves, *ib.* Cæsar is perplexed in his deliberations on the banks of the Rubicon, 251. He passes it, *ib.* Takes Ariminum, *ib.* Rome, and the rest of Italy, are in great consternation, 252. Favonius bids

bids Pompey ſtamp with his foot, and bring his legions out of the earth, *ib.* Pompey leaves Rome, and orders the ſenate and every friend to liberty to follow him, *ib.* Labienus goes over to Pompey, 253. Cæſar takes Domitius in Corfinium, who, though pardoned by Cæſar, ſoon revolts again to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey retires to Brunduſium, and from thence to Dyrrhachium, *ib.* Cæſar having reduced all Italy in ſixty days, repairs to Rome, *ib.* Takes money out of the public treaſury, notwithſtanding the oppoſition from Metellus, 254. Marches into Spain, reduces Pompey's army there, and incorporates it with his own, *ib.* Returns to Rome, and is declared dictator by the ſenate there, *ib.* His acts while he holds that office, which is only for eleven days, 255. Declares himſelf conſul with Servilius Iſauricus, *ib.* Marches to Brunduſium, *ib.* Croſſes the Ionian with part of his troops, *ib.* Takes Oricum and Apollonia, *ib.* Sends back his ſhips, to bring over the reſt of his forces, but thoſe ſhips are taken by the enemy, *ib.* Reſolves to croſs the ſea in a twelve-oared boat, to fetch the reſt of his troops; but the winter ſtorms prevent it, 256. Antony arrives from Brunduſium with the troops, *ib.* Cæſar is diſtreſſed for proviſions, *ib.* Has the advantage in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes; but in one is driven back to his camp, and in danger of having it taken, *ib.* Cæſar's ſaying on that occaſion, 258. He marches againſt Scipio, who lay in Macedonia, *ib.* Pompey for good reaſons, is for waiting the advantages of time; but not a man, except Cato, is of his opinion, 259. Cæſar takes Gomphi in Theſſaly, *ib.* Aſks his troops whether they choſe immediately to riſk an action or to wait for reinforcements, 260. Omens of victory to Cæſar, *ib.* & 263. Circumſtances previous to the battle of Pharſalia, 261. The battle, 262. Pompey flies, 263. What Cæſar ſaid, on viewing the enemy's camp, *ib.* He incorporates with his own troops moſt of the priſoners, and pardons many perſons of diſtinction; Brutus amongſt the reſt, *ib.* Signs preceding the victory,

tory, *ib.* Cæſar beſtows liberty on the whole country of Theſſaly, 264. Grants the ſame privilege to the Cnidians, at the requeſt of Theopompus, *ib.* Diſcharges the inhabitants of Aſia from a third part of their impoſts, *ib.* His behaviour when Theodotus preſented to him the head of Pompey, *ib.* He has the ſatisfaction of ſaving every day one or other of his fellow-citizens, *ib.* Is ill-treated by Photinus, and ſends for Cleopatra, *ib.* Demands the ſums due to him from Ptolemy, *ib.* The ſtratagem by which Cleopatra was conveyed into his palace, 265. He inſiſts that ſhe ſhall reign along with her brother, *ib.* Achillas and Photinus plot againſt Cæſar's life, *ib.* Cæſar kills Photinus; but Achillas eſcapes to the army, and involves Cæſar in a very dangerous war, *ib.* The Egyptians ſtop up the aqueducts that ſupplied his quarter, *ib.* He is forced to burn his ſhips in harbour, *ib.* The flames deſtroy the great Alexandrian library, 266. Cæſar's extreme danger in the naval fight near Pharos, *ib.* Ptolemy is never heard of after it, *ib.* Cleopatra brings Cæſar a ſon, who is named Cæſario, *ib.* On intelligence that Pharnaces, ſon of Mithridates, had defeated his lieutenant Domitius, he marches againſt him, and defeats him near Zela, *ib.* His laconic account of that action, *ib.* Returns to Rome near the end of the year of his ſecond dictatorſhip, *ib.* Is declared conſul for the year enſuing, *ib.* Does not ſufficiently puniſh either his lieutenants or his ſoldiers for their miſdemeanors, 267. Begins the war in Africa againſt Cato, Scipio, and Juba, *ib.* Gives one Scipio Sallutius the nominal command, on account of an oracle that declared the Scipios would be always victorious in Africa, 268. Is much annoyed by the Numidian cavalry, *ib.* Falls upon Scipio, as he is fortifying a camp at Thapſus, and gives him an entire defeat, *ib.* Takes the camp of Afranius, and deſtroys that of Juba, with the ſame tide of ſucceſs, *ib.* Haſtens to Utica, in hopes of taking Cato alive, 269. His ſaying on finding that he had deſpatched

despatched himself, 269. He writes the Anti-cato, 270. Leads up his triumphs, *ib.* Entertains the people at twenty-two thousand tables, *ib.* Exhibits games in honour of his daughter Julia, *ib.* Marches into Spain, and fights the battle of Munda, in which he defeats the sons of Pompey with great difficulty, 271. The elder of the sons is taken and put to death, *ib.* His triumph for this victory displeases the Romans, *ib.* He is created perpetual dictator, 272. Other extravagant honours are conferred upon him, *ib.* A temple is built to Clemency, *ib.* He rears again the statues of Pompey, which had been thrown down, *ib.* Cicero's saying on that occasion, *ib.* Refuses to have a guard, and why, *ib.* Colonizes Carthage and Corinth, *ib.* Studious to gain all ranks of people, 273. Designs to conquer Parthia, and from thence to march northwards, extending the Roman empire to the ocean on every side, *ib.* Attempts to dig through the Isthmus of Corinth, and meditates other great things, *ib.* Corrects the calendar, 274. His passion for the title of king proves his ruin, 275. He does not rise to the senate, when they wait on him in a body, *ib.* Antony offers him a diadem, at the festival of the Lupercalia, 276. He finds the people against his receiving it, *ib.* Two of the tribunes take the persons into custody who first saluted him king, and tear the diadems from his statues, *ib.* He deposes the tribunes, 277. Brutus is desired to take off the tyrant, *ib.* He hesitates on account of the obligations he had to Cæsar, *ib.* Cæsar has some intimation of the conspiracy, and suspects Cassius, but will believe nothing ill of Brutus, 278. Presages of Cæsar's death, *ib.* He prefers a sudden death to any other, *ib.* Calpurnia's dream, 279. He sends Antony to adjourn the senate, *ib.* Brutus Albinus laughs him out of his fears, and conducts him to the senate-house, *ib.* & 280. Artemidorus puts a paper in his hand, containing an account of the conspiracy; but he has not opportunity to read it, 280. Cassius addresses the statue of Pompey, *ib.* Antony

tony is held in discourse without the house, 280. The conspirators approach him under pretence of petitioning for the brother of Cimber, 281. Casca gives him the first blow, *ib.* Cæsar makes some resistance, but on perceiving the sword of Brutus, he yields to his fate, *ib.* He dyes the pedestal of Pompey's statue with his blood, *ib.* Brutus attempts to speak to the senate; but it breaks up, 282. Antony and Lepidus hide themselves, *ib.* The conspirators march to the capitol, with their bloody swords in their hands, and call the people to liberty, *ib.* They come down from the capitol, and Brutus addresses the people, *ib.* The senate is assembled, and an act of general amnesty passed, *ib.* Circumstances which enrage the people, *ib.* The body of Cæsar is burnt in the forum, *ib.* He died at the age of fifty-six, and survived Pompey only four years, 283. Those who dipt their hands in his blood, come to an untimely end, *ib.* A comet appears after his death, *ib.*

Cæsar, Octavianus. See *Augustus.*

Cæsar, Lucius, sent by the council of Utica to intercede with Cæsar, iv. 376. Given up by Antony in the proscription, though his uncle, v. 110. 176. Saved by his sister, 177.

Cæsar, Sextus Julius, iii. 125. *n.*

Cæsario, son of Julius Cæsar by Cleopatra, iv. 266. v. 216. Murdered by Octavianus, 223.

† *Cajeta*, a delightful retreat of Cicero, v. 111.

Caius, foster brother of Mithridates, steals his crown after his death, and gives it to Faustus the son of Sylla, iv. 86.

Caius Cornelius, of Padua, foretels Cæsar's victory, iv. 263.

See the other CAII *under their family names*

Calanus takes Megara, v. 278.

Calanus, the Indian philosopher, iv. 208. The regard Alexander had for him, 209. His symbol of the ox's hide, *ib.* Burns himself, 212.

† *Calauria*, ii. 146. iv. 66, 310. v. 66.

Calenus, iv. 260.

Callæschrus, ii. 69.

† *Calæci*, iv. 231.

Calippus, an acquaintance of Dion's, with whom he lodged at Athens, v. 241. Goes with Dion to Syracuse, 250, 269. Murders

ders him, 270. Killed, 271.
Calliades, an Athenian officer, defeated in Thrace, iii. 257.
Callias the Athenian, makes a declaration in form that if he died without children, Alcibiades, his brother-in-law, ſhould be his heir, ii. 40. Takes the Perſian gold, and kills the perſon that directed him to it, 276. Firſt couſin to Ariſtides, and accuſed of ſuffering him to want neceſſaries, 302. Vindicates himſelf againſt that charge, *ib.* Marries Elpinice, iii. 174. Negociates a treaty with the king of Perſia well, 185.
Callias the Syracuſan, v. 45.
Callibius appointed governor of the citadel of Athens by Lyſander, iii. 104.
Callicles the uſurer, iv. 292.
Callicles, the ſon of Arrenides, v. 63.
Callicrates, a Spartan officer wounded at the approach of the battle of Platæa, ii. 291. What he ſaid juſt before he expired, *ib.*
Callicrates, the Syracuſan general, challenges Lamachus, and they die by each other's hand, iii. 273.
Callicrates and Ictinus; the architects who built the Parthenon, i. 363.
Callicrates, of the poſterity of Anticrates, enjoys the privilege of exemption from taxes in the time of Plutarch, iv. 39.
Callicratidas, the Spartan general, ſent to ſucceed Lyſander, iii. 94. Not a popular nor courtly man, but brave and virtuous, 95. Fails in his application to Cyrus for money, *ib.* Defeated and ſlain at the battle of Arginuſæ, *ib.*
† *Callidromus*, Mount, ii. 319.
Callimachus, an excellent engineer in the ſervice of Mithridates, iii. 214. Sets fire to the city of Amiſus, when he can no longer defend it, *ib.* Taken priſoner by Lucullus at Niſibis, and kept in chains, 233.
Callimedon, ſurnamed Carabus, iv. 309. v. 64. Flies from Athens, iv. 315. Sentence of death paſſed againſt him, 317.
Calliphon, an Athenian exile, intercedes with Sylla for Athens, iii. 138.
Callipedes, the tragedian, ii. 68. iv. 22. His vanity, 23.
Calliſthenes, one of Lucullus's freedmen, gives him a potion which affects his brain, iii. 245.
Calliſthenes, the philoſopher, endeavours to conſole Alexander, when he had killed Clitus, iv. 195. His ſarcaſm on Anaxarchus, *ib.* His character, 196. His oration in praiſe

praiſe of the Macedonians, and another in their diſpraiſe, 196. Ariſtotle's obſervation on him hereby juſtified, That he was an excellent orator, but wanted prudence, 197. Nephew to Ariſtotle, 198. Refuſes to worſhip Alexander, 197. What he was accuſed of ſaying to Hermolaus, 198. His death, *ib.*

Calliſthenes, one of the orators whom Alexander demanded of the Athenians, v. 60.

Calliſthenes, the hiſtorian, iv. 37, 165.

Calliſtratus, ſecretary to Mithridates, iii. 213.

Calliſtratus the orator, v. 44, 52.

Calliſtus, the grandfather of Nimphidius, v. 397.

Calpurnii, from Calpus the ſon of Numa, i. 191.

Calpurnia, daughter of Piſo, and wife of Cæſar, iv. 91, 232. Her dream, 279. Puts herſelf under the protection of Antony, v. 173.

Calpurnius Bibulus. See *Bibulus*.

Calpurnius Lanarius aſſaſſinates Julius Salinator, iii. 344.

Calpurnius Piſo. See *Piſo*.

Calpus, ſaid to be the ſon of Numa; which was probably an invention of the Calpurnii, i. 191.

Calvinus, Lucius, iv. 116.

Calviſius, a retainer to Auguſtus, accuſes Antony, v. 206.

Calviſius Sabinus, a Roman general, v. 399.

† *Calydon*, v. 356.

Calydonian boar, killed by Meleager with the aſſiſtance of Theſeus, i. 71.

† *Camarineans*, v. 250.

Cambyſes, fifty thouſand of his men buried in the ſands of Africa, iv. 165.

Camels, when firſt ſaid to be ſeen by the Romans, iii. 205.

Camel's houſe, a place ſo called, iv. 170.

† *Camerium*, taken by Romulus, i. 109.

Camerians admitted citizens of Rome by Marius contrary to law, iii. 70.

Camillus, or *Caſmillus*, a name given to the youth that ſerves in the temple of Jupiter, i. 172. Camillus never conſul, becauſe in his time military tribunes were appointed inſtead of conſuls, 304. The firſt who raiſed the family of the Furii to diſtinction, *ib.* A great action of his in the wars with the Æqui and Volſci, 305. Raiſed to the cenſorſhip, *ib.* Obliges the men who lived ſingle to marry the widows of thoſe who fell in the wars, *ib.* Makes orphans, as well as others, contribute to the ſupplies, *ib.* A ſecond time military tribune, 306. Defeats the Faliſci and Capenates, while

while his colleagues carry on the ſiege of Veii, 306. In the tenth year of the ſiege appointed dictator, 308. He takes Cornelius Scipio for his general of horſe, *ib.* His vows, *ib.* He takes Veii by mining, *ib.* & 309. Weeps over the miſeries of that great city, 309. His generous prayer, *ib.* Falls in turning after his prayer, 310. Removes the ſtatue of Juno to Rome, *ib.* Leads up his triumph in a chariot drawn by four white horſes, which ſort of carriage had been appropriated to the ſervice of the gods, 311. Oppoſes the removing half the people of Rome to Veii, *ib.* His vow of the tenth of the ſpoils to Apollo, and abſurd proceeding thereupon, *ib.* & 312. In theſe three laſt articles he highly offended the people, *ib.* The matrons contribute their golden ornaments, and a large vaſe is ſent to Delphi, *ib.* Choſen a military tribune a third time, 313. Beſieges Falerii, *ib.* The treachery of the ſchoolmaſter, and his chaſtiſement, 314. The Falerians, ſtruck with the generous behaviour of Camillus, ſurrender their city, *ib.* He loſes his ſon, 315. Is accuſed of fraud with reſpect to the Tuſcan ſpoils, 315. Quits Rome, a voluntary exile, *ib.* Imprecates vengeance on the Romans, 316. Is fined fifteen thouſand *aſes*, *ib.* Tokens of the approaching calamities, *ib.* What led the Gauls firſt into Italy, 317. They now beſiege Cluſium, 318. A Roman ambaſſador unjuſtly mixes with the combatants, upon which the Gauls march towards Rome, 319. Defeat the Romans near the river Allia, 321. The Romans give up the reſt of the city, and retire into the capitol, 323. Rome is taken and burnt, 325, 326. Proviſions beginning to fail the Gauls, part remains before the capitol, and part goes out to forage and plunder, 326. Camillus, who had taken up his reſidence near Ardea, cuts in pieces a conſiderable corps near that place, *ib.* & *ſeq.* The Romans in Veii deſire Camillus to take the command of them, which he refuſes till commiſſioned by the ſenate, 328. Declared dictator the ſecond time, 329. Finds twenty thouſand men in arms at Veii, and adds them to his army, *ib.* The Gauls climb the rocks by the way

way which one of the Romans had aſcended, but are diſcovered by ſome geeſe kept near Juno's temple, and repulſed by Manlius, 329, 330. Proviſions grow ſcarce in the Gauliſh camp, and ſickneſs prevails in it, *ib.* The beſieged treat with Brennus, and offer him a thouſand pounds weight of gold, 331. While that is weighing, Camillus comes to Rome, 332. His diſcourſe with Brennus, *ib.* They come to blows amongſt the ruins, *ib.* Brennus marches in the night, and encamps on the road to Gabii, *ib.* Camillus attacks and defeats them, and makes himſelf maſter of their camp, *ib.* Enters Rome in triumph, 333. Reſtores the temples, and builds one to a new deity, Aius Loquutius, *ib.* Prepares to rebuild the city, but the people hanker after Veii, *ib.* The ſenate appoints him dictator the third time, 334. The city is rebuilt in the compaſs of a year, but in an irregular manner, 335. The *Lituus*, or augural ſtaff of Romulus, is found under the rubbiſh, *ib.* The Romans are attacked by ſeveral of the neighbouring ſtates, and the military tribunes ſurrounded on Mount Marcius by the Latins, *ib.* & 336. Burns the enemy's works, and gives them an entire defeat, 338. Finds the city of Sutrium taken, and retakes it the ſame day, *ib.* Triumphs for theſe great actions, 339. Envied by Manlius Capitolinus, who, courting the populace, endeavours to raiſe himſelf to abſolute power, *ib.* Manlius is condemned and executed, 340. With difficulty prevailed upon to accept the military tribuneſhip the ſixth time, *ib.* Marches againſt the Præneſtines and the Volſcians, 341. Succours his colleagues, who had raſhly ventured upon an action, and routs the enemy the day following, *ib.* Retakes Satricum, a Roman colony, and puts the Tuſcans he found there to the ſword, *ib.* How he dealt with the people of Tuſculum, 342. A ſedition prevails in Rome; the people inſiſting that one of the conſuls ſhould be a plebeian, 343. Is appointed dictator the fourth time, but ſoon reſigns that office under pretence of ſickneſs, *ib.* & *ſeq.* Another dictator,

dictator, and an Agrarian law, 344. The Gauls march again towards Rome, and Camillus, being appointed dictator the sixth time, defeats them near the river Anio, though now very old, *ib.* & 345. Reconciles the senate and people, by allowing one of the consuls to be chosen out of the plebeians, 346, 347. Builds a temple to Concord, *ib.* Dies of the plague, *ib.* Extremely regretted, *ib.*

† *Campania*, ii. 8. iv. 347.

Campus Martius had been most of it the property of Tarquin, i. 245.

Camulatus, a soldier who goes over from Brutus to Augustus, v. 308.

Camurius, v. 413.

Canathrum, a Lacedæmonian chariot, described, iv. 20.

Candidates, loosely clad that they might more easily shew the wounds they had received, ii. 88. An agreement made amongst them to prevent bribery, *ib.*

Canethus, Sciron his son by Henioche the daughter of Pittheus, i. 67.

Canes, javelins made of Cretan canes, iii. 118.

Canidius, tribune of the people, proposes to send Pompey ambassador to Ptolemy, iv. 94.

Canidius, or *Caninius*, employed in Cyprus, iv. 349. v. 274.

Canidius, Antony's lieutenant, bribed by Cleopatra to persuade Antony to a thing that proves his ruin, v. 204. Advises Antony to fight at the head of his land-forces, and not of the fleet, 210. Quits his camp after Antony's flight, 214. Brings Antony word that his army is dispersed, 216.

Caninius Rebilius, consul for part of a day, iv. 273.

† *Canopus*, iv. 429.

† *Cannæ*, ii. 17.

Cannicius (Caius) and Castus revolt from Spartacus, iii. 301.

Cantharus, iv. 310.

Canuleia, a vestal virgin, consecrated by Numa, i. 176.

Canus, a musician, Galba's present to him, v. 402.

† *Canusium*, ii. 238, 259.

Canutius, a celebrated actor, v. 287.

Capaneus, ii. 198.

† *Capenates*, conquered by Camillus, i. 306, 308.

Caphesius, a friend of Aratus's, v. 248.

Caphis, sent by Sylla to seize the treasures of Delphi, iii. 135. Conducts Hortensius with his reinforcement, 139.

† *Caphyæ*, iv. 401. v. 384.

Capito. See *Fonteius*.

Capitol, taken by the Sabines, i. 98. Besieged by the Gauls, 326. Manlius's judges could not condemn him while they had that in sight, 340.
Capitolinus, Q. Catulus, v. 392.
Capitolinus, Quintius, i. 339.
† *Cappadocia*, iii. 134, 367. iv. 153. v. 101.
† *Cappadocians*, their goddess, iii. 132.
Caprarii, i. 249.
† *Capua* surrenders to Hannibal, ii. 20.
Captives sacrificed to Bacchus Omestes. See *Bacchus*.
Carabus. See *Callimedon*.
Caranus, Alexander descended from him, iv. 134.
Carbo defeated by the Teutones and Ambrones, iii. 58.
Carbo Papirius, commits great ourages in Rome, iv. 48. Flies into Libya, iii. 155. On the death of Cinna he usurps the government, iv. 48. Put to death by Pompey, 52.
† *Cardians*, iii. 365.
Carian soldier kills Cyrus; but as Artaxerxes claimed that honour to himself, the soldier suffers for his unadvised ambition, v. 324, 328.
† *Caria*, i. 53. ii. 72. iv. 10.
† *Carians*, by the Persians called Cocks, v. 324.
Carinna, one of Carbo's officers, iv. 49.
† *Carmania*, iv. 210.
Carmenta, the goddess, i. 80. *n.* 104.
Carmentalia, feast of, i. 104.
Carmental-Gate, i. 328.
Carneades, founder of the new academy, iii. 243. v. 72. Sent Ambassador by the Athenians to Rome, ii. 329. Much admired there for his eloquence, *ib.*
Carneus, a Syracusan month, called by the Athenians Metageitnion, iii. 286.
† *Carnutes* and Averni, a warlike people amongst the Gauls, iv. 245. Vercingetorix, their general, defeated by Cæsar, 246.
† *Carræ*, iii. 323.
† *Carthage*, colonized by Cæsar, iv. 272. Called Junonia by Caius Gracchus, when he rebuilt it, v. 28.
† *Carthage*, New, iii. 344.
Carthaginians appear before Sicily with a numerous fleet, ii. 119. Join Icetes against Timoleon, 124. Send twenty galleys to Rhegium to oppose Timoleon's passage to Sicily, 125. He disappoints them by his superior policy, 120. They send a great army into Sicily under Asdrubal and Hamilcar, 141. Pass the river Crimesus, 142. Defeated by Timoleon, 143.

enter into league with Mamercus and Icetes, 145. Send Gisco with another army into Sicily, in which, for the first time, they employ Greek mercenaries, *ib.* Make peace with Timoleon, 148.

Carvilius, Spurius, the first Roman that divorced his wife, i. 107, 198.

Caryatides, their dance, v. 331.

† *Carystus*, a city of Eubœa, v. 289.

Casca, Publius, the first that gave Cæsar a blow in the senate-house, iv. 281. v. 284, 306.

† *Casinum*, ii. 8.

† *Caspian* sea, its water sweet, iv. 186.

Cassandra, daughter of Priamus, iv. 388.

Cassander takes care of the education of Philopœmen, ii. 342.

Cassander, the enemy of Æacides, demands Pyrrhus, when an infant, from Glaucias, iii. 3.

Cassander, son of Antipater, laughs at the barbarians who adore Alexander, iv. 216. Causes Demades to be put to death for calling his father Antipater an old rotten stalk, and despatches his son at the same time, v. 68. His army defeated by Demetrius, 135.

Cassandria, v. 155.

† *Cassilinum*, ii. 8.

Cassius Sabaco, a friend to Marius, why expelled the senate, iii. 47.

Cassius defeated by Spartacus, iii. 299.

Cassius, quæstor to Crassus, advises his general to keep to the heights beyond the Euphrates, iii. 312. Expostulates with the traitor Ariamnes, 315. Marries Junia, the sister of Brutus, v. 277. His enmity to Cæsar, *ib.* His conversation with Brutus, 279. Addresses the statue of Pompey, (though of Epicurean principles) before he gives Cæsar the blow, 284. Africa allotted as his province, 285. Delivers a third part of his treasure to Brutus, 294. Behaves cruelly at Rhodes, *ib.* Discourses with Brutus upon apparitions, 298, 299. An unlucky omen happens to him, 300. Gives his opinion against a battle, *ib.* His discourse with Messala, 301, and with Brutus, *ib.* The wing which he commanded routed, and his camp plundered, 303, 304. A mistake in reconnoitering makes him resolve upon death, 304. Pindarus, his freedman, despatches him with the same sword that he had dipt in the blood of Cæsar, *ib.*

Caſſius Scæva, his valour, iv. 234.

Caſſius, Quintus, v. 167.

Caſtor and *Pollux* make war upon Athens for their ſiſter Helen, whom Theſeus had carried off, i. 74, 75. Received into Athens, and adopted by Aphidnus, in order to their being initiated in the myſteries of Ceres, *ib.* Appear in the battle by the Lake Regillus, and immediately after are ſeen at Rome giving notice of the victory, ii. 79, 179. Their temple in Samothracia, 178. At Rome, iii. 131. iv. 46, 342. Thought to aſſiſt Lyſander in a ſea-fight, iii 100. Their different purſuits, v. 2. Stars of gold dedicated to them by Lyſander, iii. 106.

† *Caſtulo*, a city of the Celtiberians, iii. 339.

Caſtus, one of the officers of Spartacus, iii. 301.

Catabates, Demetrius ſo entitled by the Athenians in one of their acts of worſhip, v. 125.

† *Catana*, a city in Sicily, v. 271. ii. 53, 129.

† *Catauia*, v. 158.

Catiline, Lucius, murders his own brother, and perſuades Sylla to put him amongſt the proſcribed, v. 78. iii. 159. Attempts to ſubvert the government, and is near executing it, iv. 338. Account of his conſpiracy, *ib.* His accomplices, *ib.* The proceedings conſequent thereupon, *ib.* His character, v. 78. Stands for the conſulſhip, and loſes it, *ib.* His reſolution to kill Cicero, 81. His inſolent ſaying in the ſenate, *ib.* Fails in his application for the conſulſhip again, *ib.* Is commanded to quit Rome, and aſſembles an army, 83. Debates in the ſenate concerning the manner in which his accomplices ſhould be puniſhed, 86, 87. He and his army deſtroyed by Caius Antonius, 88.

Cato the Cenſor, ſaid to be born at Tuſculum, ii. 305. Lives in his youth on a paternal eſtate near the country of the Sabines, *ib.* His third name originally Priſcus, *ib.* Why changed to Cato, *ib.* His hair red, and eyes grey, *ib.* Healthy and ſtrong, for he was inured to labour and temperance, 306. Conſiders eloquence as an additional body, *ib.* Pleads cauſes in the villages and boroughs, but pleads without fee or reward, *ib.* Military glory ſtill a greater object with him, 306.

306. Makes his firſt campaign at the age of ſeventeen, when Hannibal was at the height of his proſperity in Italy, *ib.* His behaviour in battle, *ib.* Marches on foot, and carries his own arms, *ib.* Never angry with his ſervant for his manner of dreſſing his victuals, *ib.* Water his common drink, *ib.* In this reſpect he followed the example of Manius Curius, *ib.* Serves under Fabius Maximus at the ſiege of Tarentum, and forms a connexion there with Nearchus the Pythagorean, 307. Learns Greek at a late period, *ib.* What were his favourite authors, *ib.* Valerius Flaccus, who had a country-houſe in his neighbourhood, takes him into his protection, and adviſes him to go to Rome, 308. His pleadings, and the intereſt of Valerius, procure him friends there, *ib.* He is appointed a legionary tribune, and afterwards quæſtor, *ib.* Riſes to the higheſt honours in time, and is the colleague of Valerius both in the conſulate and cenſorſhip, *ib.* Takes Fabius Maximus for his model, *ib.* When quæſtor to Scipio in the African expedition, comes home to accuſe him of laviſhing the public money, 309. Called the Roman Demoſthenes, *ib.* The Romans comparatively corrupt in his time, *ib.* His extreme temperance and frugality, 310. Plutarch's reflections on his ſelling his old ſlaves, 311. When governor of Sardinia, he puts the people of that country to no manner of charge, 312. Inexorable in whatever relates to public juſtice, *ib.* The nature of his ſtyle, *ib.* His remarkable ſayings, 313—315. Sent into the Hither Spain, 315. Hires troops of the Celtiberians, *ib.* Gains a great battle, 316. Takes four hundred towns, *ib.* Gives every ſoldier a pound weight of ſilver, over and above his booty, *ib.* Keeps not only himſelf, but all his dependents, from extortion, *ib.* Scipio gets himſelf appointed his ſucceſſor, near the concluſion of the war; a meaſure that reflects diſhonour on him rather than on Cato, *ib.* & 317. Cato is honoured with a triumph, 317. He is equally induſtrious in the public ſervice afterwards, *ib.* Goes a volunteer with Tiberius Sempronius into Thrace, and with Acilius Glabrio

Glabrio into Greece, 317. Several Grecian cities revolt, but Cato retains Corinth, Patræ, and Ægium, in their duty, 318. The purport of his ſpeech to the Athenians, *ib.* Antiochus thinks himſelf ſecure in defending the paſs of Thermopylæ, but Cato takes a circuit, and falls upon his rear, *ib.* & 319. Manius attacks him in front, and he is put to flight, 320. Cato carries the firſt news of the victory to Rome, *ib.* Conſiders it as a great political duty to proſecute offenders, 321. Impeaches Scipio Africanus and his brother Lucius, *ib.* Often impeached himſelf, and once when he was very old, *ib.* What he ſaid thereupon, *ib.* Is candidate for the cenſorſhip, 322. What the power of that office was, *ib.* Choſen, notwithſtanding his declarations that he will be a ſevere cenſor, 323. Valerius Flaccus is appointed his colleague, at his requeſt, *ib.* He enrolls Valerius Flaccus chief of the ſenate, *ib.* Expels Lucius Quintius and Manilius, *ib.* Degrades Lucius the brother of Scipio, *ib.* What he did with reſpect to articles of luxury, 324. He demoliſhes the houſes that jutted out into the ſtreet, 324. Is fined two talents, 325. Cenſured for building the Porcian hall at the public charge, *ib.* The people erect his ſtatue in the temple of *Health*, ib. The inſcription on that ſtatue, *ib.* What he had ſaid before concerning ſtatues, *ib.* Of all men the moſt forward to commend himſelf, *ib.* Chooſes a wife rather for family than fortune, 326. Prefers the character of a good huſband to that of a great ſenator, *ib.* Takes upon himſelf the education of his ſon, *ib.* His ſon's conſtitution and qualities, 327. That ſon marries Tertia, the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, *ib.* Cato's management of his ſlaves, 328, 329. Turns his thoughts from agriculture to more certain dependencies, 328. Practiſes uſury upon ſhips in the moſt blameable manner, *ib.* Lends money to his ſlaves, 329. In what manner repaid, *ib.* The extravagant praiſe he gave to œconomy, *ib.* Diſpleaſed at the influence which the eloquence of Carneades had on the Roman youth, *ib.* His unjuſt reflection on Socrates, 330. His prediction,

tion, 330. An enemy to the Grecian phyficians, 331. A quack himfelf, *ib.* Marries a young wife in his old age, 332. Has a fon by that wife, to whom he gives the furname of Salonius, *ib.* Bears the death of his fon Marcus with the moderation of a philofopher, *ib.* Writes hiftories and books on country affairs, 333. Keeps a better table in the country than in town, *ib.* His converfation, what, *ib.* Goes ambaffador to Carthage, 334. Caufes the third Punic war, 335. Dies in the beginning of it, *ib.* A verfe of Homer's which he applied to Scipio, afterwards the fecond Africanus, 336.

Cato, Marcus, fon of Cato the Cenfor, lofes his fword in battle, ii. 174. What he does to recover it, *ib.* Marries the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, 327.

Cato, the grandfather of Cato the Cenfor, had five horfes killed under him in battles, ii. 305.

Cato Salonius, ii. 332, 336.

Cato of Utica, great grandfon of Cato the Cenfor, iv. 319. Left an orphan, together with his brother Cæpio and his fifter Porcia, *ib.* Brought up in the houfe of Livius Drufus, his mother's brother, 320. Had great firmnefs and folidity, when a child, *ib.* Extraordinary inftances of his intrepidity, and love of juftice, in that period, 321. He afks his preceptor for a fword, to kill Sylla, 322. His anfwer to thofe who afked him, whom he loved moft, 323. His affection for his brother Cæpio very great, *ib.* He takes upon him the priefthood of Apollo, *ib.* Forms a connection with Antipater of Tyre, for the fake of ftudying the Stoic philofophy, *ib.* Cultivates the eloquence which was fit for popular affemblies, *ib.* The firft occafion of his fpeaking in public, 324. The nature of his eloquence defcribed, *ib.* He ftrengthens his conftitution by exercife, *ib.* Travels always on foot, *ib.* Is remarkably patient and abftemious in ficknefs, *ib.* Drinks, at firft, only one glafs after his meals, but in time loves to fit over a bottle, for the fake of philofophical converfation, *ib.* Very inattentive to his drefs, even when he appeared in public, 325. Lends his money to his friends without intereft, *ib.* Knows no woman before

before his marriage, 325. Pays his firſt addreſſes to Lepida, and is diſappointed, *ib.* Writes iambics againſt his rival, whoſe proceedings were unfair, *ib.* Marries Attilia the daughter of Soranus, *ib.* Serves as a volunteer under Gellius, in the war with Spartacus, *ib.* A law being made againſt the uſe of nomenclators, he commits the names of the citizens to memory, 326. Goes with a tribune's commiſſion under Rubrius into Macedonia, *ib.* Rubrius gives him the command of a legion, which he forms in the moſt excellent manner to military virtue, 327. He goes to Pergamus, and prevails upon Athenodorus, the ſtoic, to return with him, *ib.* His brother Cæpio dies at Ænus in Thrace, 328. On this occaſion he ſhews rather the ſenſibility of a brother, than the fortitude of a philoſopher, *ib.* Is left co-heir with Cæpio's daughter, *ib.* Cæſar's calumny againſt him, *ib.* Great expreſſions of affection from his troops at his departure, *ib.* He viſits Aſia, and Deiotarus invites him to his court, 329. His manner of travelling, and care not to be troubleſome, 329. Meets with a pleaſant adventure on entering Antioch, 330. Pompey gives him an honourable reception at Epheſus, *ib.* What Curio has ſaid to Cato with reſpect to his travelling, 331. Deiotarus ſtrongly importunes him to receive his preſents, and he makes a very ſhort ſtay at his court, on account of that importunity, *ib.* He ſails from Brunduſium to Rome in the ſhip that carried Cæpio's remains, and has a bad paſſage, *ib.* When quæſtor, makes a great reformation in that department, 332, 333. Calls the aſſaſſins, employed by Sylla, to account, 333. Prevents his colleague Marcellus from making an unjuſt grant, 334. Always attends the meetings of the ſenate, *ib.* Watches over the conduct of Pompey, 335. Oppoſes the pernicious practices of Clodius, *ib.* His veracity becomes proverbial, *ib.* Not inclined to offer himſelf for tribune of the people, but puts a force upon himſelf when he finds that Metellus Nepos ſtands for that office, 336. Being appointed tribune, he gives the people a ſevere

vere charge with reſpect to corruption in the conſular elections, 337. Proſecutes Muræna for offending in that way, *ib.* Muræna, notwithſtanding, conſults him during his conſulſhip, *ib.* Cato ſupports the ſupreme magiſtrate by many excellent meaſures during the turbulent times of Catiline, 338. He prevails with the ſenate to decree that the conſpirators ſhould be capitally puniſhed, 339. A billet is brought to Cæſar in the ſenate-houſe, and Cato inſiſts on having it read publicly, *ib.* The billet is from Cato's ſiſter Servilia, *ib.* Unfortunate amongſt the women, *ib.* The conduct of his own wife Attilia not unexceptionable, *ib.* He divorces her, *ib.* Marries Martia the daughter of Philip, 340. Hortenſius deſires to have her, and Cato gives her up to him, *ib.* He perſuades the ſenate to grant the people a free gift of corn, in order to counterwork the popularity of Cæſar, 341. The ill-policy of that proceeding, *ib. n.* Metellus propoſes an edict to call Pompey and his troops into Italy, intending to give up the ſtate into his hands, *ib.* Cato oppoſes him at the hazard of his life, and ſucceeds, 342, 343. Prevents the ſenate from voting Metellus infamous, 343. Procures Lucullus his triumph, which Memmius had attempted to deprive him of, 344. Prevents the ſenate from granting Pompey's requiſition to defer the election of conſuls till his arrival, *ib.* Pompey demands two of Cato's nieces in marriage, the elder for himſelf, and the younger for his ſon; and Cato refuſes him, *ib.* Pompey is ſoon after guilty of open bribery, *ib.* What Cato ſaid to the women upon it, 345. Cato's bad policy, in rejecting the alliance of Pompey, throws him into the arms of Cæſar, *ib.* Cato ſupports Lucullus againſt Pompey, *ib.* Oppoſes the Agrarian law propoſed by Pompey and Cæſar, *ib.* They carry it againſt him by violence, 346. The ſenate is commanded to ſwear to the obſervance of the law, *ib.* Cato is prevailed upon by Cicero to take the oath, *ib.* He oppoſes Cæſar with reſpect to the diſtribution of lands in Campania, and Cæſar leads him to priſon, 347. Cæſar perceives the bad policy of that

that meaſure, and engages one of the tribunes to reſcue him, 347. The people vote Cæſar the provinces of Illyricum and the Gauls for five years; upon which Cato tells them, they were voting a tyrant into the citadel of Rome, *ib.* Cato is ſent to Cyprus, that Clodius might be able to baniſh Cicero, 348. Cato, before his departure, exhorts Cicero to yield to the neceſſity of the times, *ib.* Brings Ptolemy king of Cyprus to ſubmit by negociation, *ib.* Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was on his way to Rome, to ſolicit his re-eſtabliſhment in that kingdom, waits on Cato at Rhodes, 349. The good advice that Cato gave him, *ib.* Ptolemy of Cyprus poiſons himſelf. *ib.* Cato reſtores the Byzantine exiles, and reconciles them to their fellow-citizens, *ib.* Offends Munatius by his minute attention to the ſale of Ptolemy's goods, 350. Munatius is reconciled to him, through the mediation of Marcia, 351. Cato returns near ſeven thouſand talents of ſilver to Rome, *ib.* His honourable reception there; and great privileges decreed him, which he declines, *ib.* & 352. Cicero, on his return from baniſhment, pulls down the tribunitial acts of Clodius, 352. Cato defends them, *ib.* This occaſions a coldneſs between Cicero and Cato, but afterwards they are reconciled, *ib.* Cæſar, Pompey, and Craſſus, erect themſelves into a triumvirate, and, as it were, divide the empire amongſt them; upon which, Cato adviſes his brother-in-law Lucius Domitius to oppoſe them with reſpect to the conſulſhip, 353. Pompey and Craſſus drive Domitius out of the Campus Martius by violence, and they are elected conſuls, *ib.* Cato is wounded in the fray, *ib.* Cato ſtands for the prætorſhip, but Pompey defeats him by very unfair means, 354. Cato, in a ſpeech to the people, predicts all the evils that afterwards befel the commonwealth, *ib.* He prevents the people from pulling down Pompey's ſtatues, 355. Tells Pompey, that he was raiſing Cæſar, to the ruin of himſelf and the commonwealth too, *ib.* Is elected prætor, but diſgraces that office by the meanneſs of his dreſs, 355.

355. Moves for a law, that every candidate ſhould declare upon oath that he had been guilty of no bribery, 356. Clodius accuſes Cato of embezzling a quantity of the Cyprian treaſure, 357. Marcus Favonius, a friend of Cato's, elected ædile through his aſſiſtance, 358. Cato conducts the public entertainments for Favonius with remarkable parſimony, *ib.* Scipio, Hypſæus, and Milo, being candidates for the conſulate, and nothing but violence and anarchy prevailing, Cato ſupports Bibulus's motion that Pompey ſhould be declared ſole conſul, 359. Reproves Pompey for ſome partial proceedings, 360. Cato, jealous of the progreſs that Cæſar was making towards ſupreme power, ſtands for the conſulſhip, *ib.* Loſes his election by his zeal againſt bribery, 361. Oppoſes a thankſgiving for Cæſar's victories in Germany, *ib.* A propoſal being made in the ſenate to appoint a ſucceſſor to Cæſar, and Cæſar's friends oppoſing it, except on certain conditions, Cato declares that Cæſar had now thrown off the maſk, 362. On Cæſar's taking Ariminum, Cato adviſes the ſenate to put every thing in the hands of Pompey, 362. Sends his younger ſon to Munatius in the country of the Brutii, 363. Takes Marcia again, on the death of Hortenſius, *ib.* Follows Pompey with his eldeſt ſon, *ib.* Is appointed to the government of Sicily, but finds the iſland already ſeized by the adverſe party, *ib.* Goes to Pompey at Dyrrhachium, 364. Adviſes to procraſtinate the war, and that no Roman ſhould be killed, except in the field of battle, *ib.* Goes into Aſia for the purpoſe of raiſing men and ſhips, *ib.* Pompey, jealous of Cato's love of liberty, gives the command of the fleet to Bibulus, 365. Pompey's addreſs to the army little regarded, in compariſon of that of Cato, *ib.* Pompey, after his ſucceſs at Dyrrhachium, leaves his magazines there, together with fifteen cohorts, under the command of Cato, *ib.* After the overthrow at Pharſalia, Cato paſſes into Corcyra, and takes the command of the fleet, 366. Pompey the younger would have killed Cicero, but

but Cato saves him, 366. He is informed, on the African coast, of the death of Pompey, *ib.* His march through the deserts of Lybia, to join Scipio, *ib* Corrects the pride of Juba, 367. Refuses to take the command of the army upon him, but repents of it afterwards, 368. Saves the Uticans from being put to the sword, *ib.* Fortifies Utica, and fills it with provisions, *ib.* Advises Scipio to proceed slowly in the war, but is not attended to, *ib.* Scipio is defeated and ruined in the battle of Thapsus, 369. Cato's speech to the three hundred, 370. They give up the thoughts of standing a siege, 371. What passed between Cato and a body of cavalry, 372, 373. Statyllius affects to imitate the firmness of Cato, 375. Circumstances previous to the death of Cato, 376, 377. Circumstances of his death, 378, 379.

Cato, son of Cato of Utica, iv. 380. His intrigue with the wife of a Cappadocian prince, *ib.* Falls gloriously in battle, *ib.* v. 309.

Cattle, the wealth of the primitive times, i. 249.

Catulus, Lutatius, consul with Marius iii. 57. Guards the country of the Norici, *ib.* Quits the passes of the Alps 64. Puts himself at the head of his flying forces, that they might seem to be only retreating, 65. Fights a battle in conjunction with Marius, and the victory is chiefly owing to Catulus, 69. Vows a temple *to the fortune of that day*, ib. His name cut on the weapons of his men, *ib.* Gives Sylla occasion to distinguish himself, to the great vexation of Marius, 124, 125. Catulus, censor with Crassus, 304. Opposes Crassus's attempt to make Ægypt tributary, *ib.* Accuses Cæsar to the senate for setting up Marius's images in the capitol, iv. 225. Is Cæsar's competitor for the pontificate, and offers him money to decline, *ib.* & 226. His excellent character, 332. Catulus consul with Lepidus, 58. His address to the people concerning Pompey, iv. 68. Endeavours to save an obnoxious secretary in the quæstor's office, 332. Blames Cicero for suffering Cæsar to escape in Catiline's conspiracy, 226. His death, iii. 88.

† *Caucasus,*

† *Caucasus*, Mount, iv. 80. iii. 209. v. 122.
† *Caulonia*, ii. 25. v. 249.
† *Caunus*, iii. 288. v. 134, 159.
Cebalinus offers to discover a conspiracy to Alexander, iv. 190.
Cecina, one of Vitellius's generals, v. 419. His gigantic size, and foreign dress, 421.
Ceditius, Marcus informed by a supernatural voice of the approach of the Gauls, i. 316, 317.
Celer, one of the friends of Romulus, said to be the person that killed Remus, i. 88.
Celer, Metellus why so called, i. 88.
† *Celænæ*, in Upper Phrygia, iii. 374. v. 121.
Celeres, light troops which Romulus used as a life-guard, i. 110. Dismissed by Numa, 171.
Celibacy, argument against it, i. 206, 207.
Celsus, Marius, a friend of Galba's, v. 412. Saved by Otho, 414. Their first interview after Otho's accession, 415.
† *Celtæ*, a people of Gaul, made themselves masters of the best part of Italy, iii. 53. The limits of their country described, *ib.*
† *Celtiberians*, iii. 45, 339. Demands two hundred talents of Cato for their assistance in his wars, and he agrees to the demand, ii. 315.
† *Celto-Scythæ*, the nations which bore that name, iii. 53.
† *Celtorians* and Senones, i. 317.
† *Cenchreæ*, v. 135, 363.
† *Ceninensians*, i. 96, 98.
Censor, office of, i. 305. *n.* ii. 322.
Censor dying in his office, an inauspicious circumstance, i. 316. *n.* None to bear that office twice, ii. 77. The respect the censors paid Pompey, iv. 64.
Censorinus of the family of the Marcii, ii. 77. Accuses Sylla of extortion in Cappadocia, but does not bring him to his trial, iii. 126.
Censorinus and Megabacchus companions of young Crassus, iii. 318. The former orders his armour-bearer to kill him, 320.
Centuries in Rome, ii. 95. *n.*
Centaurs, their battle with the Lapithæ, i. 72.
† *Ceos*, v. 41.
Cephalus, sent from Corinth to assist Timoleon in compiling a body of laws for the Syracusans, ii. 140.
Cephalon, a friend of Aratus's, v. 288.

Cephiſias, a muſician, iii. 9.
Cephiſodorus, one who aſſiſted Pelopidas in delivering Thebes, falls in the attack upon Leontidas, ii. 206.
Cephiſodotus the ſtatuary, Phocion marries his ſiſter, iv. 302.
† *Cephiſus*, river, i. 54. iv. 142. Sylla turns the courſe of it, iii. 141.
Ceramicus, part of Athens ſo called, iv. 316. The ſignification of the word, iii. 105. *n.*
Ceratonian altar, an altar built of horns. See *Keraton.*
† *Ceraunian* mountains, iv. 311.
Ceraunus, iv. 134.
Cerberus, the name of Aidoneus, or Pluto's dog, i. 73.
† *Cercina*, iſle of, iii. 84. v. 248.
Cercyon the Arcadian, Theſeus kills him in wreſtling, i. 54. and raviſhes his daughter, 71.
Ceres, i. 107. The Spartans ſacrificed to her on their leaving off mourning, 155. Her myſteries celebrated at Eleuſis, ii. 70. Her temple at Hermione plundered by the pirates, iv. 66.
Cethegus flies with young Marius, iii. 83.
Cethegus the tribune, his flagitious life, iii. 198. An enemy to Lucullus, 199. An accomplice in Catiline's conſpiracy, iv. 338. v. 84. He and Lentulus put to death by order of the ſenate, 88. Had been employed by Catiline to kill Cicero, 82.
Chabrias the Athenian, goes to Ægypt, and Tachos makes him admiral, iv. 40. When general of the Athenians, Phocion ſerves under him, 290. His character, *ib.* His great regard for Phocion, *ib.* Loſes his life by his heat in attempting to land in the iſle of Chios, *ib.*
Chæron, founder of Chæronea, iii. 142.
Chærondas, archon at Athens, v. 61.
† *Chæronea*, the place of Plutarch's nativity, i. 14. iii. 170. Hiſtory of its inhabitants, *ib.* & 171. v. 214. Battles near it, iii. 135, 143. iv. 19.
† *Chalæſtra*, iv. 190.
Chalcaſpides, ii. 172. iii. 141. 144.
† *Chalcedon*, beſieged by Alcibiades, ii. 66. By Mithridates, iii. 201.
Chalciæcus, the temple of Minerva at Sparta, i. 128. iv. 390.
† *Chalcidian*, fortells the greatneſs of Sylla, iii. 126.
† *Chalcis*, i. 70. ii. 359, 374, 380, 381. v. 153.

Chalcedon,

Chalcodon, i. 69, 76.
† *Chaldæans*, iv. 215.
Chaldæan ſcheme, Octavius is killed with one in his boſom, iii. 86.
Chamæleon never changes to white, ii. 57.
† *Chalæſtra*, iv. 190.
† *Chaonians*, iii. 34.
† *Characitani*, a people beyond the Tagus, iii. 353. Subdued by a ſtratagem of Sertorius, 355.
Chares, the Athenian general, Timotheus's obſervation on his ſhewing his wounds, ii. 197. Sent to the aſſiſtance of the Byzantines, but does not maintain his character there, iv. 297. Defeats the king of Perſia's lieutenants, v. 357.
Chares the orator reflects on Phocion, iv. 289. Phocion's anſwer, *ib.*
† *Chares*, river, v. 367.
Chares the hiſtorian, iv. 155.
Charicles, Phocion's ſon-in-law, executes a ſcandalous commiſſion for Harpalus, iv. 304. Is ſummoned to anſwer for it, and Phocion refuſes to defend him, *ib.*
Chariclo, wife of Sciron, i. 54.
Charidemus takes Troy, iv. 298.
Charidemus, the orator, iv. 298. v. 60.
Charilaus, king of Sparta, i. 125. Suſpects Lycurgus of conſpiring againſt him, and takes refuge in the Chalciœcus, 128.
Charimenes the diviner, a friend of Aratus's, v. 365.
Chariots, when firſt uſed in triumphs, i. 98.
Chariot drawn by four white horſes, appropriated to Jupiter, i. 311. Camillus only preſumes to ride in ſuch an one, *ib.*
Chariots, armed with ſcythes, iii. 143.
Charm. See *Amulet*.
Charmion, one of Cleopatra's women, v. 207. The defence ſhe makes for her miſtreſs, 226.
Charon lends his houſe to Pelopidas and the exiles on their undertaking to deliver Thebes from its tyrants, ii. 202. On ſuſpicion of a conſpiracy, is cited to appear before Archias, 204. Behaves with ſuch firmneſs that the tyrant diſmiſſes his fears, 205.
Charonites, who ſo called, v. 174.
Charops, ſon of Machatas, prince of Epirus, a friend to the Romans, ii. 367.
† *Chelidonian* iſlands, iii. 184.
Chelidonis, daughter of Leotychidas, and wife of Cleonymus, iii. 32. A

criminal commerce between her and Acrotatus the son of Areus, in which the Spartans encouge them, 32. & 35.

Chelonis, daughter of Leonidas, and wife of Cleombrotus, a pattern of love and duty to her father and her husband, iv. 394.

† *Chersonese* of Epirus, iii. 6. Of Thrace, colonized by Pericles, i. 361, 370. Totally subdued by Cimon, iii. 185. Of Syria, v. 160.

Chickens, used by the Romans in augury, v. 15.

Child, born with an elephant's head. See *Prodigies*.

Children, the weakly destroyed at Sparta, i. 142. The rest how educated there, 143, & *seq*.

Chileus the Arcadian assists Themistocles in adjusting the differences between the Greeks during the Persian war, i. 274.

Chilo, one of Cato's slaves, a Grammarian, ii. 326.

† *Chios*, a city in the island of that name, furnishes Alcibiades with provender for his horses, ii. 43. Lucullus expels Mithridates's forces from Chios, iii. 196.

Chlidon, a messenger intended to be sent by Hipposthenidas to Pelopidas, but fortunately does not go, ii. 203.

Choeac, an Egyptian month i. 90.

Choerilus, a varnishing poet, retained by Lysander, iii. 107.

Cholargia, Pericles of that ward, i. 350.

Chorus of music, sent annually to Delos by the Athenians, iii. 253.

Chreocopidae, white-washed men at Athens, i. 217.

Chrysa, i. 69.

Chrysantes, an officer in the army of Cyrus, ii. 268.

Chrysermus, his son Ptolemy killed by Cleomenes's party in Alexandria, iv. 430.

Chrysippus, v. 344.

Chrysis, a courtezan, one of Demetrius's mistresses, v. 135.

Chrysogonus the musician, ii. 68.

Chrysogonus, one of Sylla's freedmen, v. 71.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius, his mother Helvia of a noble family and excellent character, v. 69. Various accounts of the family of his father, *ib*. Whence the name of Cicero, *ib*. What he said on his friends advising him to change his name, *ib*. Instead of his third name, engraves a vetch upon a vase which he dedicated when quaestor in Sicily, *ib*. Of distinguished

tinguiſhed reputation amongſt his ſchool-fellows, 70. His poetry, *ib*. Attends the lectures of Philo the Academician, and ſtudies law under Mucius Scævola, *ib*. Gets a taſte of military knowledge under Sylla in the Marſian war, 71. Withdraws to a philoſophic life, on account of the diſorders of the ſtate, *ib*. Defends Roſcius, when accuſed, by Sylla's order, of the murder of his father, *ib*. In fear of Sylla's reſentment, retires to Greece, under pretence of doing it for his health, *ib*. His habit of body ſlender, and his voice harſh, *ib*. Attends the lectures of Antiochus at Athens, and admires his elocution, *ib*. Loves the new academy, 72. Receives the news of Sylla's death, *ib*. His health and manner of ſpeaking greatly improved, *ib*. His friends at Rome ſolicit his return; but he firſt ſails to Aſia, and attends the philoſophers and rhetoricians there, *ib*. How Apollonius Molo was affected at Rhodes, on Cicero's declaiming in Greek, *ib*. Cicero conſults the oracle at Delphi, which bids him follow nature, and not the opinion of the multitude, 73. This makes him cautious of any attempts towards popularity, *ib*. At laſt he betakes himſelf to the bar, and is immediately diſtinguiſhed above all the orators in Rome, *ib*. Finds advantage, in point of action, from the inſtructions of Roſcius and Æſop, *ib*. What he ſaid of bawling orators, *ib*. His free uſe of his talent at repartee gets him the character of a malevolent man, *ib*. When quæſtor in Sicily, ſupplies Rome with corn, *ib*. Notwithſtanding this burthen, his juſtice and moderation recommend him to the Sicilians, *ib*. From an adventure on his return, perceives the ſlow progreſs of fame, 74. Acquaints himſelf with the names and connexions of the Romans, *ib*. Will take no fee or reward for his ſervices at the bar, *ib*. In what manner he gained the Sicilians their cauſe againſt Verres, *ib*. & 75. His anſwer to Hortenſius, when he ſaid, he could not ſolve riddles, 75. The preſents the Sicilians made him, when ædile, *ib*. His country-ſeats, 76. The fortune his wife Terentia brought him, *ib*. Has a number of men of letters about him, *ib*. Very abſtemious in his diet, and attentive

attentive to exercife, 76. Gives up his town houfe to his brother, and takes up his refidence on the Palatine hill, *ib.* Has a levee as great as Craffus or Pompey, *ib.* Returned firft when candidate for the prætorfhip, *ib.* Condemns Licinius Macer, and the culprit kills himfelf, *ib.* His behaviour to Vatinius, 77. and to Manlius, *ib.* Out of fear of Catiline and his affociates, the patricians join the plebeians, in raifing Cicero to the confulfhip, 78. The deteftable character and defigns of Catiline, *ib.* Catiline folicits the confulfhip, and lofes it; Cicero and Caius Antonius being appointed to that office, 79. The tribunes of the people propofe to fet up a decemvirate, but Cicero quafhes the bill, *ib.* & 80. Inftance of the force of his eloquence in bringing the people to relifh a theatrical regulation in favour of the equeftrian order, 80. Catiline haftens his enterprize before the return of Pompey, 81. Privately engages Sylla's veterans, at the head of whom was Manlius, *ib.* Cicero brings a charge againft him in the fenate, but has not fufficient proofs, *ib.* Catiline offers himfelf again for the confulfhip, but lofes it thro' the vigilance and intereft of Cicero, *ib.* Craffus, Marcellus, and Metellus Scipio, come to Cicero's houfe at midnight, and bring a packet of letters which give light into the intended maffacre, *ib.* Cicero affembles the fenate, and produces the packet, 82. Q. Arrius informs the fenate of the defigns of Sylla's veterans, *ib.* The confuls are impowered to act in the manner they think beft for the prefervation of the commonwealth, *ib.* Cicero takes the care of the city upon himfelf, *ib.* Catatiline fends Marcius and Cethegus to affaffinate him; but he is apprifed of his danger by Fulvia, *ib.* Cicero affembles the fenate, and Catiline appears and attempts to fpeak, but is prevented, *ib.* & 83. Cicero commands him to quit Rome; and he marches out with enfigns of authority, and foon affembles an army of twenty thoufand men, 83. Antony, Cicero's colleague, is fent againft him, *ib.* Lentulus heads the confpirators in Rome, *ib.* The character of Lentulus, *ib.* He is deceived by pretended prophecies, *ib.* Refolves to kill the whole

whole ſenate, and burn the city, 84. The conſpirators take the ambaſſadors of the Allobroges into the plot, and charge them with letters to their nation and to Catiline, *ib.* They ſend one Titus of Crotona with the embaſſadors, *ib.* Cicero, by his great vigilance and addreſs, diſcovers this affair, *ib.* Lays an ambuſh for the Crotonian, and ſeizes him; the ambaſſadors privately aſſiſting the ſtate, 85. Cicero aſſembles the ſenate, and lays the letters before it, *ib.* Other informations, *ib.* Lentulus puts off his prætorian robe in the houſe, and, with his accomplices, is taken into cuſtody, *ib.* Cicero gives the people an account of the proceedings of the day, *ib.* Spends the night following in conſidering what puniſhment he ſhould inflict on the criminals, 86. Silanus votes for the higheſt puniſhment, *ib.* The other ſenators do the ſame, till it comes to Cæſar, who was believed himſelf not to diſlike the conſpiracy, *ib.* Cæſar declares only for confiſcation and impriſonment, 87. Lutatius Catulus for capital; which is ſupported by Cato, and confirmed by the ſenate, *ib.* Cicero leads the convicts ſeverally through the forum to priſon, where they are executed, 87. The people call him the preſerver and ſecond founder of Rome, 88. Catiline gives Caius Antonius battle, and is deſtroyed with his whole army, *ib.* Cæſar, now prætor, and two of the tribunes, prevent Cicero from addreſſing the people, and allow him only to take the oath on laying down his office, *ib.* & 89. He takes it in a form of his own, 89. The attempts againſt him defeated by Cato, *ib.* He gains the glorious title of Father of his Country, *ib.* His vanity diſguſting; yet not unwilling that others ſhould have their ſhare of honour, *ib.* & 90. His teſtimonies to the merit of Ariſtotle, Plato, and Demoſthenes, 90. Favours he did Cratippus, *ib.* His ſon ſtudies under that philoſopher, *ib.* Gorgias accuſed of accuſtoming young Cæſar to a life of pleaſure and intemperance, *ib.* Cicero's ſuperior keenneſs of expreſſion leads him into violations of decorum, *ib.* Inſtances of that keenneſs, 91, 92, 93. Clodius becomes Cicero's enemy for giving evidence

dence againſt his plea of an *alibi*, at the time when he entered Cæſar's houſe in diſguiſe, 94. Clodius is elected tribune of the people, and attacks Cicero, 95. How the triumvirate then ſtood affected towards Cicero, *ib.* Cicere applies to Cæſar for a lieutenancy under him in Gaul; but relinquiſhes it after it was granted, *ib.* & 96. This offends Cæſar, 96. Clodius ſummons him to anſwer for putting Lentulus and Cethegus to death, *ib.* Cicero puts on mourning, and twenty thouſand young men of the beſt families ſupplicate the people with him, *ib.* He applies to Pompey, who ungratefully deſerts him, *ib.* Dedicates a ſtatue of Minerva in the capitol, 97. Flies from Rome at midnight, *ib.* Is treated in general with great kindneſs, notwithſtanding his baniſhment and interdiction from fire and water by Clodius, *ib.* What happened on his ſailing from Brunduſium to Dyrrhachium, 98. He bears his exile in a manner unbecoming a philoſopher, *ib.* Clodius burns his villas; and in the place where his houſe ſtood in Rome, erects a temple to Liberty, *ib.* Affronts Pompey, who now repents of his ſuffering Cicero to be baniſhed, *ib.* The ſenate reſolves to deſpatch no public buſineſs till Cicero is recalled, 99. A great tumult enſues, in which Quintus, the brother of Cicero, is left for dead, *ib.* Milo ſummons Clodius to anſwer for his violation of the public peace, *ib.* Pompey drives Clodius out of the forum, and the people vote for Cicero's return with great unanimity, *ib.* The ſenate vies with the commons in zeal for Cicero, *ib.* The cities, through which he paſſes, do the ſame, *ib.* He returns ſixteen months after his baniſhment, *ib.* ErazesClodius's acts from the tribunitial tables, and endeavours to annul them, but is prevented by Cato, *ib.* Milo kills Clodius; and being arraigned for the fact, chooſes Cicero for his advocate, 100. Cicero, though ſo able an orator, had a timidity in ſpeaking, *ib.* Milo loſes his cauſe, *ib.* Cicero is appointed one of the augurs, *ib.* Is ſent proconſul into Cilicia, where he behaves with great integrity, prudence, and moderation, 101. Brings the Cappadocians to ſubmit to Ariobar-

zanes without bloodshed, 101. Routs the robbers who had possessed themselves of mount Amanus, and is saluted *Imperator* by the army, *ib.* His answer to the ædile Cœlius, who applied to him for panthers, *ib. n.* Visits Rhodes and Athens in his return, 102. Finds the flame of civil war ready to break out at Rome, *ib.* His saying on the senate's decreeing him a triumph, *ib.* In great doubt and perplexity, as to the party he should take, *ib.* Cæsar would have been satisfied with his standing neuter, but at last he joins Pompey, *ib.* Cato blames him for not remaining at Rome, *ib.* He repents of the step he had taken, 103. Disparages Pompey's preparations, counsels, and allies, *ib.* Some strokes of wit and repartee, in which he indulged himself in the camp, *ib.* After the battle of Pharsalia was lost, Cato desires Cicero, as a person of consular dignity, to take the command of the fleet; and on his refusal, young Pompey threatens to kill him, *ib.* He waits at Brundusium for Cæsar's return from Egypt, 104. Is treated by the conqueror with great humanity and regard, 104. The compliment Cæsar paid him in his Anticato, *ib.* His eloquence prevails upon Cæsar to acquit Ligarius, contrary to his resolution, *ib.* He spends his time in philosophic retirement, and in forming the young nobility, *ib.* Invents Latin terms in logic and natural philosophy, answerable to the Greek, 105. Rarely goes to Rome, and then only to vote Cæsar new honours, *ib.* What he said of Cæsar's setting up Pompey's statues, *ib.* Forms a design to write the history of his own country, but is prevented, *ib.* Divorces Terentia, and marries a young lady of great fortune, to whom he was guardian, *ib.* Loses his daughter Tullia, 106. Puts away his new wife, because she seemed to rejoice at the death of Tullia, *ib.* After the death of Cæsar, Cicero recommends a general amnesty, and that provinces should be decreed to Brutus and Cassius, *ib.* Antony inflames the people, by shewing them the dead body of Cæsar, and the friends of liberty quit the city, *ib.* Cicero sets out for Athens, but the news of Antony's

Antony's reformation invites him to return to Rome, 107. Lives there in fear of aſſaſſination, *ib.* Octavius comes to Rome, to demand Cæſar's inheritance, and forms a connexion with Cicero, 108. The dream which Cicero had ſome years before, concerning Octavius, *ib.* The reflection which Brutus made upon that new connexion of Cicero's, 109. Cicero expels Antony, *ib.* Hirtius and Panſa are ſent to give Antony battle, *ib.* The rank of prætor and the faſces are granted to Octavius through Cicero's means, *ib.* The conſuls fall in the action, and their troops are incorporated with Cæſar's, *ib.* Antony being beaten, the ſenate endeavours to draw young Cæſar's troops from him, *ib.* Cæſar perſuades Cicero to give him his intereſt for the conſulſhip, and afterwards caſts him off, and takes another colleague, *ib.* & 110. The triumvirate is formed between Antony, Lepidus, and Octavianus, 110. They proſcribe two hundred perſons, *ib.* Cæſar contends for Cicero a while; but upon Antony's giving up his uncle L. Cæſar, and Lepidus agreeing to put his brother Paulus in the liſt. Cicero is ſacrificed, 110. The diſtreſsful movements of Cicero and his brother Quintus, under the terrors of proſcription, *ib.* They part, 111. Quintus and his ſon are betrayed by his ſervants to the aſſaſſins, *ib.* Cicero is carried to his country-houſe at Aſtyra, where he goes on board a veſſel, and coaſts along to Circæum, *ib.* Though he has a favourable wind, he puts to ſhore, and after various perplexing movements, ſeeks the ſea again, *ib.* Omens of his death, *ib.* The aſſaſſins come up, amongſt whom was Popilius, whom he had defended when under proſecution for parricide, 112. He ſtretches his neck out of the litter, and Herennius gives him the fatal blow, *ib.* Dies in the ſixty-fourth year of his age, *ib.* His head and hands are faſtened up over the roſtra by Antony, *ib.* What Auguſtus ſaid of Cicero, to one of his own grandſons, 113. Auguſtus takes the ſon of Cicero for his colleague in the conſulſhip, and under his auſpices public diſhonour is done to the memory of Antony, *ib.*

Cicero, Quintus, v. 86, 99. 111.

111. Beſieged by Ambiorix, iv. 244. Cæſar relieves him, *ibid.*

Cicero, the ſon, v. 90, 113, 289, 290.

Cichreus, i. 208.

Citaris, or turban, v. 339.

† *Cilicia*, Cicero's behaviour there, as proconſul, v. 101.

Cilician pirates, their ſtrength and audacity, iv. 66, 67. Reduced by Pompey, 69—71.

Cilles, Ptolemy's general, defeated and taken priſoner by Demetrius, v. 121.

Cimber, Metilius Metellus, or M. Tullius Cimber, lays hold on Cæſar's robe, which is a ſignal for the reſt to ſtrike, iv. 281. v. 284.

† *Cimbri* and Teutones invade Italy with an army of three hundred thouſand men, iii. 53.

Cimbri, whence their name, iii. 53. Invade the country of the Noricis 57. Defeat Cæpio, 339. Their order of battle, iii. 67, 68. Their firſt ranks faſtened to each other with cords, 69. The deſperate behaviour of their women upon defeat, *ib.*

† *Cimmerian* Boſphorus, paſſed by the Amazons, i. 69.

† *Cimmerians*, paſs from the borders of the northern ocean, by the Palus Mæotis, into Aſia Minor, iii. 53. Their original country ſo dark and diſmal, that Homer thence took the image of hell, 54.

Cimon, the ſon of Miltiades and Hegeſipyle, daughter to king Olorus, iii. 173. In his youth not unlike his grandfather, who got the title of Coalemos for his ſtupidity and indiſcretion, *ib.* Yet has ſomething generous and ſincere in his behaviour, *ib.* Accuſed of a criminal commerce with his ſiſter Elpinice, *ib.* Callias marries Elpinice, and pays her father's fine, 174. Cimon has his miſtreſſes Aſteria and Mneſtra, *ib.* Marries Iſodice the daughter of Euryptolemus, *ib.* His great attachment to her while ſhe lives, and ſorrow for her death, *ib.* Equal in courage to Miltiades, and in prudence to Themiſtocles; and an honeſter man than either of them, *ib.* One of the firſt to try the fortune of Athens at ſea, upon the invaſion of Xerxes, *ib.* & 175. Diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the battle of Salamis, 175. The people begin to be weary of Themiſtocles, and with pleaſure receive Cimon into the adminiſtration

 tion

tion, 175. Ariſtides contributes to his advancement, *ib.* Commands at ſea for the Athenians, and draws the allies from Pauſanias, not by force, but by his obliging manners, *ib.* Defeats the Perſians in Thrace, and reduces their general Butes to ſuch extremity, that he burns the city of Eion, and periſhes in the flames, 177. Plants there a colony of Athenians, and erects three marble hermæ in memory of his victory, *ib.* The inſcriptions upon thoſe hermæ, *ib.* Colonizes Amphipolis, 178. Takes Scyros, and clears the Ægean ſea of pirates, *ib.* Diſcovers the remains of Theſeus in Scyros, and carries them with great ſolemnity to Athens, 179. Games inſtituted at Athens on that occaſion, *ib.* Cimon's talent for ſinging, *ib.* His diviſion of the booty taken at Seſtos and Byzantium, *ib.* His hoſpitality and bounty to the poor citizens of Athens, 180. Revives the memory of the golden age, 181. Though ſo kind to the people, yet is of Ariſtocraſtic principles, *ib.* Oppoſes Ephialtes in his attempt to aboliſh the court of Areopagus, *ib.* His noble anſwer to Rhœſaces the Perſian, who offered him money, 182. He takes money and ſhips unmanned of the allies, inſtead of obliging them to ſerve in perſon, *ib.* This naturally gives the Athenians the ſuperiority, *ib.* He reduces the king of Perſia ſo effectually, that from Ionia to Pamphylia there was not a Perſian ſtandard to be ſeen, *ib.* & 183. Reduces the Phaſelites, *ib.* Defeats the Perſian fleet in the river Eurymedon, and takes two hundred ſhips, *ib.* & 184. Beats the Perſian land-forces the ſame day, *ib.* Meets the Phœnician reinforcement, and takes all their ſhips, *ib.* Obliges the king of Perſia, by treaty, not to come within the Chelidonian iſlands with his ſhips, nor within a day's journey of the Grecian ſea with his land-forces, *ib.* With the treaſure he brings home, builds the wall on the ſouth-ſide of the citadel, and performs other public works, 185. Reduces all the Thracian Cherſoneſus, *ib.* Defeats the Thracians, and ſecures the golden-mines to the Athenians, *ib.* Is accuſed for not invading Macedonia when he had ſo fair an opportunity, *ib.* Acquitted through Elpinice's

pinice's application to Pericles, 186. Pericles, during the abſence of Cimon, contracts the juriſdiction of the Areopagites, and brings almoſt all cauſes before the people, *ib.* Cimon, at his return, attempts to reſtore that juriſdiction, but in vain, *ib.* The friendſhip that ſubſiſted between Cimon and the Lacedæmonians, 187. The names he gave his ſons, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians, after the earthquake, apply to the Athenians for ſuccours againſt the Helots and Meſſenians, 188. Cimon marches to their relief, *ib.* His adventure, on his return, at Corinth, *ib.* & 189. The Lacedæmonians call in the Athenians a ſecond time, and afterwards diſmiſs their troops without employing them, 189. The Athenians baniſh Cimon, and declare war againſt the Lacedæmonians, *ib.* Cimon's friends diſtinguiſh themſelves in the battle of Tanagra, and he is recalled, *ib.* & 190. He makes peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, 190. Fits out a fleet of two hundred ſail, to carry the war a ſecond time into Egypt and Cyprus, *ib.* Preſages of his death, 191. Defeats the Perſian fleet on the Aſiatic coaſt, *ib.* Conceives a deſign to overturn that whole empire, *ib.* Caſts anchor before Cyprus, *ib.* Sends perſons to conſult the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, *ib.* The God declares that Cimon is already with him, 192. He dies during the ſiege of Citium, *ib.* Had given orders that the officers ſhould ſail home with the fleet, and in the mean time conceal his death, *ib.* The laſt of the Grecian generals that did any thing conſiderable againſt the barbarians, *ib.* His monument where, *ib.*

Cimonia, what, iii. 192.

Cineas, his converſation with Pyrrhus concerning happineſs, iii. 16. Sent by Pyrrhus to Rome with propoſals of peace, which are rejected, 21. Calls the ſenate of Rome an aſſembly of kings, 23. Gives Fabricius an account of the Epicurean philoſophy, *ib.* Sent with other offers to Rome, 24. Sent into Sicily, 27.

Cineas, Father of Thallus, iv. 296.

Cingonius Varro, a friend of Nymphidius, v. 401. put to death by Galba, *ib.*

Cinna, Lucius, though of the

the oppoſite party, named conſul by Sylla, upon a promiſe of being true to his intereſts, iii. 134. Forfeits his oath, *ib.* Driven out of Rome by Octavius, 84. Hires a perſon to aſſaſſinate Pompey and his father, iv. 46. Killed by one of his own officers, 48.

Cinna, one of the conſpirators againſt Cæſar, iv. 283. v. 285.

Cinna, Helvius, a poet, and friend of Cæſar's, dreams that Cæſar, after his death, invites him to ſupper, v. 286. Goes to attend his obſequies, and being taken by the rabble for the other Cinna, is torn in pieces, *ib.* See alſo iv. 283.

† *Cios*, one of the cities offered to Phocion by Alexander, iv. 301.

† *Circæum*, iii. 78. v. 111.

Circe, i. 79.

† *Circeii*, ii. 102. iv. 274.

Circus Flaminius, iii. 238.

Circus Maximus, i. 93.

† *Cirræatum*, a village in the territory of Arpinum, where Marius originally lived, iii. 45

† *Cirrha*, i. 161, 210.

Ciſſus and Ephialtes, impriſoned by Alexander, iv. 184.

Ciſſuſa, a fountain whoſe water was like wine; Bacchus ſaid to have been waſhed in it immediately after his birth, iii. 118.

† *Cithæron*, Mount, v. 60.

† *Citium*, iii. 192.

Civic Crown, the reward amongſt the Romans for ſaving the life of a citizen, ii. 79.

Clælia ſwims the Tiber on horſeback, i. 257. An equeſtrian ſtatue of her in the Via Sacra, 258.

† *Clarius*, river, i. 230.

† *Claros*, temple there plundered by the pirates, iv. 66.

† *Claſtidium*, ii, 235.

Claudia, daughter of Appius Claudius, betrothed to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 4.

Claudia, daughter of Fulvia married to Auguſtus Cæſar, v. 177.

Claudii, account of that family, i. 260.

Claudius, the emperor, ſets earthen veſſels before Vinius, after he had ſtolen one of plate, v. 399.

Claudius. See *Appius*.

Clauſus. See *Appius*.

† *Clazomenæ*, iii. 268. ii. 64.

Cleænetus, ſon of Cleomedon, v. 136.

Cleandridas, Pericles bribes him to withdraw the Lacedæmonian forces, i. 372. Is ſentenced to death, and flies from Lacedæmon, *ib.* Father of Gylippus, *ib.*

Cleanthes, his obſervation upon Socrates and Alcibiades, ii. 39.

Cleanthes, freedman and phyſician of Cato the younger, v. 378.

Clearchus; ſent ambaſſador by

by Philip to Thebes, v. 56.
Clearchus, the Lacedæmonian general, ordered to obey Cyrus, v. 320. His over-cautious advice to Cyrus, 322. Ruins the whole affair by a bad diſpoſition of the Greeks, 323.
Clemency, a temple dedicated to that virtue in honour of Cæſar, iv. 272.
Cleobis and Biton, preferred in point of happineſs, by Solon, to Crœſus, i. 232.
Cleobule, daughter of Gylon, and mother of Demoſthenes, v. 43. *n.*
Cleocritus compromiſes the diſpute between the Athenians and Spartans, as to erecting a trophy, ii. 296.
Cleodes, ſon of Hyllus, iii. 1.
Cleomantis the Lacedæmonian, one of Alexander's diviners, iv. 192.
Cleombrotus ſucceeds Ageſipolis, and is ſent with an army into Bœotia, ii. 208. 213. iv. 26. Killed in the battle of Leuctra, 31. 398.
Cleombrotus, king of Sparta in the room of his father-in-law Leonidas, who is depoſed, iv. 390. Takes refuge in the temple of Neptune, 393. His wife Chelonis, who had before attended her father in his baniſhment, now goes into exile with him, 395.
Cleomedes the Aſtypalenſian, account of his gigantic ſtrength, i. 113. Of his body's vaniſhing after his death, *ib.* The prieſteſs of Apollo calls him the laſt of the heroes, 114.
Cleomedon, fined by the Athenians, v. 136.
Cleomenes the Athenian, iii. 103.
Cleomenes the Spartan, one of the arbitrators between the Athenians and Megarenſians, i. 210.
Cleomenes, ſon of Leonidas, marries Agiatis the widow of Agis, iv. 398. His character, *ib.* Diſſatisfied at the prevailing manners of Sparta, 399. Inſtructed in the ſtoic philoſophy by Sphærus, *ib.* Sounds Xenares about bringing back the Spartan conſtitution to its firſt principles, 400. Thinks war would furniſh the beſt opportunity for the execution of his deſigns, *ib.* Seizes Athenæum, 401. Watches the motions of Aratus, *ib.* He is recalled from Arcadia by the ephori, *ib.* Sent out again, *ib.* Takes Methydrium in the territories of Argos, *ib.* The Achæans march againſt him with an army greatly ſuperior to his, under the command of Ariſtomachus, *ib.* Yet Aratus prevents their fighting, *ib.* Cleomenes goes to the aſſiſtance of the Eleans againſt the Achæans, and defeats

defeats the latter at Lycæum, *ib.* Aratus makes a fudden movement to Mantinea, and takes it, 402. Cleomenes recalls Archidamus from exile, who is foon after treacherouſly ſlain, *ib.* Bribes the ephori to permit him to renew the war, *ib.* Defeats the Achæans near Leuctra, and kills Lyſiades, 403. Perſuades his father-in-law Megiſtonus to join him, in endeavouring to break the yoke of the ephori, and to procure an equal diviſion of lands, *ib.* Remarkable dream of one of the ephori in the temple of Paſiphæ, *ib.* Cleomenes takes Heræa and Alſæa, two cities belonging to the Achæan league, 404. Returns ſuddenly with a ſmall party, and kills all the ephori, except one, *ib.* Ageſilaus, who was the ſurviving one, makes his appearance the next day, and is ſpared, 405. Cleomenes baniſhes eighty of the moſt obnoxious citizens, 406. His ſpeech to the people in juſtification of his proceedings, *ib.* & 407. He ſurrenders his own eſtate into the public ſtock, 407. Divides the lands, *ib.* Fills up the number of citizens, *ib.* Forms the youth according to the diſcipline of Lycurgus, *ib.* Takes his brother Euclidas for his partner in the throne, 408. Ravages the territories of Megalopolis, without any oppoſition from the Achæans, *ib.* Is a pattern of ſobriety, *ib.* What kind of table he kept for ſtrangers, 409. The Mantineans put themſelves under his protection, 410. He defeats the Achæans at Dymeæ, *ib.* Inſiſts on being appointed to the command of the league, *ib.* His ſickneſs breaks his meaſures, 411. Aratus, out of envy to Cleomenes, invites Antigonus into Peloponneſus, *ib.* Cleomenes declares war againſt the Achæans, 413. Takes Pellene, Pheneum, and Penteleum. Comes upon Argos at the time of the Nemean games, and takes it, *ib.* Makes himſelf maſter of Cleonæ and Phlius, 414. The Corinthians invite him into their city, *ib.* He inveſts the citadel, which was in the hands of the Achæans, 415. Fortifies the Onean mountains, *ib.* Antigonus, after ſeveral vain attempts, gets into Peloponneſus, by means of a defection of the Argives, *ib.* Cleomenes retires, to defend Laconia, 416.

416. His wife Agiatis dies, 417. Ptolemy promiſes him ſuccours, *ib.* His mother and children are ſent hoſtages into Ægypt, *ib.* He enfranchiſes a number of the Helots, 418. Makes a diverſion againſt the progreſs of the Macedonian arms, by ſurpriſing Megalopolis, *ib.* & 419. Makes two excurſions into the territories of Argos, 420, 421. Is forced to action for want of money, 422. Defeated and ruined in the battle of Sellaſia, *ib.* & 423. Takes ſhip at Gythium, 424. Antigonus behaves to the Spartans with great humanity, *ib.* Therycion exhorts Cleomenes to kill himſelf, and ſoon after ſets the example, *ib.* & 425. Cleomene's anſwer, 425. He ſails to Ægypt, where Ptolemy Euergetes treats him with ſome degree of generoſity, 426. Ptolemy's ſucceſſor, being a weak prince, ſoon begins to look upon him with an evil eye, *ib.* He deſires only a ſhip, to carry him to Peloponneſus, and is refuſed it, 427. The great injury done him by Nicagoras the Meſſenian, 428. He is confined to his apartment, *ib.* He gets out of confinement by a ſtratagem, 429. After great exertions of valour in the ſtreets, he finds it impoſſible to eſcape, and therefore kills himſelf, 430. His friends deſpatch themſelves with him, *ib.* Ptolemy puts his mother and children to death, 431.

Cleon, the Athenian, accuſes Pericles, i. 385. His extravagant action in ſpeaking, iii. 260. v. 2. His character, iii. 259. Reflects on Nicias, and having the command given him, returns victorious, *ib.* Troubleſome in the adminiſtration, 260. Is killed in battle, 261.

Cleon, of Halicarnaſſus, compoſes an oration for Lyſander, containing arguments for making the kings of Sparta elective, iii. 115.

Cleon, the Byzantine, his eſteem for Phocion, v. 297.

Cleon, one of the tyrants of Sicyon, v. 345.

† *Cleone*, ii. 121. iii. 189. iv. 310, 414. v. 367, 368.

Cleonice of Byzantium, comes with great reluctance towards the bed of Pauſanias king of Sparta, and is inadvertently killed by him, iii. 176. He ſeeks means of expiation, and invokes her ghoſt, *ib.* The anſwer ſhe made him, *ib.*

Cleonides, v. 128.

Cleonymus, of Sparta, stirs up the Thebans against Demetrius, but on that prince's approach, withdraws, v. 150. His wife unfaithful to him, iii. 32. Calls in Pyrrhus, and advises him to attack Sparta immediately; but that advice is not listened to, and Pyrrhus fails, 32—36.

Cleonymus, son of Sphodrias, favourite of Archidamus, son of Agesilaus, iv. 27. His valour and death, 31.

Cleonymus, father of Leonidas, iv. 383.

Cleopater commands for Aratus in Acrocorinth, v. 378.

Cleopatra, daughter of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes, iii. 219.

Cleopatra, Cæsar undertakes the Ægyptian war for her sake, iv. 264. Cæsar sends for her, and she contrives to be conveyed to him in a carpet, 265. Cæsar reconciles her to her brother, *ib.* Her brother is lost in an action upon the Nile, 266. Cæsar declares her queen of Ægypt, and has a son by her named Cæsario, *ib.* Commanded to appear before Antony, v. 180. Her magnificent spirit, and the charms of her conversation, 182. On a party of fishing, puts a salt fish on Antony's hook, and tells him that kings, not fish, were his game, 184. Dresses in the habit of the goddess Isis, 203. Supplies Antony with ships, money and provisions, 201, 204. Jealous of the honours paid Octavia at Athens, 202, 205. Antony loses many friends on her account, 203. Persuades Antony to fight Octavius by sea, 210. Ruins Antony by her flight, for she draws him after her, 212. Forms a scheme to retire into the farthest parts of the east, 214. Makes an experiment of several poisonous drugs, 216, and venomous animals, *ib.* Builds several monuments, as repositories of her wealth, 218. Draws up Antony half dead into one of them, 220. Seized by Proculeius, 222. Her intentions to starve herself to death, 223. Augustus visits her, *ib.* Her address to the gods at Antony's tomb, 225. Writes a letter to Augustus, 226. Dies, *ib.*

Cleopatra and Alexander, twins of Antony by Cleopatra, v. 189. Cleopatra marries prince Juba the historian, 227.

Cleopatra, wife of Philip, iv. 142.

Cleopatra, sister to Alexander the Great, iii. 368, 374.

Cleophanes, the Athenian, diſtinguiſhes himſelf by his bravery, iv. 296.
Cleophantus, one of the ſons of Themiſtocles, i. 302.
Cleophylus, Homer's poems preſerved by his poſterity, i. 126.
Cleoptolemus, Antiochus marries his daughter in Eubœa, ii. 381.
Cleora, wife of Ageſilaus, iv. 20.
Clepſydra, a fountain in the citadel of Athens, v. 187. *n.*
Clidemus, the hiſtorian, i. 69. ii. 294.
Clients, the people diſtinguiſhed into patrons and clients by Romulus, i. 92.
† *Climax*, cliffs of, under which Alexander marches by the Pamphylian ſea, iv. 152.
Clinias, a friend of Solon's, i. 216.
Clinias, father of Alcibiades, gains honour in the ſea-fight near Artemiſium, i. 276, *n.* ii. 34. Falls in the battle of Coronea, *ib.*
Clinias, father of Aratus, one of the two chief magiſtrates of Sicyon, v. 345. Killed by Abantidas, *ib.*
Cliſthenes, ſon of Alcmæon, expels the Piſiſtratidæ, and eſtabliſhes the democracy at Athens, i. 350.
Clitomachus, v. 70.
† *Clitorians*, how Soüs acquits himſelf of his promiſe to them, i. 123.
Clitus ſaves the life of Alexander, iv. 150. Ill omen while he is ſacrificing, 192. Behaves rudely to Alexander, and is killed by him, 193, 194. The king inconſolable for his death, *ib.*
Clitus carries Phocion and his friends as priſoners to Athens, iv. 316.
Clitus, ſervant to Brutus, v. 311.
Cloaks and hats of purple, the moſt honourable marks of the prince's regard amongſt the Macedonians, iii. 375.
Clodia, ſiſter of Clodius, and wife of Lucullus, divorced for injuring her huſband's bed, iii. 239. v. 94.
Clodia, called Quadrantaria, and why, v. 95.
Clodius, Publius, raiſes a mutiny in the army againſt Lucullus, iii. 235. His infamous character, v. 94. Inſults Pompey, iv. 93. Intrigues with Pompeia, Cæſar's wife, or attempts at leaſt to do it, v. 94. iv. 227. Accuſed of impiety and inceſt, but acquitted, v. 94, 95. iv. 229. Elected tribune of the people, *ib.* Cauſes great diſturbance in Rome, 335, 345. v. 95. For the ſake of being made tribune, deſcends from a patrician into a plebeian family, 347, 352. Sends Cato to

to Cyprus, 348. Prosecutes and banishes Cicero, v. 97. Burns Cicero's houses, 98. Killed by Milo, 100.
Clodius Glaber, the prætor, sent against Spartacus, iii. 298.
Clodius, the husband of Fulvia, who afterwards was married to Antony, v. 170.
Clodius goes in disguise from Lepidus's camp to Antony, v. 175.
Clodius Celsus, the Antiochian, his advice to Nymphidius, v. 400.
Clodius Macer commands in Africa, v. 394. Deliberates about assuming the imperial title, *ib.* Slain by Trebonianus, 401.
Clodones, a name of the Bacchanals, iv. 135.
Clœlia. See *Clœlia*.
† *Clusians*, besieged by the Gauls, i. 318. The Roman ambassador on that occasion unjustly commits hostilities against the Gauls, 319.
Clymene, i. 75.
† *Cnacion*, a river in Sparta, near which the senate used to meet, called also Oenus, i. 130.
Cneius, See *all the* Cneii *under their family names.*
† *Cnidus*, ii. 63. iii. 183.
† *Cnidians*, iv. 264
Coalemus, a name given to Cimon, the grandfather of Cimon the Athenian general, iii. 173.
Cocceius, Otho's brother's son, v. 430.
Cock, on what occasion the Lacedæmonians offered one in sacrifice, iv. 36. A golden cock carried on the point of a spear, v. 324.
Cocles. See *Horatius*.
Codrus, i. 67. *n.* Solon descended from him, 201.
† *Cœlosyria*, given by Antony to Cleopatra, v. 189.
Cœlia, wife of Sylla, divorced because she was barren, iii. 129.
Cœlius, one of Carbo's officers, iv. 49.
Cœlius the orator, v. 101. *n.*
Coffins, two of stone made for Numa, one for his body, and the other for his books, i. 192.
Cohorts. See *Prætorian*.
Coin, that of Persia stamped with the figure of an archer; hence Agesilaus says, he was driven out of Asia by thirty thousand archers, iv. 16.
† *Colchis*, i. 71. iv. 77.
† *Colias*, i. 208.
Collatinus, Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, chosen consul, i. 239. Accused of favouring Tarquin, 244. Lays down the consulate, *ib.*
Coline Gate, iii. 155.
Colonies, the advantage of those sent out by Pericles, i. 361.
† *Colonis*, a town so called, ii.

ii. 360. Probably ſhould be written Coronis, *ib. n.*

† *Colophonians*, reſtored to liberty by Lucullus, iii. 196.

Coloſſus of Hercules, ii. 26.

Colt ſacrificed by the Thebans, ii. 215.

Colyttus, v. 50.

Comedy, v. 127. The ancient, iii. 240. *n.*

Comet, a large one appeared for ſeven nights after the death of Cæſar, iv. 283, 284.

Comias, archon when Piſiſtratus erected his tyranny, i. 237.

Cominius, the conſul, beſieges Corioli, ii. 82. Beats the Volſcians, 84. Speaks in praiſe of Caius Marcius, 85. Gives him the ſurname of Coriolanus, 86.

Comitium, a place in Rome where elections were held, and other public buſineſs tranſacted, i. 89. Why ſo called, 102.

† *Commagene*, iv. 89. v. 187.

Community of goods in Saturn's time; Cimon's liberality reſembled it, iii. 181.

Companies, the people of Rome diſtributed into companies by Numa, according to their trades, i. 186.

Compariſons and *Similies*; Of the forming of a commonwealth to the ſtopping and uniting of ſmall bodies in the water, ii. 349. The ſpirit of contention in ſtates, compared to the force of diſtempers in the human body, 360. Of Pyrrhus to a gameſter, iii. 31. Of ambitious men to Ixion, iv. 381. Subjects to be choſen for the mind, as colours are for the eye, i. 348. The operations of a ſtateſman compared to thoſe of a phyſician, 366. The paſſions of the ſoul to the ſtrings of a muſical inſtrument, *ib.* The rage of tyranny diſſolved in the ardour of youthful indulgencies, as iron is ſoftened in the fire, v. 235. The precipitate ſteps of returning freedom, compared to the raſh uſe of returning health, 258. The ſevere, though neceſſary, meaſures of adminiſtration, compared to the bandages of ſurgeons, iii. 249. Alcibiades compared to the land of Egypt, 260. Of biography to portrait painting, iv. 134. Of the Macedonian army, after the death of Alexander, to Polyphemus, after his eye was put out, v. 391. The great councils of a ſtate, compared to anchors, i. 221. The conſtituent parts of an army, to

to thofe of the human body, ii. 197. Over-cautious generals to timorous phyficians, 257. The Spartan phalanx, to a fierce animal erecting his briftles, 292.

Concave mirrors, the veftal virgins recovered fire by them when theirs happened to be extinguifhed, i. 176.

Conception and delivery fuppofed to be affifted by being ftruck with thongs in the feaft of the Lupercalia; fee *Lupercalia.*

Concord; a temple built to her, i. 347. v. 35.

Conidas, tutor to Thefeus, i. 50.

Conon takes an unfair advantage, with refpect to the public, of Solon's friendfhip for him, i. 216.

Conon, the Athenian general, defeated by Lyfander at Ægos Potamos, iii. 99. Defeats the Spartans near Cnidus, v. 334. Kills their admiral Pifander, iv. 18. Rebuilds the long walls of Athens with the Perfian money, iv. 24.

Conopion burns the body of Phocion, iv. 318.

Confcience, terrors of confcience upon Marius, iii. 88. On Paufanias, 176.

Confidius tells Cæfar, he is fecure in the armour of old age, iv. 233.

Confpiracy, againft Cæfar, v. 280, 281. Of Catiline, iv. 226, 338. v. 81.

Confualia, a feaft amongft the Romans, i. 96.

Confuls, when one of them was firft chofen out of the plebeians, i. 249. *n.*

Confus, the god of counfel, whofe altar Romulus pretended to find under ground, i. 93. Kept covered, except during the equeftrian games, *ib.*

Copillus, chief of the Tectofagæ, taken prifoner by Sylla, iii. 124.

Coos, ii. 63.

Coponius, governor for the Romans in Carræ, iii. 323. Receives Craffus into the town after his defeat, *ib.*

Corcyne, Ariadne's nurfe, i. 62.

† *Corcyra*, an ifland of confiderable ftrength, i. 379. Pyrrhus gains it by marriage, iii. 9. The difpute between its inhabitants and the city of Corinth, determined by Themiftocles, i. 293.

† *Corduba*, iv. 236.

Cordylio, iv. 327.

Core, daughter of Aidoneus king of the Moloffians, i. 73.

† *Corfinium*, iv. 253.

† *Corinth*, its regard for liberty, ii 119. Why called the *Fetters of Greece*, 374. v. 357. Colonized by Cæfar, iv. 272.

Corinthians, what claim the Athenians had upon them

them at the Isthmian games, i. 67. Colonize Syracuse, ii. 119. *n.* Assist the Syracusans 120. For which purpose they choose Timoleon general, and send supplies after him, *ib.* Their war with the Corcyreans, i. 379.

Coriolanus, Caius Marcius, of an illustrious family, ii. 77. Brought up by his mother in her widowhood, *ib.* His excellent genius not sufficiently cultivated, *ib.* His heroic strength improved by exercise, 78. Makes his first campaign when Tarquin was endeavouring to re-establish himself, *ib.* Gains a civic crown in the decisive battle, 79. His affectionate attention to his mother Volumnia, 80. He lives in the same house with her, after he is married, *ib.* The commons apply to the senate for relief against the usurers, *ib.* Relief is promised them before the Sabine war, but denied after it; and Coriolanus, in particular, is severe against them, 81. The people secede to the sacred mount, *ib.* The senate send to them the most venerable men of their body, and at the head of them Menenius Agrippa, who addresses them with a fable that brings them to temper, 81, 82. Before they are reconciled to the senate, they obtain tribunes to defend their rights, 82. The plebeians now readily give in their names for the war, *ib.* Corioli is taken, chiefly by the valour of Marcius, 83. He hastens to assist the consul Cominius in the battle with the Volscians, 84. The Volscians are entirely defeated, *ib.* Cominius offers Marcius the tenth of the spoils, 85. Marcius refuses the offer, and only desires to have a Volscian released, to whom he was bound by the ties of hospitality, *ib.* Cominius gives him the surname of Coriolanus, 86. Some observations upon the Grecian and Roman names, *ib.* Provisions are extremely scarce in Rome, and the tribunes lay hold of that opportunity to incense the people against the senate, 87. The people of Velitræ having suffered by a pestilential disorder, desire a colony from Rome; and the tribunes inveigh against the nobility for sending one, 87, 88. Coriolanus makes an inroad into the territories of Antium, with a body of volunteers, and brings

brings off plenty of provisions, 88. Stands for the consulship, and the people, on the sight of his scars, are inclined to serve him; but the great appearance of senators in his interest, awakes their jealousy, 89. His resentment thereupon, *ib.* A great quantity of bread-corn is brought to Rome, and Coriolanus proposes the holding up its price, and advises the senate not to distribute that gratis, which was a present from Gelo, 90. His speech on that occasion, *ib.* The tribunes stir up the people, and summon Coriolanus to answer for the advice he had given, 91. A tumult ensues, 92. The consuls and senate endeavour to appease the people, *ib.* The tribunes insist that Coriolanus shall answer to certain articles, *ib.* Instead of the submissive language which the people expected, he makes a haughty speech, *ib.* Sicinius proposes sentence of death against Coriolanus, 93. The patricians prevent the execution of that sentence, *ib.* The patricians demand a legal trial for Coriolanus before the people, and Sicinius agrees to it, *ib.* The expedition against the Antiates intervenes, 93, 94. Appius Claudius opposes the senate's allowing the people a right of suffrage against them, 94. Nevertheless Coriolanus appears to take his trial, *ib.* The tribunes break their word, and bring new charges against him, 95. They also make the people vote by tribes, and not by centuries, *ib.* He is condemned to exile by a majority of three tribes, *ib.* Remains unhumbled, 96. Meditates revenge, and for that purpose applies to the Volscians, *ib.* His address to Tullus Aufidius, the principal man amongst them, and hitherto his greatest enemy, 97, 98. He meets with the kindest reception, 98. A remarkable prodigy happens at Rome, *ib.* The Romans order all the Volscians to quit their city, on occasion of some public shews, 100. The Volscians demand restitution of the lands and cities they had lost, and are answered with a defiance, *ib.* Coriolanus is joined in commission with Tullus, 101. He makes an inroad into the Roman territories, but spares the lands of the patricians, 101.

101. The Volſcians repair to the ſtandard in great numbers, *ib.* Tullus takes part of them to garriſon the towns, and Coriolanus with the other part marches into Latium, 102. Coriolanus takes ſeveral towns; ſubject to, or in alliance with, the Romans, *ib.* Upon his march againſt Lavinium, the plebeians propoſe to recall him; but from an ill-timed reſentment, or ſpirit of oppoſition, the patricians refuſe their conſent, 103. He marches immediately towards Rome, and encamps only five miles from it, *ib.* Both ſenate and people ſend a deputation, deſiring him to be reconciled and to return to his native country, *ib.* He receives them with great pomp, and inſiſts on conditions very favourable to the Volſcians, 104. Gives the Romans thirty days to conſider of them, and retreats, *ib.* Tullus and other Volſcians, who envied his renown, cabal againſt him, *ib.* Coriolanus ſpends the interval in haraſſing the allies of Rome, 105. The Romans ſend a ſecond embaſſy to demand more favourable conditions; and a third, conſiſting of the miniſters of religion; but Coriolanus bids them either accept the former propoſitions, or prepare for war, 105, 106. The divine aſſiſtance explained by Plutarch to be a moral influence, 107. An expedient is ſuggeſted to Valeria, as ſhe was praying in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, *ib.* She goes with a number of matrons to Volumnia the mother of Coriolanus, and intreats her, and his wife Vergilia, to apply to him in behalf of their falling country, *ib.* The affecting meeting between Coriolanus and his family, 108. Volumnia's ſpeech to him, 109. He ſtands a long time ſilent, 110. Volumnia throws herſelf at his feet, and prevails, *ib.* The effect his departure from before Rome had upon the Volſcians, *ib.* and upon the Romans, 111. A temple is built to the fortune of women, *ib.* Tullus meditates the death of Coriolanus, 112. He is ſummoned to give an account of his conduct before the people of Antium; but his enemies, not permitting him to be heard, fall upon him, and deſpatch him on the ſpot, 113. The Volſcians give him an honourable

nourable burial, 113. The Roman women are permitted to go in mourning for him, *ib*. The Volſcians quarrel with the Æqui, their friends and allies, about the choice of a general, 114. They fight a great battle with the Romans, in which Tullus falls, and they are reduced to the obedience of Rome, *ib*.

† *Corioli*, beſieged and taken by the Romans, ii. 83.

Cornel-tree, one conſidered as ſacred, being ſuppoſed to grow from the ſtaff of Romulus's javelin, i. 103, 104.

Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, and widow of Publius Craſſus, married to Pompey, iv. 100. Her great accompliſhments, *ib*. Her ſad meeting with Pompey at Mitylene, 122. Charges Pompey's defeat on his connexions with her ill fortune, *ib*. Is an eye-witneſs of his tragical death, 127.

Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, and Cæſar's firſt wife, iv. 220.

Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus, and mother of the Gracchi, v. 1. Her character, 2. Has opportunity to marry a king, and declines it, *ib*. Her care in the education of her ſons Tiberius and Caius, whom their father left very young, 2. Reproaches them with her being called the mother-in law of Scipio, rather than the mother of the Gracchi, 7. The ſtatue erected to her, and its inſcription, 24. The magnanimity of her behaviour on the untimely death of her ſons, 35. The honours paid her in her old age, *ib*.

Cornelius, one of Sylla's officers, bribed by Cæſar, during the proſcriptions, to let him eſcape, iv. 221.

Cornelius, Cneius, choſen by Marcellus for his colleague, ii. 234.

Cornelius Cethegus, and Quintus Sulpicius, degraded from the prieſt's office for deficiency in point of ceremony and an ominous accident, ii. 234.

Cornelius Coſſus commands as a military tribune, at a time when there were not conſuls, and has the honour of offering up the ſpoils called *Opima*, i. 98.

Cornelius, Publius, i. 192.

Cornelius Balbus hinders Cæſar from riſing up to the ſenate, iv. 276.

Cornelius, Caius, a diviner at Padua, announces there the beginning and iſſue of the battle of Pharſalia, iv. 263.

Cornelius Dolabella, an admirer of Cleopatra, acquaints

acquaints her with Auguſtus's deſign to remove her from the monument, v. 225.
Cornelius Scipio, appointed general of horſe by Camillus, when dictator, i. 308.
Cornelius Lentulus, his generous offer to Paulus Æmilius, ii. 19.
Cornelius Merula, made conſul by Octavius in the room of Cinna, iii. 84.
Cornelius Sylla. See *Sylla*.
Cornelius Nepos, iii. 245.
Cornelius Laco, appointed captain of the prætorian bands, v. 399.
Cornificius, Lucius, employed by Auguſtus to impeach Brutus, v. 291.
Cornificius, one of Cæſar's lieutenants, iv. 260, 267.
Cornutus, ſaved in the times of the proſcriptions by the fidelity of his ſlaves, iii. 87.
Corœbus the architect, i. 363.
† *Coronea*, i. 370. iii. 120.
Corræbus, ſon of Demetrius by Eurydice, v. 162.
Corræus, father of Stratonice, the wife of Antigonus, v. 118.
Corvinus, Valerius, ſix times conſul, iii. 71.
Corynetes, or the club-bearer, i. 52.
† *Cos*, iſle of, i. 204. iii. 196.
Coſconius, a man of prætorian dignity, killed by Cæſar's ſoldiers in a mutiny, iv. 267.
Coſis, general of the Albanians, killed by Pompey, iv. 79.
† *Coſſa* and Narnia, colonized by the Romans, ii. 365.
Coſſinius, colleague of Varinus, his camp forced by Spartacus, and himſelf ſlain, iii. 298.
Coſſus, Licinius, ſent to conſult the oracle at Delphi, i. 308.
Cothon, what, i. 134.
Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, oppoſes Marius's law with reſpect to voting, but in vain, iii. 46. Is conſul with Lucullus, 198. Sent by the ſenate to guard the Propontis and Bythinia, 200. His ambition to fight Mithridates ends in being defeated both by ſea and land, 201. Defeated in a ſea-fight by Sertorius, iii. 348.
Cotta and Titurius, cut off by Ambiorix in their qnarters, iv. 244.
Cotta, Publius, what Cicero ſaid to him, v. 92.
Cotta, Lucius, v. 93.
Cotylon, a name given to Varius, v. 176.
Cotys, king of Paphlagonia, joins Ageſilaus againſt the Perſians, iv. 11. Marries the daughter of Spithridates, *ib.*
Courage, a mild and unſuſpicious quality, v. 339.
Cow with calf, a barbarous ſacrifice neceſſary for the widow who married before

fore her time of mourning was expired, i. 179.
Cowardice, how puniſhed at Sparta, iv. 33.
Crane, the name of a dance inſtituted by Theſeus, i. 52.
Cranium, iv. 147.
† *Cranon*, city of, v. 65, 124.
Craſſus, the father of Piſo, v. 409.
Craſſus, Marcus, his father had been honoured with the cenſorſhip and a triumph, iii. 289. He is brought up in a ſmall houſe with two brothers, *ib.* Takes care of a ſiſter-in-law and her children, *ib.* Temperate and chaſte, yet accuſed of a criminal commerce with a veſtal virgin, *ib.* That accuſation a falſe one, *ib.* His principal vice covetouſneſs, *ib.* He improves an eſtate of three hundred talents to ſeven thouſand one hundred, *ib.* Makes great advantage of Sylla's proſcriptions, and of the fires which happened in Rome, *ib.* & 290. Keeps a number of ſlaves who were builders, but builds only one houſe for himſelf, *ib.* Breeds up ſlaves for every ſervice in life, in order for ſale, *ib.* Theſe bring him a greater revenue than his lands and ſilver mines, *ib.* His houſe is open to ſtrangers, 291. He lends money to his friends without intereſt, but is ſtrict in demanding it at the day, *ib.* His invitations lie chiefly amongſt the people, *ib.* He cultivates the eloquence of the bar, defends every citizen that applies to him, and in all caſes comes prepared, *ib.* Returns the ſalutation of every Roman by name, *ib.* His knowledge of hiſtory extenſive, and he is not without a taſte of Ariſtotle's philoſophy; yet keeps the philoſopher, who is his guide and companion, in a condition juſt above ſtarving, *ib.* & 292. Cinna and Marius put the father and brother of Craſſus to death, 292. Craſſus flies into Spain, and takes refuge in a cave by the ſea-ſide, in the lands of Vibius Pacianus, *ib.* Vibius ſupports him there for a conſiderable time, 293. On the death of Cinna, he raiſes forces in Spain, 294. Paſſes from thence into Africa, to Metellus Pius, and afterwards into Italy, where he ſerves under Sylla, *ib.* Sent by Sylla to levy troops amongſt the Marſi, *ib.* What Sylla ſaid to him, on his aſking for a guard, *ib.* He executes that, and other commiſ-

sions in an able manner, 294. The rise of his competition with Pompey, *ib.* Supposed to have converted much of the plunder of Tuder to his own use, 295. Very serviceable to Sylla in the decisive battle fought near Rome, *ib.* Makes the most unjust and rapacious use of Sylla's proscriptions, *ib.* Sylla gives him up, *ib.* A flatterer, and very capable of being flattered; covetous, and hates covetous men, *ib.* Envies Pompey's rapid progress in glory, *ib.* By the pains he takes in the administration, and good offices to his fellow-citizens, acquires an interest not inferior to that of Pompey, *ib.* Becomes security for Cæsar in the sum of eight hundred and thirty talents, 296. Sacrifices both his attachments and resentments to his interest, *ib.* The gladiators' war breaks out, 297. Spartacus has the chief conduct of it, *ib.* The character of Spartacus, *ib.* By stratagem he escapes from a hill where he was besieged, and defeats Clodius Glaber the prætor, 298. Is joined by numbers of herdsmen and shepherds, *ib.* Defeats the lieutenants of Varinus, and Varinus himself, 298. Intends to cross the Alps, and settle in some private independency, but is prevented by his troops, 299. Makes his way in spite of the consuls Gellius and Lentulus, *ib.* Beats Cassius, who came against him with ten thousand men, *ib.* Crassus is sent against him by the senate, *ib.* His lieutenant Mummius fights, contrary to orders, and is beaten by Spartacus, *ib.* He punishes that corps with decimation, 300. Spartacus retires through Lucania to the sea, *ib.* Hires some Cilician pirates to transport him and his troops into Sicily, but they take his money and deceive him, *ib.* Entrenches himself in the peninsula of Rhegium, *ib.* Crassus builds a wall across the Isthmus, *ib.* Spartacus gets over it in a snowy and tempestuous night, *ib.* Crassus repents of his having written to the senate for farther assistance, 301. Comes to an action with the enemy, in which he kills above twelve thousand of them, *ib.* Sends two of his officers against Spartacus, who had retired towards the mountains of Petelia, *ib.*

Those officers are put to flight, 391. This advantage proves the ruin of Spartacus; for his troops inſiſt upon coming to a deciſive battle, *ib.* Craſſus being informed that Pompey was approaching, haſtens to meet the enemy, 302. A battle enſues, in which Spartacus, after great exertions of valour, is ſlain, *ib.* Pompey meets a number of the enemy who had eſcaped out of the field, and puts them to the ſword; after which, he takes to himſelf the honour of finiſhing the war, *ib.* Craſſus has an ovation granted him, 303. Craſſus ſolicits Pompey's intereſt in his application for the conſulſhip, and obtains it, *ib.* They are appointed conſuls together, *ib.* They diſagree in every thing, *ib.* Nothing of note is performed, except Craſſus's conſecrating the tenths of his eſtate to Hercules, and his entertaining the people at ten thouſand tables, *ib.* They are reconciled by Aurelius, a Roman knight, who alleges a command for it from Jupiter, *ib.* Craſſus makes the firſt advances, *ib.* In his cenſorſhip attempts to make Egypt tributary to the Romans, but is prevented by his colleague Catulus, 304. Suſpected of having ſome concern in the conſpiracy of Catiline, *ib.* That ſuſpicion probably groundleſs, *ib. n.* Craſſus is at enmity with Cicero, but at length reconciled to him, through the mediation of his ſon Publius, who was a great admirer of that eloquent man, *ib.* Cæſar comes to Rome to ſolicit the conſulſhip, and forms the famous triumvirate, 305. In order to the prolonging Cæſar's government of Gaul, Pompey and Craſſus were to be conſuls again, 306. They are interrogated in full ſenate, as to their intentions, and Craſſus anſwers with more moderation than Pompey, *ib.* Domitius is encouraged by Cato to oppoſe them in the election; but they carry it by violence, *ib.* Drive the oppoſite party out of the forum, while Cæſar is continued five years more in his government, and the Spains and Syria are decreed to Pompey and Craſſus, 307. Craſſus indulges a ſanguine and vain ambition of conqueſt, *ib.* The tribune Ateius threatens to oppoſe

pose him in his designs against the Parthians, 307. He prevails with Pompey to conduct him out of Rome, *ib.* Ateius meets him at the gate, by virtue of his office commands him to stop, and utters the most horrid execrations against him, 308. Crassus, taking his voyage in the winter, loses a number of his ships, *ib.* Pays his respects to Deiotarus in Galatia, *ib.* Throws a bridge over the Euphrates with ease, *ib.* Reduces Zenodotia and all Mesopotamia, 309. Suffers himself to be saluted *Imperator*, for the taking of a town, *ib.* Garrisons the towns, and returns into Syria, to winter, *ib.* His son arrives with a thousand horse sent by Cæsar, *ib.* His error in not strengthening himself by the acquisition of Babylon and Seleucia, *ib.* Behaves in Syria more like a trader than a general, *ib.* Calculates the revenues of the cities, and weighs the treasures in the temple of Atargatis at Hierapolis, *ib.* Omen of his ruin, 310. What passed between him and the ambassadors of Orodes king of Parthia, *ib.* Alarming accounts are brought of the Parthian manner of fighting, and Cassius and others desire Crassus to deliberate, 311. Artavasdes, king of Armenia, arrives at the Roman camp, offers him large succours, and advises him to march into Parthia by way of Armenia, *ib.* Crassus rejects his advice, and the Armenian departs, *ib.* Other ill-omens, *ib.* & 312. The forces with which he passed the Euphrates, 312. Cassius advises him to secure his troops in some fortified town, till he had an account of the enemy which might be depended upon; or else to march along the river till he reached Seleucia, *ib.* Ariamnes, an artful Arabian, draws Crassus into an immense plain, 313. Surena marches against him while Orodes lays waste Armenia, *ib.* Surena's opulence and great authority, 314. Ariamnes leads Crassus into a vast sea of sand, *ib.* Artavasdes, by his envoys, desires Crassus to go and drive Orodes out of Armenia first; or at least to keep to the hills, where he might not be exposed to the Parthian cavalry, *ib.* & 315. The infatuated Roman gives an answer

ſwer full of reſentment, 315. Caſſius reproaches Ariamnes in private, with his perfidy, *ib.* The Arabian anſwers him in an artful manner, and ſoon after withdraws, with the conſent of Craſſus, *ib.* Craſſus has intelligence of the approach of the Parthians, and is greatly diſconcerted, 316. The diſpoſition of his forces, *ib.* Comes to the river Baliſſus, and is deſired by many of his officers to paſs the night there; but he marches forward with precipitation, *ib.* Surena conceals his main force behind the advanced guard, *ib.* The horrid noiſe by which the Parthians excite their men to action, and inſpire the enemy with terror, 317. They attack the Romans on all ſides, and with their arrows drive the cavalry and light-armed back upon the legions, *ib.* The arrows do great execution on the legions, which were drawn up in a cloſe ſquare, *ib.* Craſſus orders his ſon, with a ſelect party, to get up with the enemy, *ib.* They fly, and young Craſſus purſues with great ardour, *ib.* They face about, and make dreadful havock of the Romans, 317. Publius fails in his attempt upon the heavy-armed Parthian horſe, with his light-armed Gauls, 320. Has an opportunity to retire, but ſcorns to leave ſo many brave men dying for his ſake, *ib.* Deſires his armour-bearer to diſpatch him, *ib.* The principal officers follow his example, *ib.* The Parthians bring the head of Publius, and ſhew it in an inſulting manner, to his father, 321. The Romans are ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the ſight, *ib.* Craſſus behaves with uncommon magnanimity, *ib.* His ſpeech on that occaſion, 322. The Parthians make a great ſlaughter amongſt the remaining troops, *ib.* Craſſus gives himſelf up to deſpair, 323. The Romans decamp in the night, under the conduct of Octavius and Caſſius, *ib.* Ignatius calls at Carræ, and then makes the beſt of his way to Zeugma with three hundred horſe, *ib.* & 324. Coponius, governor of Carræ, goes to meet Craſſus, and conducts his army into the town, 324. The Parthians in the morning deſpatch the wounded Romans, and the ſtragglers, *ib.* Surena

rena fends perfons to Carræ, with infidious propofals of a peace, 324. but foon advances to befiege the place, 325. The Romans refolve upon flight, and Craffus takes Andromachus, another traitor, for his guide, *ib.* Caffius difcovers the treachery of Andromachus, returns to Carræ, and from thence efcapes into Syria, *ib.* At day light Craffus regains the road, and gets poffeffion of a hill connected with the mountains of Sinnaca, 326. Surena has recourfe to art, and the Romans force Craffus to treat, *ib.* & 327. He protefts againft that violence, 327. Surena tells him he muft fign the treaty on the banks of the Euphrates, 328. Craffus is mounted upon a Parthian horfe, and the grooms drive him on, *ib.* The Romans make refiftance, and Craffus is flain in the fcuffle, by a Parthian named Pomaxæthres, *ib.* The number of Romans killed in this war is twenty thoufand, and ten thoufand are made prifoners, *ib.* Surena fends the head and hand of Craffus to Orodes in Armenia, *ib.* He pretends, notwithftanding, to bring Craffus alive into Seleucia, 328. His farcical proceffions, 329. His obfervations before the fenate of Seleucia on the obfcene books found in the baggage of the Romans, *ib.* Orodes and Artavafdes are reconciled, *ib.* The Bacchæ of Euripides acted before them, 330. A comical incident on the prefenting of Craffus's head, *ib.* Orodes is murdered by his fon Phraates, 331.

Craffus, Publius, fon of Marcus Craffus, goes into mourning on Cicero's banifhment, iii. 304. Reconciles Cicero and his father, *ib.* His fpirit and valour in the Parthian war, 319, 320. His behaviour when furrounded, 320. Commands his armour-bearer to kill him, *ib.* The Parthians cut off his head, put it on the point of a fpear, and infultingly afk Craffus, who could be the father of fo gallant a young man, 321.

Craffus, the application of Fabius Maximus to him, ii. 29.

Craftinus, or *Craffinus*, Caius faluted by Cæfar in the morning of the battle of Pharfalia, iv. 117. Begins the action, 118. Fails, after prodigious

digious efforts of valour, 118. See alſo, 261.
Craterus, his collection of Athenian decrees, iii. 185.
Craterus conſecrates a hunting-piece, repreſenting Alexander fighting with a lion, at Delphi, iv. 182.
Craterus and Antipater, two of Alexander's ſucceſſors, after having reduced Greece, paſs into Aſia, iii. 369. He is greatly beloved by the Macedonians, 370. He and Neoptolemus march againſt Eumenes, 371. Both killed in the enſuing action, 372, 373. Diſputes which had happened long before between Craterus and Hephæſtion, iv. 189. Account of his going from Aſia into Greece, 307.
Crates the philoſoper, perſuades Demetrius to raiſe the ſiege of Athens, v. 156.
Crateſiclea, mother of Cleomenes, iv. 402. Goes into Egypt in hopes of ſerving her country, 417. Her ſorrow for her ſon's death, 431. Her intrepid behaviour and death, *ib.*
Crateſipolis, wife of Alexander the ſon of Polyperchon, her amour with Demetrius, v. 124.
Cratinus, verſes of his, i. 228, 350, 363. iii. 181.
Cratippus, the philoſopher, does not exert himſelf in defence of providence againſt Pompey after his fall, iv. 123. A Peripatetic, v. 90. The favours Cicero did him, *ib.*
Crauſis, the father of Philopœmen, ii. 342.
† *Cremona*, v. 421.
Creon, Demoſthenes bids Archias act the part of Creon in the tragedy, v. 66.
† *Cretans*, their ſimple and temperate way of living, i. 136. From them Lycurgus drew his model, *ib.* Their deceit, iii. 110.
† *Crete*, the tribute the ancient Athenians paid to it, i. 56.
Creticus, the ſurname of the father of Mark Antony, v. 163.
† *Crimeſus*, river, ii. 141.
Criſpinus, colleague of Marcellus, ii. 263. Wounded by a party of Numidians, *ib.* Dies of his wounds, 264.
Criſpinus, huſband of Poppæa, v. 405.
Criſpinus, an officer in Otho's army, v. 417.
Critias, ſon of Callæſchrus, inſtrumental in recalling Alcibiades from exile, ii. 69. Afterwards one of the thirty tyrants, *ib. n.* Adviſes Lyſander to procure the death of Alcibiades, 75.

Critolaides, one of the Spartan arbitrators between the Athenians and Megarenſians, i. 210.
Crobylus the orator, ſays, war cannot be kept to any ſet diet, v. 55.
Crœſus, his converſation with Solon, i. 231, 232.
† *Crommyon*, a wild ſow killed there by Theſeus, i. 53.
Cronius, the ſame with the month Hecatombœon, i. 55.
† *Crotonians*, part of the ſpoils taken at Arbela ſent them by Alexander, iv. 176.
Crows ſtunned and ſtruck down by the exclamations of the people, iv. 68. ii. 375.
† *Cruſtumenium*, i. 98.
Cryptia, or ambuſcade of the Spartans, a cruel manner of deſtroying the Helots when thought too numerous, i. 156.
Cteſias, phyſician to Artaxerxes Mnemon, a fabulous writer, v. 316, 327.
Cteſibius, v. 45.
Cteſippus, the ſon of Chabrias, v. 54. iv. 291.
† *Cteſium*, iii. 178.
Culleo adviſes Pompey to divorce Julia, and exchange Cæſar's friendſhip for that of the ſenate, iv. 93.
† *Cuma* in Aſia Minor, i. 295.
† *Cumæans*, iv. 377, & *n.*
† *Cunaxa*, battle of. See *Battle.*
Cup, Laconian, the faſhion of it. See *Cothon.*
† *Cures*, the capital of the Sabines, i. 102. Thence the Romans called Quirites, *ib.*
Curetes, i. 212.
Curiæ, or wards, ten in each tribe at Rome, i. 91. *n.* 103.
Curio, one of the officers in Sylla's army, takes the citadel of Athens, to which the tyrant Ariſtion had retired, iii. 139.
Curio the tribune, gained by Cæſar, who pays his immenſe debts, iv. 103. Demands that either Pompey ſhould diſmiſs his forces, or Cæſar be ſuffered to keep his, 104. Makes equitable propoſals in behalf of Cæſar, *ib.* Screens and ſaves Cæſar when in danger of being killed in going from the ſenate-houſe after the debates about Catiline, 227. The advice he gave Cato, 331. His exhibitions when ædile, 358. The ruin of Antony, v. 164.
Curius, Manius, Cato admires his frugal manner of living, ii. 307. Pyrrhus defeated by him, iii. 30, 31.
Curſes. See *Imprecations.*
Curtian Lake, i. 100.
Curtius, an illuſtrious Sabine, i. 100.
† *Cuſſæans*, the whole nation ſacrificed

ſacrificed to the *manes* of Hephæſtion, iv. 215.
† *Cyanean* iſlands, iii. 184.
Cybele, the mother of the gods, warns Themiſtocles of an attempt againſt his life, i. 300. On which account he dedicates a temple to her, *ib.*
Cybernesia, or feſtival of pilots, i. 59.
Cybiſthus, adopted ſon of Thales, i. 206.
Cychreus the Salaminian, worſhipped by the Athenians, i. 53, 54.
† *Cyclades*, iii. 134.
Cygnus, or *Cyanus*, killed in ſingle combat by Hercules, i. 54.
† *Cydnus*, its water extremely cold; Alexander's ſickneſs the conſequence of bathing in it, iv. 154.
Cylinder within a ſphere, ordered by Archimedes to be put upon his monument. See *Archimedes*.
Cyllarabis, a place of exerciſe near the gates of Argos, iii. 39. iv. 412, 421.
Cylon, the hiſtory of him and his accomplices, i. 211.
Cynægirus, ii. 337.
Cyniſca, ſiſter to Ageſilaus, he perſuades her to contend for the prize of the chariot-race at the Olympic games, to ſhew the Greeks how trifling all ambition of that kind was, iv. 20.
† *Cynoſcephalæ*, i. 70. ii. 226, 371.
Cynoſarges, the place of exerciſe without the city of Athens, i. 267.
† *Cyprus* ſubmits to Alexander, iv. 160. The money Cato raiſed there, iv. 351.
Cypſelus, v. 346.
Cyrbes, tables on which Solon wrote his laws, i. 228.
† *Cyreneans*, ii. 342. iii. 195. iv. 366.
† *Cyrrheſtica*, v. 159, 187.
† *Cyrnus*, river, iv. 78.
Cyrus, whence the name, v. 316.
Cyrus the Great, why he releaſes Crœſus, i. 233. His epitaph, iv. 212.
Cyrus, ſon of Darius, and brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. His attention to his concubine Aſpaſia, 340. Supplies Lyſander with money, iii. 93. Conſpires againſt the king his brother, v. 318. His vaunting offers to the Lacedæmonians, 320. Levies war againſt Artaxerxes, *ib.* Entertains Clearchus and other Greeks in his ſervice, *ib.* Is killed in battle, 325.
† *Cythera*, iſle of, iii. 257. iv. 34, 424.
Cytheris, an actreſs, Antony's miſtreſs, v. 170.
† *Cyzicus* beſieged by Mithridates, iii. 203. Taken by Alcibiades, ii. 65.

D.

DActyli Idæi, or of Mount Ida, i. 184.
Dædalus, his flight, i. 60.
Dæmon, or genius of Socrates gives him instructions and warnings, ii. 51. iii. 268.
Dæmons, beings of a middle nature between the divine and the human, i. 114, 115.
Daïmachus, iii. 220. i. 265.
Daisius, or *Dæsius*, one of the Macedonian months, iv. 149, 218.
Damachus, what he said of a phænomenon in the air, iii. 100, 101.
† *Damascus*, surrendered to Alexander, iv. 160.
Damastes, otherwise called *Procrustes*, the cruelties he exercised, i. 54. Killed by Theseus, *ib.*
Damoclidas assists Pelopidas in restoring liberty to Thebes, ii. 202.
Damon, remarkable for his skill in music and politics, i. 351. Supposed to advise Pericles in the administration, *ib.* Banished on that account, *ib.* iii. 259.
Damon, surnamed Peripoltas, iii. 170.
Damon the Pæanean, v. 64.
Damon, iv. 158.
Damoteles, corrupted by Antigonus, contributes to the defeat of Cleomenes, iv. 423.
† *Damyrias*, river, ii. 146.
Danaus, iii. 40.
Dance of the *Caryatides*, why so called, v. 331. Was the impression of Clearchus's ring, *ib.*
Dances, part of Numa's religious ceremonies, i. 172.
Dandamis, the Indian philosopher, what he said of the Grecian philosophers, iv. 209. The rest of his history, *ib.*
† *Danube*, ii. 162. Water brought from thence to the repositories of the king of Persia, to shew the extent of his dominions, iv. 178.
Daochus, v. 56.
Daphne, daughter of Amyclas, transformed into a laurel, iv. 388.
† *Dardanians*, ii. 162.
Dardanus carries the Samothracian gods to Troy, i. 323, 324.
Dardanus, armour-bearer to Brutus, v. 311.
† *Dardanus* in Troas, iii. 149.
† *Dardarians*, iii. 211.
Darius, Codomannus, marches from Susa against Alexander, iv. 153. The number of his forces, and his dream on that occasion, *ib.* The office of *Asgandes* which he bore under the former king, *ib.* Neglects the salutary advice

advice of Amyntas, and perceives his error when it is too late, 155. Is defeated by Alexander in Cilicia, 156. The magnificence of his tent, *ib.* The letter he wrote to Alexander, 168. His affliction on the news of his wife's death, *ib.* Tyreus assures him that Alexander had behaved to her with great honour, 169. Darius's prayer to the gods thereupon, *ib.* & 170. Defeated near Arbela, 174. His flight, 175. Taken by Bessus, 184. Found wounded with many darts, 185. What he said to Polystratus, who gave him some water in his last moments, *ib.* & 186. Dies, *ib.*

Darius Nothus, his children by Parysatis, v. 316. Was inclined to destroy Statira with her brother, *ib.*

Darius, the eldest son of Artaxerxes, v. 339. Declared successor to the throne, and permitted to wear the point of his turban upright, *ib.* According to the custom of the Persians his first request to be granted, and he asks Aspasia, *ib.* His father gives her to him, but afterwards consecrates her to Diana Anytis, 340. He conspires against his father at the instigation of Tiribazus, 342. Is taken, and capitally punished, 343.

† *Dascylitis*, lake of, iii. 204.

† *Dassaretis*, their country, ii. 367.

Datis, the king of Persia's general, arrives at Marathon, and ravages the country, ii. 274.

Day, a white day, why so called, i. 377.

Days auspicious and inauspicious, i. 321, 322. iii. 226.

Dead, a law against speaking ill of them, i. 223.

Death, temple of, iv. 405.

Death, Æsop thought it most unfortunate in time of prosperity, but Plutarch is of a different opinion, ii. 228. A sudden death preferred to any other by Cæsar, iv. 278. A cowardly thing to run into the arms of it, 425.

Debts, public, a security to the prince, iii. 381.

Decade, a place of execution in the prison at Sparta, iv. 396.

† *Decelea*, ii. 57. iii. 97, 117.

Decency, ii. 327.

Decimation, an ancient military punishment, revived by Crassus, iii. 300. Put in practice by Antony, v. 192.

Decius Brutus leads Cæsar to the senate the day he was despatched, iv 279.

Deidamia, married to Pirithous, i. 72.

Deidamia, sister of Pyrrhus, iii. 2. Married to Demetrius the son of Antigonus, 4. v. 137. Her death, iii. 7. v. 143.

Deimachus, father of Autolycus, iii. 220.

Deioneus, i. 53.

Deiotarus, king of Galatia, his answer to Crassus, who told him he began to build late in the day, iii. 308. Taken into Peticius's ship after the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 121. Cato's visit to him, 331. He goes over from Antony to Augustus, v. 269.

Deipnophoræ, i. 64.

† *Delium*, ii. 40. iii. 120, 257.

Dellius, the historian, v. 207. Quits Antony, *ib.* Sent by Antony to Cleopatra, 180.

† *Delos*, i. 62, 361. iii. 253.

† *Delphi*, i. 14. *et passim.*

Delphic tables, v. 3.

Delphinium, i. 55, 59.

Deluge, ceremonies performed by the Athenians after that of Ogyges, iii. 139.

Demades, the Athenian orator, iv. 285. Ruins his country by espousing the Macedonian interest, *ib.* Blames Phocion for sending his son to Sparta, 303. His observation on the news of Alexander's death, 304. Proposes to treat with Antipater, 307. Gets his money ill, and spends it profusely, 312. His saying to his son, *ib.* His letter to Antigonus, in which he tells him that Macedonia hung only on an old rotten stalk, *ib.* That letter intercepted, causes his and his son's death, 313. He used to assist Demosthenes in his pleadings; for he spoke better extempore than that orator, v. 48. Goes ambassador to Alexander the Great, 61. The divine vengeance hunts him down for the death of Demosthenes, 68. Cassander the son of Antipater, kills him, *ib.* To what he compared the army after the death of Alexander, v. 391.

Demenætus, ii. 151.

Demagoras, master of a Rhodian galley, iii. 197.

Demaratus of Corinth, a saying of his, and Plutarch's reflection upon it, iv. 15, 179. Reconciles Philip and Alexander, 143. Sees Alexander seated on the throne of Persia; his behaviour thereupon, 179. His death and magnificent funeral, 198, 199.

Demaratus of Rhodes, released by Alexander at the

the interceſſion of Phocion, iv. 301.

Demaratus the Spartan, incenſes the king of Perſia, but that prince is reconciled to him at the requeſt of Themiſtocles, i. 299.

Demaretus, a Corinthian officer under Timoleon, ii. 137, 140.

Demariſte, the mother of Timoleon, ii. 120. Deteſts him for killing his brother, 122.

Demeas, ſon of Demades, killed in his father's preſence, iv. 313.

† *Demetrias*, ii. 374. v. 137, 289.

Demetrias, the name of a new tribe added by the Athenians, v. 125.

Demetrius, ſon of Philip of Macedon, ſent as an hoſtage to Rome, ii. 374.

Demetrius the Magneſian, v. 54, 65.

Demetrius, Pompey's freedman, iv. 330. The preparations made for his reception at Antioch, *ib*. His houſe and gardens, iv. 84. His inſolence, *ib*.

Demetrius, a ſervant of Caſſius, v. 305.

Demetrius, ſon of Demetrius, ſurnamed *the Slender*, v. 162.

Demetrius, ſon of Demetrius, prince of Cyrene, v. 162.

Demetrius Phedon accuſes Calliſthenes to Alexander, iv. 197.

Demetrius the Peripatetic, a friend of Cato's, iv. 375.

Demetrius Phalerus, governor of Athens for Caſſander, v. 122. Generouſly treated by Demetrius Poliorcetes, 123. The character he gave of Demoſthenes's orations, 148.

Demetrius of Phariæ, his advice to Philip, v. 387.

Demetrius, ſon of Antigonus Gonatas, ii. 160.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, ſon of Antigonus and Stratonice, v. 118. Endeavours to ſave Eumenes, iii. 387. Inimitably beautiful in his perſon, and a moſt agreeable companion, v. 119. Attentive to his pleaſures, and yet very diligent and expiditious when buſineſs called, *ib*. Remarkably affectionate to his father, *ib*. Inſtance of the happy terms on which they lived, *ib*. Antigonus intending to deſtroy one of his courtiers named Mithridates, on account of a dream, Demetrius advertiſes him of that intention, 120. Antigonus, while he reſides in Phrygia, is informed of Ptolemy's invaſion of Syria, and ſends his ſon Demetrius againſt him, though only twenty-two years of age, *ib*.

Demetrius is defeated near Gaza; but Ptolemy fends him back his military cheft and equipage, 121. Behaves with fpirit under his lofs, *ib.* Defeats Cilles, Ptolemy's general, and requites the generofity of Ptolemy by returning the fpoils, *ib.* Antigonus haftens down from Celænæ to embrace his fon, *ib.* Demetrius is fent againft the Nabathæan Arabs, and though he does not fubdue them, brings off confiderable booty, 122. Paffes the Euphrates, while Seleucus is upon his Indian expedition, takes one of the caftles of Babylon, and lays wafte the country, *ib.* Obliges Ptolemy to retire from the fiege of Halicarnaffus, *ib.* Antigonus and Demetrius form the defign of fetting Athens free from the yoke of Caffander and Ptolemy, *ib.* Demetrius fails thither with five thoufand talents of filver and two hundred and fifty fhips, and, upon proclaiming liberty, is received with joy, *ib.* He gives Demetrius the Phalerean, who commanded there for Caffander, a fafe conduct to Thebes, 123. Surrounds the fort of Munychia with a ditch and rampart, and fails to Megara, where Caffander had another garrifon, 123. His adventure with Cratefipolis near Patræ, *ib.* & 124. He diflodges the garrifon of Megara, and declares the city free, 124. His attention to Stilpo the philofopher, *ib.* Returns to the fiege of Munychia, takes and demolifhes it, *ib.* Enters Athens at the requeft of the citizens, re-eftablifhes the commonwealth, promifes them a large fupply of wheat, and timber enough to build a hundred galleys, *ib.* Their extreme fervility and adulation to Demetrius and Antigonus, 125. Stratocles the principal inftrument of that profane adulation, *ib.* The gods announce their difpleafure at this prophanenefs, 126. Democlides finifhes all by a decree that the Athenians fhould confult the oracle of Demetrius, 127. Demetrius marries Eurydice, a defcendant of the ancient Miltiades, *ib.* An account of his marrying Phila, the daughter of Antipater, 128. Has more wives and miftreffes than any Grecian prince of his time, *ib.* Defeats Menelaus, the brother of Ptolemy,

Ptolemy, at Cyprus, 128. Fights a great battle at ſea with Ptolemy himſelf, and beats him, *ib.* Ptolemy flies with eight ſhips only, 129. On this occaſion the celebrated Lamia falls into the hands of Demetrius, *ib.* The city of Salamis, and the land forces of Ptolemy, are ſurrendered to him, *ib.* He ſets the priſoners free, *ib.* Sends twelve hundred ſuits of armour to the Athenians, *ib.* Sends Ariſtodemus to his father, with the news of his victory, *ib.* Ariſtodemus trifles vilely with Antigonus's impatience; but being the firſt to ſalute him king, the people accept the title, *ib* & 130. Antigonus ſends the diadem alſo to Demetrius, 130. The Ægyptians, on this occaſion, give Ptolemy the title of king, *ib.* Lyſimachus and Seleucus likewiſe aſſume it, *ib.* Antigonus miſcarries in an expedition againſt Ptolemy, 131. Being now little ſhort of eighty, leaves the military department to his ſon, *ib.* Takes no offence at his ſon's debaucheries, *ib.* Demetrius has a fertile invention in mechanics, and there is ſomething peculiarly great in the conſtruction of his ſhips and engines, 132. Goes to war with the Rhodians, on account of their alliance with Ptolemy, 133. In the courſe of it, brings the largeſt of his *he epoles* up to the walls, *ib.* Thoſe *helepoles* deſcribed, *ib.* The Athenians negociate a peace between him and the Rhodians, 134. Call him to the defence of Athens againſt Caſſander, 135. He drives Caſſander out of Attica, and defeats him at Thermopylæ, *ib.* Heraclea voluntarily ſubmits, and he receives into his army ſix thouſand Macedonians, who revolt from Caſſander, *ib.* Proclaims liberty to the Greeks within the ſtraights of Thermopylæ, and receives the Bœotians into his alliance, *ib.* Makes himſelf maſter of Cenchreæ, Phyle, and Panactus, *ib.* Puts the two latter in the hands of the Athenians again, *ib.* The Athenians very improperly lodge him in the Parthenon, *ib.* His debaucheries there, *ib.* One inſtance of virtue is found in Athens, *ib.* He reduces that part of the country called Acte in Peloponneſus, and all Arcadia except Mantinea, 136. Sets Argos, Sicyon, and

and Corinth free, 136. Marries Deidamia the sister of Pyrrhus, 137. Is proclaimed general of all Greece, *ib.* Assumes the title of King of Kings, *ib.* Demetrius insists on being admitted immediately, at his return, both to the less and the greater mysteries; and the Athenians, contrary to all the rules, comply, *ib.* & 138 He commands them to raise two hundred and fifty talents, and then gives the money to his mistresses to buy soap, 138. The extravagant expences of Lamia, *ib.* She is called one of his *helepoles*, *ib.* Demo, another of his mistresses, is called *Mania*, 139. Demetrius is called home to the assistance of his father, against whom the other successors of Alexander had united, 140. The great preparations of their enemies, *ib.* Antigonus recommends Demetrius to the army, as his successor, *ib.* Omens of their defeat, 141. Demetrius puts Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, to flight; but by going unseasonably upon the pursuit, loses the victory, *ib.* Antigonus's troops desert to Seleucus, and Antigonus is slain, 141. Demetrius flies to Ephesus, and, though in want of money, spares the temple of Diana, *ib.* Embarks for Greece, where his principal dependence is upon the Athenians, 142. Their ambassadors meet him near the Cyclades, and tell him, they will receive no king into their city, *ib.* This ingratitude of theirs cuts him to the heart, *ib.* Gets his galleys from their ports, and steers for the Isthmus, where he finds the cities of Greece all inclined to revolt, *ib.* Sails to the Chersonesus, from whence he ravages the dominions of Lysimachus, *ib.* Seleucus makes proposals of marriage to Stratonice the daughter of Demetrius, 143. Demetrius sails with his daughter, and by the way makes a descent on Cilicia, *ib.* Brings off twelve hundred talents from Quinda, which had been the property of his father, *ib.* Meets Seleucus at Orossus, and they entertain each other in a princely manner, *ib.* Demetrius seizes the province of Cilicia, *ib.* Is contracted to Ptolemais, the daughter of Ptolemy, 143.

143. Seleucus demands Cilicia of him; and, on his refuſing that, inſiſts on having the cities of Tyre and Sidon, 144. Demetrius puts ſtronger garriſons in thoſe cities, *ib.* His operations before Athens, which was now in the poſſeſſion of the tyrant Lachares, 145. He reduces it by famine, *ib.* Pardons the Athenians, and gives them a large ſupply of bread-corn, *ib.* In the joy of their hearts, they deliver up to him the Piræus and Munychia, *ib.* He puts a garriſon likewiſe in the Muſeum, *ib.* Forms a deſign upon Lacedæmon, and defeats Archidamus; but is called from that ſcheme by news of the loſs of his cities in Aſia, and of all Cyprus except Salamis, 146. The troubles in Macedonia call him thither, *ib.* He eſtabliſhes himſelf in that country, after having killed Alexander, the ſon of Caſſander, 147. Ptolemy releaſes the wife and children of Demetrius, 148. Eraſiſtratus, phyſician to Seleucus, diſcovers that Antiochus is deſperately in love with Stratonice, and Seleucus gives her up to him, and declares them king and queen of the Upper Provinces, 148, 149. Demetrius whoſe dominions were now very extenſive, takes Thebes, and reduces the reſt of Bœotia, 150. Makes a moderate uſe of his victory, *ib.* During an expedition of his into Thrace, the Bœotians revolt again, *ib.* He leaves his ſon Antigonus to beſiege Thebes, and marches againſt Pyrrhus, who had over-run all Theſſaly, *ib.* Pyrrhus retires, *ib.* Demetrius returns to the ſiege of Thebes, *ib.* Takes it again, and puts only thirteen of the citizens to death, 151. The Ætolians being in poſſeſſion of the paſſes to Delphi, he celebrates the Pythian games at Athens, *ib.* Marches againſt the Ætolians, *ib.* Leaves Pantauchus in Ætolia, and moves againſt Pyrrhus, *ib.* Pyrrhus falls upon Pantauchus, and defeats him, *ib.* The Macedonians admire the valour of Pyrrhus, and deſpiſe Demetrius for his vanity of dreſs, *ib.* Extraordinary inſtance of that vanity, 152. They are offended alſo at his diſſolute life, and difficulty of acceſs, *ib.* He throws the petitions of the

the people into the river, 152. During his ſickneſs at Pella, Pyrrhus enters Macedonia, and advances as far as Edeſſa, 153. He comes to terms with Pyrrhus, *ib.* Makes great preparations for recovering all his father's dominions, *ib.* The vaſt ſize of his galleys, *ib.* The kings attack him in ſeveral quarters, 154. Pyrrhus takes Berœa, and the Macedonians revolt to him, *ib.* Demetrius quits his royal robe, and flies, after having held Macedonia ſeven years, 155. He goes firſt to Caſſandria, where his wife Phila, in her deſpair, takes poiſon, *ib.* He repairs to Greece, and collects an army, *ib.* The Athenians revolt from him again, 156. He lays ſiege to Athens, but is perſuaded by Crates the philoſopher to raiſe it, *ib.* Sails to Aſia with his forces, *ib.* Eurydice brings him Ptolemais, who had been contracted to him ſome time, *ib.* He takes Sardis and other places in Ionia, *ib.* Agathocles, the ſon of Lyſimachus, comes againſt him, and he moves into Phrygia, *ib.* Demetrius has the better in ſkirmiſhes, but Lyſimachus cuts off his convoys, 156. He deſigns to march towards Armenia, but is prevented by famine and peſtilence amongſt his troops, 157. Marches down to Tarſus, and applies to his ſon-in-law Seleucus for relief, *ib.* Seleucus at firſt relieves him, but ſoon after commences hoſtilities againſt him, 158. Demetrius ravages the country, and gains ſeveral advantages of Seleucus, *ib.* Long ſickneſs proves a great hinderance to his affairs, *ib.* He paſſes mount Amanus, and Seleucus follows, 159. Is near taking Seleucus by ſurpriſe, *ib.* Seleucus offers him battle, and his troops revolt to that prince, *ib.* He hides himſelf a while in a wood upon Mount Amanus, in hopes of making his way to Caunus, *ib.* Finds that impracticable, and ſurrenders to Seleucus, 160. Seleucus at firſt is very favourably inclined to him, but fearing his practices upon the army, keeps him a priſoner at large in the Syrian Cherſoneſus, *ib.* Allows him, however, a princely table, and other comforts in his confinement, 161. Demetrius orders his friends

in Greece, not to truſt his letters or his ſeal, 161. His ſon Antigonus makes Seleucus an offer of all his eſtates, and promiſes to deliver up himſelf an hoſtage, to procure his father's liberty, *ib.* Demetrius attends for a time to the exerciſes of hunting and running, but leaves them by degrees, and ſinks into indolence and inactivity, *ib.* Drinking and play ſucceed, *ib.* After three years confinement, he dies at the age of fifty-four, 162. Antigonus receives his remains at ſea, aud conducts them with great funeral pomp to Corinth, *ib.* From thence they are carried to Demetrias, and depoſited in that city, *ib.* An account of the iſſue he left, *ib.* His poſterity fill the throne of Macedon down to Perſeus, who was conquered by the Romans, 163.

Demo, one of Demetrius's miſtreſſes, v. 135. Surnamed Mania. 139.

Demochares, the Leuconian, his reflection upon a decree of Stratocles, v. 136. Baniſhed for that reflection, *ibid.*

Demochares of Soli, the name he gave Demetrius, 138.

Demochares, the Lacedæmonian, a pretended friend to Agis, betrays him. iv. 396.

Democharis, his account of the death of Demoſthenes, v. 67.

Democles, his virtue and death, v. 135, 136.

Democrates the Athenian, ii. 36.

Democrates the Spartan exile, iv. 401.

Democratus, one of the principles of his philoſophy, iii. 154.

Demænetus, an enemy to Timoleon, ii. 151.

Demoleon, iii. 220.

Demon the hiſtorian, i. 59.

Demonax, ſent by Archelaus to inform the people of Cyzicus of the arrival of Lucullus. iii. 203.

Demonides of Ios, his advice to Pericles, i. 357.

Demophanes, one of the tutors of Philopœmen, ii. 342. Delivers his country from ſlavery, by employing perſons to kill Ariſtodemus, tyrant of Megalopolis, *ib.* Aſſiſts Aratus in expelling Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon, *ib.*

Demophantus, commander of the Elean horſe, ii. 348.

Demophilus, iv. 319.

Demophon, i. 70, 230.

Demopolis, i. 303.

Demoſthenes, the Athenian general, repulſed in Ætolia,

tolia, iii. 257. Fortifies himſelf in Pylos 258. Sent with a numerous fleet to aſſiſt Nicias in Sicily, 277. The magnificence of his arrival, *ib.* Determined to attack the Syracuſans immediately, 278. Aſſaults Epipolæ, *ib.* Is ſurrounded in the final retreat of the Athenians, and ſtabs himſelf, 285. Different accounts of his death, 287.

Demoſthenes, father of the orator, was called *the Sword cutler*, v. 43.

Demoſthenes the orator, the great reſemblance between him and Cicero, v. 42. His father Demoſthenes kept many ſlaves at work on the buſineſs of a ſword cutler, 43. His mother was Cleobule, the daughter of Gylon, *ib. n.* At the age of ſeven years he loſes his father, who leaves him a conſiderable fortune, *ib.* Greatly wronged by his guardians, *ib.* Of a ſickly habit, and gets the contemptuous name of Batalus, amongſt the boys, *ib.* Has alſo the ſurname of Argas, 44. His ambition to ſpeak in public takes its riſe from the ſucceſs of Calliſtratus, and the admiration in which that orator was holden, *ib.* Pitches upon Iſæus for his preceptor in eloquence, in preference to Iſocrates, 45. Studies alſo under Plato, *ib.* Goes to law with his guardians, and pleads his own cauſe, *ib.* Attempts to ſpeak in the public debates; but fails through the violence of his manner, and the weakneſs and ſtammering of his voice, 46. Encouraged by an ancient man named Eunomus, *ib.* Inſtructed in pronunciation and action by Satyrus the player, *ib.* Builds himſelf a ſubterraneous ſtudy, and ſhaves one ſide of his head, that he may not quit his ſtudy till his hair is grown, *ib.* & 47. Pytheas tells him, his arguments ſmell of the lamp, 47. Demoſthenes's anſwer, *ib.* He ſeldom ſpeaks extempore, *ib.* Yet, without premeditation, anſwers Python the Byzantine, and Lamachus the Myrrhenean, on two very ſignal occaſions, 48. In what reſpect he took Pericles for his model, *ib.* He is called, by the comic writers, Rhopoperperethras, 49. Theophraſtus's judgment concerning Demoſthenes and Demades, *ib.* What Demoſthenes ſaid of Phocion, *ib.* Corrects his ſtammer-

ſtammering by ſpeaking with pebbles in his mouth, and ſtrengthens his voice by ſpeaking as he ran up hill, 50. His repartees, *ib.* Embarks in the adminiſtration in the time of Phocion, 51. Implacable in his reſentments; yet drops his proſecution againſt Midias, *ib.* Has a glorious ſubject for his political ambition, the defence of Greece againſt Philip, *ib.* Moſt of his orations upon the principle of recommending honour and virtue, preferably to all other conſiderations, 52. Neither has courage to be truſted in the field, nor is ſufficiently fortified againſt the impreſſions of money, *ib.* & 53. Yet excels all the orators of his time, except Phocion, in his life and converſation, 53. Has the ſpirit to accuſe Antipho before the Areopagus, after he had been acquitted by the people, *ib.* Prepares orations for two adverſaries on each ſide of the queſtion, *ib.* Account of ſome other orations of his, 54. Goes with nine other deputies to the court of Philip, and that prince anſwers the ſpeech of Demoſthenes with the greateſt care, *ib.* His anſwer to his colleagues who praiſed Philip, 54. He perſuades the Athenians to drive the Macedonians out of Eubœa, and to ſend ſuccours to the Byzantines and Perinthians, 55. Goes ambaſſador to the ſtates of Greece, and perſuades moſt of them to join in the league againſt Philip, *ib.* The allies take an army of mercenaries into their pay, *ib.* Philip ſurpriſes Elatea, and poſſeſſes himſelf of Phocis, *ib.* Notwithſtanding theſe advantages of the enemy, Demoſthenes, by his eloquence, brings the Thebans to declare againſt him, 56. Philip ſends ambaſſadors to Athens to apply for peace, but by ſome fatality he is not liſtened to, *ib.* Oracles announce the downfal of Greece, *ib.* Demoſthenes has great confidence in the Grecian arms, 57, yet, in the battle of Chæronea, throws away his arms, and flies, *ib.* Philip commits many exceſſes, in the joy of victory, *ib.* Demoſthenes had received large remittances from the king of Perſia, 58. Many accuſations are lodged againſt him at Athens, but the people continue him at the helm notwithſtanding, *ib.*

He

He pronounces the funeral orations of thoſe that fell in the late battle, 58. Philip dies ſoon after, *ib.* The Athenians vote a crown for Pauſanias who killed him, 59. Demoſthenes appears with a garland on his head, though it was only the ſeventh day after his daughter's death, *ib.* The confederates unite again, and the Thebans attack the Macedonian garriſon in their citadel, 60. Demoſthenes repreſents Alexander as a mere boy, *ib.* Alexander takes the city of Thebes, *ib.* He commands the Athenians to deliver up their orators, *ib.* Demoſthenes addreſſes the people in the fable of the ſheep delivering up their dogs to the wolves, *ib.* & 61. Demades procures a pardon for the orators and the city, *ib.* The great cauſe concerning *the crown*, comes on, and is determinded in favour of Demoſthenes, *ib.* Æſchines retires to Rhodes, 62. Harpalus carries off Alexander's treaſures from Babylon, and brings them to Athens, *ib.* Demoſthenes at firſt adviſes the people not to receive him; but afterwards ſuffers himſelf to be bribed by Harpalus, 62. Sentenced by the court of Areopagus to impriſonment and a fine of fifty talents, for taking the bribe, 63. Flies from Athens, *ib.* The generoſity of ſome of his adverſaries on his quitting the city, *ib.* Bears his exile in a very effeminate manner, *ib.* Reſides for the moſt part, in Ægina or Trœzene, *ib.* Adviſes the young men, who reſorted to him for inſtruction, not to meddle with affairs of ſtate, 64. Alexander dies, *ib.* The Greeks cities once more combine, and Antipater is beſieged by Leoſthenes in Lamia, *ib.* Demoſthenes joins the Athenian deputies in their applications to the Greeks to renew the war, *ib.* He is recalled, and a galley ſent to fetch him from Ægina, *ib.* All the citizens go to meet him in the Piræus, 65. His ſaying upon it, *ib.* They find means for his evading his fine, *ib.* He has but ſhort enjoyment of his return, *ib.* Antipater and Craterus approach Athens; upon this, Demoſthenes and his party fly, and a capital ſentence is paſſed upon them, at the motion of Demades. 65,

65. Archias, the exile-hunter, is ſent out after them by Antipater, *ib.* He finds Demoſthenes in the temple of Neptune in Calauria, and endeavours to perſuade him to quit it, 66. Demoſthenes takes poiſon, which he carried in a pen, *ib.* Dies on the moſt mournful day of the Theſmophoria, 67. The Athenians erect his ſtatue in braſs, *ib.* The inſcription upon it, *ib.* The divine vengeance purſues Demades for the death of Demoſthenes, 68. What Cicero ſaid of his orations, 90.

Demoſtratus, the Phæacian, iv. 16.

Demoſtratus, an Athenian orator, propoſes that the general ſhould have abſolute power in the Sicilian expedition, ii. 51. iii. 267.

Dercetæus, one of Antony's guards, carries the firſt news of his death to Auguſtus, v. 221.

Dercyllidas, an old bachelor, what was ſaid to him by a young Spartan, i. 140.

Dercyllidas, one of the Spartan generals, employed againſt the Perſians, v. 333.

Dercyllas, undertakes to ſeize Nicanor in the Piræus, iv. 314.

Deucalion, the ſon of Minos, i. 60, 70. *n.*

Deucalion and Pyrrha build a temple at Dodona, and ſettle amongſt the Moloſſians, iii. 1.

Dexithea, daughter of Phorbas, ſome ſuppoſe Romulus to have been her ſon by Æneas, i. 79.

Dexoüs kills Megacles, taking him for Pyrrhus by reaſon of his diſguiſe, iii. 20.

Diacrii, mountaineers ſo called in Attica, their political inclinations, i. 233. *n.*

Diagoras, and his ſons and grandſons, are all victorious in the Olympic Games, ii. 228, 229. What a Spartan ſaid to him upon it, 229.

Diamperes, the name of one of the gates of Argos, iii. 38.

Diana Ariſtobule, a temple built to her by Themiſtocles, i. 292.

Diana Anitis, worſhipped at Ecbatane, v. 340.

Diana of Epheſus, her temple burnt there, the day that Alexander was born, iv. 135.

Diana Eucleia, ii. 297.

Diana Orthia, i. 73, 145.

Diana Perſica, heifers conſecrated to her, iii. 222.

Diana Priapina, ſuppoſed to have raiſed a ſtorm againſt Mithridates's fleet, for a ſacrile-

ſacrilegious offence, iii. 208.

Diana of Pellene, the effects of carrying her image in proceſſion, v. 371. Sertorius pretended he had his white hind from Diana, iii. 347. Her feaſt at Syracuſe, ii. 248. Marcellus took the city the enſuing night, 249. Her temple at Sparta, iv. 35, at Epheſus iv. 135.

Dianaſſa, wife of Eunomus, and mother of Lycurgus, i. 123.

Dicæarchus the hiſtorian, i. 62. iv. 20.

Dice, uſed amongſt the Perſians, v. 330.

Dicomes, king of the Getæ, v. 210.

Dictator fought always on foot, and why, ii. 5. The abſolute power of the dictator, 11. Two dictators at the ſame time, 12. Whence the title, 258. The dictator by whom named, *ib.*

Dictators, Cæſar, iv. 272. Camillus, i. 308. 329. Cornelius Coſſus, 339. Fabius Buteo, ii. 12. Fabius Maximus, 5. Q. Fulvius, 258. Marcus Junius, 12. Minutius, *ib.* Poſthumius Tubertus, i 305. Sylla, iii. 160.

Didius; Sertorius ſerving in capacity of tribune under him in Spain, reſcues the city of Caſtulo, and takes that of the Gyriſænians, iii. 339.

Didius brings to Cæſar the head of Pompey's eldeſt ſon, iv. 271.

† *Dima*, v. 353.

Dimnus plots againſt Alexander the Great. See *Limnus*.

Dinarchus, a Corinthian officer under Timoleon, ii. 137, 140.

Dinarchus accuſes Demades, v. 68. Flies from Athens, iv. 315. Is tortured and put to death by order of Polyperchon, *ib.*

Dindymene, a name of Cybele, i. 300.

Dinias, and Ariſtotle the logician, deſpatch Abantidas the tyrant, v. 346.

Dinocrates of Meſſene, an enemy to Philopœmen, draws Meſſene off from the Achæan league, ii. 360. Philopœmen fights and defeats him; but, ſome freſh troops coming on, he is taken priſoner, 361. Dinocrates compels him to drink poiſon, 362. The Achæans take up arms to revenge the death of Philopœmen, and Dinocrates, to eſcape their vengeance, deſpatches himſelf, 363.

Dinomache, daughter of Megacles, and mother of Alcibiades, ii. 34.

Dinon, v. 324.

Diocles

Diocles the Peparethian, i. 80, 86.

Diocles, commanding officer in Eleusis, Theseus overreaches him, and takes the place, i. 54.

Diocles, son of Themistocles, adopted by his grandfather Lysander, i. 302.

Diocles, one of Antigonus's soldiers, assists Aratus in taking Acrocorinth, v. 359.

Dioclides, one of the accusers of Alcibiades, ii. 54.

Diodorus, son of Sophax, subdues a great part of Africa, iii. 346.

Diogenes of Sinope, a saying of his, ii. 12. His conversation with Dionysius at Corinth, 132. Alexander's visit to him, iv. 147.

Diogenes the Stoic, ambassador from the Athenians to the Romans, ii. 329.

Diogenes, son-in-law to Archelaus, iii. 147. Falls honourably in the battle of Orchomenus, *ib.*

Diogenes, governor of the Piræus, what he wrote to the Achæans, v. 372. Gives up that, and other forts, for a sum of money, *ib.*

Diogiton and Malcites, Theban generals, sent into Thessaly to revenge the death of Pelopidas, ii. 229.

Diomedes, the Athenian, employs Alcibiades to buy a chariot for him of the people of Argos, to be used at the Olympic Games; but Alcibiades buys it for himself, ii. 43.

Diomedes, secretary to Cleopatra, v. 220.

Dion and Brutus, both educated in the principles of Plato, v. 231. One of Plato's maxims verified in them, *ib.* The similarity of their lives and death, *ib.* Dion, the brother of Aristomache, one of the wives of Dionysius the elder, 233. Esteemed by that prince, not only on account of his alliance, but his merit, *ib.* The improvement he gained under the auspices of Plato, who providentially came to Sicily at that time, *ib.* This prepares the way for the subversion of tyranny in Syracuse, *ib.* He persuades the tyrant to hear Plato, *ib.* Dionysius is stung with a discourse against tyranny, and on the happiness which attends fortitude and justice; and prevails with Pollis the Lacedæmonian to take him aboard his galley, and

and ſell him for a ſlave, 233, 234. Dion retains his intereſt with Dionyſius, and is ſent ambaſſador to Carthage, 234. His noble anſwer to Dionyſius, when he attempted to ridicule Gelo, *ib.* Dionyſius has three children by Doris, one a ſon of his own name, 232, 234, and four by Ariſtomache, two of them daughters, Sophroſyne and Arete, 234. Sophroſyne is married to his eldeſt ſon Dionyſius; Arete to her brother Thearides, and afterwards to her uncle Dion, *ib.* The phyſicians give Dionyſius the elder a ſleeping doſe, which puts an end to his life, *ib.* Dion's free and ſpirited advice to Dionyſius, 235. He offers either to go in perſon to Carthage to negociate a peace, or to fit out and maintain fifty galleys at his own expence, *ib.* Dion's adverſaries repreſent, that he wants to make himſelf maſter by ſea, *ib.* They lead the ill-educated king through every ſpecies of debauchery, *ib.* With all Dion's virtues, his manners were forbidding, 236. He endeavours to engage Dionyſius in a courſe of liberal ſtudies, and for that purpoſe to ſend for Plato, 236, 237. Dion's enemies perſuade Dionyſius to recal Philiſtus, a friend to tyranny, that he might counteract the intentions of Plato, 238. Dion is accuſed to Dionyſius of an intention to ſubvert the monarchy, *ib.* His real intentions in that reſpect, *ib.* Plato meets with a kind reception, and has conſiderable influence at firſt, 239. By an intercepted letter, and other means, Philiſtus and his party prevail upon Dionyſius to entrap Dion, and ſend him off, 240. Yet he allows his friends two veſſels, to carry his effect, to him in Peloponneſus, *ib.* Dion lives with great ſplendor in Greece, *ib.* Dionyſius treats Plato with a jealous and petulant affection, 241. A war breaks out, and he diſmiſſes Plato; promiſing, at the ſame time, to recal Dion the enſuing ſummer, *ib.* He does not keep his word, but remits to him the produce of his eſtate, *ib.* Meantime Plato keeps Dion in the academy, *ib.* Dion's connexions with Speuſippus poliſh his manners not a little, *ib.* He lodges in the houſe of Calippus,

pus, 241. Plato exhibits a chorus of boys at Athens, and Dion defrays the expences, and takes upon him the management of it, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians make him free of their city, 242. His obſervation on the difficulty of acceſs to Ptœodorus the Megarenſian, *ib.* Dionyſius is jealous of Dion's popularity in Greece, and ſtops his remittances, *ib.* The tyrant prevails on Archytas and the other Pythagorean philoſophers to bring Plato once more to Sicily, *ib.* Plato is treated at firſt with diſtinguiſhed kindneſs; but when Dionyſius finds that he cannot draw him off from Dion, he confines him within the purlieus of the guards, 243. The tyrant confiſcates Dion's eſtate, *ib.* Archytas demands Plato of Dionyſius, 244. Dionyſius compels Arete, the wife of Dion, to marry Timocrates, *ib.* Dion reſolves upon war, 245. Is aſſiſted in his purpoſe by the philoſophers, *ib.* Muſters no more than eight hundred men in the iſle of Zacynthus, *ib.* Sacrifices to Apollo, 246. Prodigies that happened to Dion and Dionyſius, 247. Dion takes a large quantity of arms with him, 247. Approaches Pachynus; but not chooſing to land there, is blown off to Cercina, 248. In danger of periſhing on the great Syrtis, *ib.* Arrives at Minoa in Sicily, lands there, and is ſupplied with neceſſaries by Synalus governor of the place, *ib.* Encouraged by the abſence of Dionyſius, who is upon an expedition to Italy, he marches for Syracuſe, 249. Two hundred of the Agrigentine cavalry join him, *ib.* The inhabitants of Gela do the ſame, *ib.* Timocrates, who was left regent, ſends deſpatches to Dionyſius, which are loſt by a very extraordinary accident, *ib.* Dion is joined by the Camarineans and many revolters from Syracuſe, 250. He draws the Leontines and Campanians out of Epipolæ, by a ſtratagem, *ib.* Dion marches to Syracuſe, and the citizens open the gates to him, *ib.* Timocrates, finding himſelf unable to gain the citadel, flies, *ib.* The Syracuſans conſider the entry of Dion, as a new epoch of liberty, *ib.* They nominate Dion and his brother Megacles prætors, 251. He takes the

the castle of Epipolæ, and invests it with a strong wall, 251. Dionysius arrives from Italy, and enters the citadel, *ib.* He desires to treat, but Dion refuses to hear his ambassadors unless in public, or without the preliminary of his resigning the crown, 252. Dionysius's perfidy to the Syracusan deputies, *ib.* His mercenaries break through Dion's wall, and put the Syracusans to flight; but Dion's valour regains the day, *ib.* He is presented by his army with a crown of gold, 253. Dionysius has art enough to convey a letter to Dion, and to get it publicly read; by which the confidence of the Syracusans in Dion is diminished, *ib.* & 254. They cast their eyes upon Heraclides, 254. The character of Heraclides, *ib.* He is appointed admiral, and is a private enemy to Dion, *ib.* Sosis, an agent of Dionysius, comes into the assembly naked and wounded, 255. Pretends to have received his wound from Dion's foreign soldiers, but his artifice is detected, *ib.* The Syracusans remain jealous of Dion's foreign soldiers, 256. They defeat Philistus, who was coming with a fleet to the assistance of Dionysius, and treat the dead body of Philistus with great indignity, 259. The tyrant leaves his eldest son Apollocrates to defend the citadel, puts his treasures on board ship, and sailing with a favourable wind, escapes Heraclides the admiral, 257. Heraclides, to appease the people, proposes an equal division of lands, and to stop the pay of the foreign soldiers, *ib.* He carries these points against Dion, *ib.* The Syracusans, in spite of alarming prodigies, elect new officers, among whom is Heraclides, 258. Dion's mercenaries place him in the middle of a battalion, and march out of the city, *ib.* The Syracusans attack their rear, *ib.* Dion orders the troops to advance with shouts and clashing of arms, and the Syracusans fly, 259. He retires into the territories of the Leontines, *ib.* They pursue him, and once more are put to flight, *ib.* The Leontines receive him in an honourable manner, and make his soldiers free of their city, *ib.* Their requisitions to the Syracusans prove fruitless, *ib.*

Dionyſius ſends Nypſius the Neapolitan with proviſions and money for the citadel, 259. He is defeated, and the Syracuſans give into the moſt diſorderly rejoicings, *ib.* Nypſius takes that opportunity to enter the city, and fills it with all the violence of war, *ib.* The citizens apply to Dion for aſſiſtance, 260. His ſpeech on that occaſion, at Leontium, *ib.* He marches to the relief of Syracuſe, 261. The demagogues prevent his entrance, *ib.* Nypſius makes a freſh ſally from the citadel, and deſtroys the city with fire and ſword, *ib.* & 262. The gates are opened for Dion, and Heraclides, his worſt enemy, intreats him to enter, 262. He advances againſt the enemy through blood and fire, 263. Nypſius is routed, and the flames are extinguiſhed, *ib.* The orators of the popular faction leave the city; but Heraclides and Theodotes put themſelves in the hands of Dion, *ib.* His friends adviſe him to put them to death, 264. His obſervations on that occaſion, *ib.* He pardons Heraclides, *ib.* Repairs the wall that he had erected about the citadel, 264. Dion is declared commander in chief; and Heraclides, through his indulgence, is continued admiral, 265. Dion ſtill oppoſes the equal diſtribution of land, *ib.* Heraclides again practiſes againſt Dion, and privately correſponds with Dionyſius, *ib.* Dion fights Pharax, the enemy's general, and has the diſadvantage, *ib.* On intelligence that Heraclides was going once more to ſeize Syracuſe, he haſtens to the city, *ib.* Gæſilus the Spartan reconciles Dion and Heraclides, 266. Appollocrates ſurrenders the citadel to Dion, and ſails to Dionyſius with five galleys, *ib.* The joy of the Syracuſans on that event, *ib.* The effecting meeting of Dion and his wife Arete, 267. Dion puts the citadel in the hands of the Syracuſans, *ib.* The ſimplicity of his life, after his great ſucceſs, *ib.* His manners auſtere and unpopular, *ib.* Strongly inclines to the ariſtocratic form of government, *ib.* Heraclides accuſes him of refuſing to demoliſh the citadel, and to break open the tomb of Dionyſius, 268. Dion permits the enemies

enemies of Heraclides to kill him, 268. Calippus, who was bound to Dion by the ſtrongeſt ties of friendſhip and hoſpitality, conſpires againſt him, *ib.* He conducts the plot with great art, 269. A dreadful ſpectre appears to Dion, *ib.* His only ſon throws himſelf from the top of the houſe, and is killed, *ib.* The conſpiracy ripens, and Calippus is ſuſpected, *ib.* He takes the great oath without heſitation, 270. The form of that oath, *ib.* Dion is aſſaſſinated in his own houſe, *ib.* Dion's wife is delivered of a ſon in priſon, *ib.* Calippus has the preſumption to give the Athenians an account of what he had done, 271. In attempting to take Catana, he loſes Syracuſe, *ib.* At the ſiege of Meſſana, moſt of the murderers of Dion are cut off, *ib.* Calippus paſſes into Italy, and takes Rhegium, *ib.* He is ſlain by Leptines and Polyperchon, with the ſame ſword with which Dion had been aſſaſſinated, *ib.* Ariſtomache and Arete, are releaſed out of priſon, and received by Icetes, a friend of Dion, who, after he had entertained them ſome time, pretends to ſend them to Peloponneſus; but orders them and the infant to be deſpatched by the way, 271. Icetes is put to death by Timoleon, *ib.*

Dionyſia, the feaſts of Bacchus, their name changed by the flattering Athenians to *Demetria*, v. 126.

Dionyſiodorus, v. 344.

Dionyſius the elder, tyrant of Sicily, when his mother deſired to be married to a young Syracuſan, what he ſaid upon it, i. 223. He aſks the daughter of Ariſtides, the Sicilian, in marriage, and is refuſed it, ii. 123. His cruel behaviour on that refuſal, *ib.* Sets himſelf up tyrant of Sicily, v. 232. Marries the daughter of Hermocrates, *ib.* She kills herſelf, *ib.* Marries Doris and Ariſtomache, *ib.* Puts the mother of Doris to death, on ſuſpicion of her having injured his other wife by potions, *ib.* The high value he ſet on Dion, 233. His behaviour to Plato, 234. His reſtleſs fears and anxieties, 236, 237. His death, 234.

Dionyſius the younger, Dion endeavours to inſpire him with virtuous ſentiments, v. 235. His education neglected by his father, 235.

235. His debauchery, *ib.* He invites Plato to Syracuse, 237. His proficiency under him, 239. The duplicity of his behaviour to Dion, 240. He finds out a plausible pretence to remove Plato to the castle, 243. Envies Dion, and seizes his revenues, *ib.* Converts Dion's estate into money for his own use, *ib.* What he said to Plato on his departure, 244. Is expelled by Dion, 266. After ten years recovers Syracuse from Nysæus, its then master, ii. 119. Defeated by Icetes, 125. Surrenders to Timoleon, 129. The mean and dissolute life he led at Corinth, 130.

Dionysius of Colophon, the painter, ii. 150.

Dionysius Chalcus, father of Hiero, built the city of Thurii, iii. 256.

Dionysius the Messenian, a madman, puts on Alexander's robe and diadem, iv. 216. Alexander, by direction of his diviners, puts the poor wretch to death, *ib.*

Dionysius of Magnesia, the rhetorician, v. 72.

Dionysius, brother of Diocles and Erginus, assists Aratus in taking Acrocorinth, v. 360.

Diophanes, general of the Achæans, joins Flaminius against Sparta, ii. 358.

Diophanes the rhetorician, a friend to Tiberius Gracchus, iv. 7. Killed on account of that connexion, 18.

Diophantus, Craterus's fabulous account that Aristides, upon his accusation, was fined fifty minæ for bribery, ii. 303.

Diopithes cites an oracle against Agesilaus's advancement to the crown of Sparta, from the objection of his lameness, iv. 3. iii. 112.

Diopithes, his decree against Anaxagoras and Pericles, i. 383.

Dioscorides, the historian, iv. 38.

Diphilus, priest of the gods protectors at Athens, v. 156.

Diphridas, one of the ephori, meets Agesilaus in his return from Asia, and orders him to make an inroad into Bœotia, iv. 17.

Dipylus, iii. 138. Anthemocritus, buried near that gate, i. 381.

Dirades, ward of, ii. 60.

Dissentions in a state, their good effect, iv. 5. Their ill effect, when violent, *ib.* Between Ulysses and Achilles, *ib.*

Divination, v. 412.

† *Dium*, v. 147.

Divorce, ii. 41, 157.

Divorces, Romulus's law concerning them, i. 106. The first instance of one among the Romans, 121.

Docimus disputes the command with Eumenes, iii. 374. Eumenes's saying upon it, *ib*

† *Dodona*, the antiquity of its temple, iii. 1. Oracles from it, i. 297. iv. 310.

Dog sacrificed in the feast of Lupercalia, i. 105.

Dog that bites a man to be delivered up, according to Solon's laws, chained to a log of timber four cubits long, i. 227.

Dog of Xanthippus swims over to the isle of Salamis, ii. 311. His grave, *ib.*

Dog of Alcibiades, ii. 41.

Dog of Alexander the Great, named *Peritas*. Alexander builds a city in memory of him. See *Peritas*.

Dolabella, accused by Cæsar of misdemeanours in his government in Greece, iv. 222. but acquitted, 223. His profuseness, 267. Said to be in the conspiracy against Cæsar, 278. When tribune of the people, attempts the cancelling of debts, v. 169. Cicero inclined to go with him into Syria, 107. Cæsar's opinion of him, iv. 278. Entertains a passion for Cleopatra, and informs her of the design of Octavianus to remove her, v. 225.

Dolabella, suspected by Otho of designs against his government, and sent to Aquinum, v. 420.

Dolon, what, v. 10. *n.*

† *Dolopes*, ii. 380. Settle in the isle of Scyros, and exercise piracy, iii. 178.

Domitian, the profusion of ornament in his palace, i. 253. Lucius Antonius rebels against him, ii. 179.

Domitius, Lucius, called *Ænobarbus*, because Castor and Pollux stroked his beard, and turned it yellow, ii. 179.

Domitius stands for the consulship in opposition to Crassus and Pompey, iv. 96. Their party drive him out of the forum by violence, *ib.* Beaten by Sertorius's lieutenant, iii. 349. Heads a party in Africa, iv. 51. Is defeated by Pompey, and killed in battle, 53, 54.

Domitius Ænobarbus, by the force of ridicule, brings Pompey to fight the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 113. Employed by Antony to harangue the army on his return from the Parthian expedition, v. 193. Advises him to send Cleopatra back to Egypt, 204. Goes over to Augustus, 207.

209. Antony ſends his money and goods after him, and the thoughts of his deſertion breaks his heart, *ib.*

Domitius, beſieged by Cæſar in Corfinium, iv. 253.

Domitius, and others in Pompey's army, diſpute, before the battle of Pharſalia, who ſhould ſucceed Cæſar in the pontificate, iv. 114. 260.

Domitius, commands the left wing of Pompey's army at Pharſalia, iv, 116.

Domitius Calvinus commands the centre of Cæſar's army at Pharſalia, iv. 116, 261. Appointed governor of Aſia Minor by Cæſar, and defeated by Pharnaces, 266.

Domititus Nero, v. 228.

Doors of houſes in Greece opened outward, i. 258.

Dorians, how long they had poſſeſſed the country of Laconia, iv. 34. The Heraclidæ mix with them, iii. 115.

Dorylaus, general for Mithridates, ſuſpects his colleague Archelaus of treachery, iii. 146. Killed for the ſake of his purple robe, 212.

Doris, wife of Dionyſius the elder, v. 232.

Dorycnium, a plant, v. 132.

Doſon, Antigonus ſo called. See *Antigonus*.

Dowries; Solon, to promote population, ordered that they ſhould not be given, i. 223.

Drachma, what, iii. 106.

Draco's laws, extremely ſevere, and therefore repealed by Solon, i. 218. Said to be written with blood, *ib.* What Draco ſaid in defence of them, 219.

Dracontides, his decree againſt Pericles, i. 383.

Dragon of Minerva, i. 278.

Dragon that lay by Olympias. See *Olympias*.

Dramatic exhibitions, the effects Solon ſuppoſed they might have upon the principles of the people. See *Theatrical Entertainments*.

Dreams, Sylla adviſes Lucullus to attend to them, iii. 128.

Dromichætes the Thracian, takes Lyſimachus priſoner, but ſoon releaſes him, v. 150.

Dromoclides the Sphettian, in the rage of flattery, propoſes that Demetrius ſhould be conſulted as an oracle, v. 127.

Druſus. See *Livius*.

Duris of Samos, the hiſtorian, his character, i. 377, 378. ii. 68.

† *Dymeæ*, iv. 410.

† *Dyrrhachium*, iv. 234. v. 290

Dyſaoridas, ii. 208.

E. *EAGLE*,

E.

EAGLE, Pyrrhus so called by the Epirorts, iii. 10. Princes fond of that appellation, *ib*.
Eagles have but two young ones at a time, iii. 79. Yet Marius is said to have seen an aërie of seven, which presaged his seven consulships, *ib*.
Earth, Pythagoras and Plato did not think it the centre of the world, i. 178.
Earthquake in Laconia, i. 157. iii. 188. At Athens, 264. On Cicero's passing from Brundusium, v. 98.
Earthquake during the battle near the Thrasymenian lake, not perceived by the combatants, ii. 4. At Pisaurum, v. 207.
† *Ecbatana*, iv. 214. v. 53.
Ecdelus, a friend of Aratus, v. 347.
Ecdemus and Demophanes, the tutors of Philopœmen, destroy Aristodemus tyrant of Megalopolis, and assist Aratus in expelling Nicocles from Sicyon, ii. 342.
Echecrates, priest of Apollo Tygyræus, ii. 211.
Echecratides the sophist, released by Alexander at the request of Phocion, iv. 301.
Eclipse of the sun, one happened the day that Romulus laid the foundation of Rome, i. 90. Another at the time of his death, 112. *n*. Another while Pericles was embarking to go against the Peloponnesians, 387. The Thebans greatly discouraged by an eclipse of the sun, ii. 225.
Eclipses, of the sun understood in the time of Nicias, but not those of the moon, iii. 280.
Eclipse of the moon, its different effects on the army of Paulus Æmilius, and that of Perseus, ii. 171. That which happened before Dion's expedition, v. 247. Supposed a forerunner of calamities, *ib*. iii. 280. Explained as a fortunate omen to those who are flying, 281. What was done by way of relief to the eclipsed luminaries in times of the greatest ignorance and superstition, ii. 171.
† *Ecnomus*, v. 249.
Ecphanes, iv. 385.
Ecprepes, one of the ephori, reduced the instruments of Phrynis two strings, iv. 389.
† *Edessa*, iii. 10, 14. v. 153.
Edonian women, their ceremonies in the feasts of Bacchus, iv. 135.
Education, its force, ii. 23, 78. v. 2, 231.

Edui, revolt againſt Cæſar, iv. 245

† *Edylium*, Mount, iii. 141.

Egeria, a nymph with whom Numa pretended to hold communication in his retirements, i. 166

Eight, ſome obſervations on that number, i. 78.

† *Eion*, city of, iii. 177. Colonized by the Athenians, *ib.*

Eireſione, what, and why carried in a feſtival proceſſion, i. 63.

† *Elæa*, one of the cities offered to Phocion by Alexander, iv. 301.

† *Elatea*, iii. 140. iv. 315. v. 54.

Elatus, the firſt of the ephori, at Sparta, i. 131.

† *Elea*, a maritime town in Italy, v. 287.

† *Eleans*, or people of *Elis*, ii. 348. iii. 264. iv. 410.

Elephants, their ſagacity, iv. 203. Their care of their maſters, 204. The diſorder they cauſed in Hannibal's army, ii. 260.

Elephenor, ſon of Chalcedon, took care of Theſeus's children, i 76. Carried them with him to the ſiege of Troy, *ib.*

Eleus, one of the ſons of Cimon, iii. 187.

† *Eleus*, city of, iii. 97.

† *Eleuſis*, taken by Theſeus, i. 54.

† *Eleutheræ*, i. 71.

† *Elimia*, ii. 162.

Elius, one of the vile miniſters of Nero, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Eloquence, the power of it, iii. 15. Does not thrive under an arbitrary government, i. 238. *n.*

Elpinice, ſiſter of Cimon, i. 359. Applies to Pericles in behalf of her brother, and he tells her ſhe is much too old for managing ſuch a ſuit, *ib.* Suſpected of an intrigue with her brother, and with Polygnotus the painter, iii. 173. Married to Callias, 174.

† *Elymæans*, iv. 80.

Elyſian fields, where placed, iii. 345.

Embalming, iv. 44.

Empedocles, his doctrine of the elements, v. 120.

Empylus the orator, a friend of Brutus, v. 273.

Enarſphorus, ſon of Hippocoon, i. 73.

Endeis, mother of Peleus and Telamon, i. 54.

Endemus the Cyprian, v. 245.

Endymion, the favourite of Diana, i. 166. *n.*

† *Enguium*, a town in Sicily, ii. 251.

† *Enna*, ii. 251.

Envy, i. 292. ii. 222.

Epaminondas, his poverty and content, ii. 198. More attentive to the improvements of the mind, than thoſe of the body, *ib.* Reſcues his friend

friend Pelopidas in the battle with the Arcadians near Mantinea, 200. Sent into Theſſaly to racover Pelopidas from the tyrant of Pheræ, 222. Succeeds in that ſervice, 223. Reckons it the greateſt happineſs of his life, that his father and mother lived to ſee him victorious at Leuctra, 80. Sent ambaſſador to Sparta, iv. 30. His behaviour on that occaſion, *ib.* His debate with Ageſilaus in a full council of the Greeks, in conſequence of which Ageſilaus declares war againſt the Thebans. *ib.* He gains the battle of Leuctra, ii. 216. iv. 31, 32. He invades Laconia, and ravages the country, 33, 34. Marches to Sparta, 34. Is killed in the battle with the Lacedæmonians near Mantinea, 38. Buried by the Thebans at the public charge, on account of his poverty, ii. 31.

Epaphroditus, a name aſſumed by Sylla, iii. 161.

Epaphroditus, an enfranchiſed ſlave of Cæſar Octavianus, ſent to be a ſpy upon Cleopatra, v. 222.

Eperatus, general of the Achæans, v. 385.

† *Epheſus*, called the arſenal of war, ii. 253. Lyſander's ſervices to that city, iii. 92. The temple burnt the day that Alexander was born, iv. 135.

Ephetæ, judges in criminal cauſes at Athens, i. 221.

Ephialtes breaks the power of the court of Areopagus at Athens, i. 355. He is aſſaſſinated, 359, 360.

Ephialtes and Ciſſus, impriſoned by Alexander, iv. 184.

Ephori, when eſtabliſhed, i. 129. Intended to reſtrain the power of the Spartan ſenate, *ib.* Their firſt act, after their inauguration, was to declare war againſt the poor *Helots*, 156. What they did with reſpect to the importation of gold and ſilver, iii. 105. Fine Archidamus for marrying a little woman, iv. 2. Fine Ageſilaus as a monopolizer, on account of his popularity, 5. Recal him from his wars in Aſia, 15. Give Iſadas a garland for his bravery, but fine him a thouſand drachmæ for going out to battle unarmed, 38. Engroſs all the power, and leave the Spartan kings only the name, i. 131. *n.* Depoſed by the joint conſent of both the kings of Sparta, iv. 390, 391.

391. Cut off by Cleomenes, 404.
Ephorus the hiſtorian, cenſured by Plutarch, v. 257.
Epicharmus, i. 174, 253.
Epicrates the Acarnanian, conveys Themiſtocles's wife and children out of Athens, and is put to death for it by Cimon, i. 294.
Epicrates the Athenian, propoſes that, inſtead of chooſing nine archons every year, nine poor citizens ſhould be ſent ambaſſadors to Perſia, in order to their returning rich, ii. 225.
Epicurean philoſophy, ſome account of it, iii. 23.
Epicurus gives his diſciples a daily ſupply of beans during the famine, v. 145.
Epicurus, puniſhed by Phocus for being inſtrumental in the death of his father Phocion, iv. 319.
Epicydes, the orator, a man unfit for conducting an army, Themiſtocles bribes him to drop his pretenſions to it, i. 273.
Epicydidas, iv. 15.
† *Epidaurus*, i. 387. iii. 135. iv. 66. v. 381.
† *Epidauria*, i. 52. v. 364.
Epigethes of Pellene, his daughter remarkably beautiful and majeſtic, v. 370, 371.
Epigonus, tyrant of Colophon, ſeized by Lucullus, iii. 196.
Epilycus, i. 387.
Epimenides the Phæſtian, one of the ſeven wiſe men, i. 212. Skilled in expiations, *ib.* Suppoſed to be of more than mortal extraction, *ib.* A prophecy of his, 213. Refuſes the preſents offered him by the city of Athens for expiating the city, *ib.*
Epipolæ, a ſtrong fortreſs in Syracuſe, iii. 278. Taken, ii. 137, v. 250.
† *Epirus*, i. 73. The origin of that kingdom, iii. 1.
Epitadeus, one of the ephori, what he did with reſpect to the Agrarian law, v. 384.
Epitaph, of Sylla, iii. 164.
Epitaphs; only men who died in war, and women who had been employed in ſacred offices, allowed to have them at Sparta, i. 155.
Epitimius, i. 388.
Epitragia, a name of Venus, i. 59.
Epixyes, governor of Upper Phrygia, forms a deſign to kill Themiſtocles, i. 300.
† *Epizephyrians*, ii. 262.
Epoptic myſteries, ii. 56. *n.*
Epoptics and Acromatics, a part of philoſophy not communicated to common ſcholars, iv. 140.
Eraſiſtratus the Athenian, father to Phæax, ii. 44.

Erasistratus, physician to Seleucus, discovers the distemper of prince Antiochus to be love, v. 148.
Eratosthenes the historian, v. 67. i. 297.
Eratosthenes, the character he gave of Demosthenes's orations, v. 48, 49.
Erectheus, Theseus descended from him, i. 48.
Erecthidæ, i. 55, 73.
Eretrian, i. 281.
Ergades, who so called, i. 226.
Erginus assists Aratus in taking Acrocorinth, v. 359. Attempts to seize the Piræus, 371.
Ergoteles lies in wait for Themistocles, for the sake of the two hundred talents reward promised for taking him, i. 295.
Erianthus, the Theban, advises the Spartans to raze the city of Athens, iii. 104.
Ericius, iii. 141, 143.
Eros, servant to Antony, despatches himself instead of his master, v. 220.
† *Eryx*, town of, iii. 27.
Eteocles the Spartan, a saying of his concerning Lysander, iii. 108.
Etesian winds, v. 111, 246. *n.*
Etymocles, a friend of Agesilaus, iv. 28.
Evagoras king of Cyprus, iii. 99.
Evalcus, a Spartan officer, killed in battle by Pyrrhus, iii. 38.
Evan, a triumphal expression, which the Greeks supposed equivalent to the Roman ovation, ii. 255.
Evander, the Cretan, remains some time with Perseus after his defeat, ii. 177.
Evangelus, master of Pericles's household, i. 367.
Evangelus, his treatise on tactics, ii. 345.
† *Eubœa*, i. 50, 76, 372. v. 55.
Eubulus the orator, iv. 291.
Euchidas the Platæan, the expedition with which he fetched fire from Delphi, ii. 296. Drops down dead as soon as he has delivered it, and has the honour of being buried in the temple of Diana, *ib.*
Eucleia, a name of Diana, ii. 297.
Euclidas, brother of Cleomenes, assumed by him into partnership of the throne, iv. 408. Commands one wing of the Spartan army against Antigonus, ii. 346. Defeated and killed in the battle of Sellasia, iv. 423.
Euclidas, the Lacedæmonian, Artaxerxes's answer to his insolence, v. 319.

Euclides, the Athenian, opposes Aratus, v. 379.

Euclide, one of the Corinthian officers sent by Timoleon to take possession of the castle of Syracuse, ii. 129.

Euctus, one of Perseus's treasurers, ii. 177. Perseus stabs him for remonstrating against his conduct, *ib.*

Eudæus, one of Perseus's treasurers, ii. 177.

Eudamidas, king of Sparta, father of Agis, iv. 383.

Eudamus, master of the elephants, informs Eumenes of a conspiracy against his life, because he was in his debt, iii. 384.

Eudemus the Pergamenian brings Attalus's will to Rome, v. 12.

Eudoxus, the first that applied geometry to mechanical purposes, ii. 243.

Euergetes. See *Ptolemy Euergetes*.

Evius, one of the names of Bacchus, ii. 255.

Evius the musician, iii. 366.

Eumenes, king of Pergamus, honours paid him at Rome by all but Cato the Censor, ii. 313.

Eumenes, a native of Cardia in the Thracian Chersonesus, said by some to be the son of a poor waggoner; but more probably the son of a person with whom Philip, king of Macedon, had connexions of hospitality, iii. 365. Philip is pleased with his performances in the public exercises, and takes him into his train, *ib.* Secretary to Alexander the Great, *ib.* Upon the death of Hephæstion, and the promotion of Perdiccas, succeeds Perdiccas in his command of cavalry, *ib.* Has the sole direction of an Indian expedition, *ib.* Alexander honours him with his alliance by giving him Barsine, 366. Hephæstion takes his quarters from him, and gives them to a musician, *ib.* Eumenes reports it to Alexander, but only does himself harm by complaining of a favourite, *ib.* Alexander wanting to fit out a fleet, asks Eumenes for three hundred talents: Eumenes excuses himself, and Alexander burns his tent; upon which, great treasures are found melted down, *ib.* & 367. He continued Eumenes as his secretary notwithstanding, 367. Another dispute between Eumenes and Hephæstion, *ib.* Hephæstion dies, and Eumenes exerts all his art to celebrate his memory, *ib.* Upon the death of Alexander, a dispute arises between

between the late king's friends and the phalanx, 367. Eumenes pretends to ſtand neuter, but privately takes part with the phalanx, *ib.* On the diviſion of Alexander's dominions, Cappadocia and Paphlagonia are aſſigned to Eumenes, *ib.* Leonatus and Antigonus are appointed to put him in poſſeſſion, *ib.* & 368. Antigonus deſpiſes the commiſſion, 368. Eumenes gets Leonatus's ſecret from him, as to his deſigns on Macedonia, and flies with it to Perdiccas, *ib.* Perdiccas eſtabliſhes him in Cappadocia, *ib.* Perdiccas is deſirous that Eumenes ſhould ſecure the adjoining province of Armenia againſt the practices of Neoptolemus, 369. Eumenes raiſes and trains a body of cavalry, to be a counterpoiſe againſt the Macedonian infantry, *ib.* Craterus and Antipater paſs into Aſia, to humble Perdiccas, *ib.* Their firſt deſign is upon Eumenes and Cappadocia, *ib.* Meantime Neoptolemus falls upon him with the Macedonian phalanx, but is defeated, 370. Craterus and Neoptolemus advance againſt Eumenes, 371. Eumenes fights them, and yet finds means to conceal from his troops that they had to act againſt Craterus, 371. His dream previous to the battle, *ib.* He kills both Craterus and Neoptolemus, the latter with his own hand, 372, 373. Weeps over Craterus, 373. The Macedonians, upon the death of Craterus, who was their particular favourite, reſolve upon the death of Eumenes, and deſire Antigonus and Antipater to take the direction of the war, 374. Eumenes takes ſome of the king's horſes from Mount Ida, and gives a receipt for them, *ib.* Intends to make Lydia the ſeat of war, but, at the requeſt of Cleopatra, winters in the Upper Phrygia, *ib.* Alcetas and others contend with him for the command, *ib.* His ſaying upon it, *ib.* Having not money to pay his troops, he appoints the officers caſtles and lands, out of which they were to pay their men, *ib.* By this he gains the hearts of the Macedonians, ſo that they diſcourage all treaſonable attempts againſt him, and appoint him a ſtrong guard, *ib.* He diſtributes amongſt them the badges of honour, which they uſed to receive from their king, 375. Loſes

a battle to Antigonns, by the treachery of one of his officers; but hangs the traitor, and, by and artful movement, returns to the field of battle, and buries the dead, 375. Paffes by an opportunity to take Antigonus's baggage, 376. That prince's faying upon it, *ib.* Eumenes retires to the caftle of Nora, with only five hundred horfe, and two hundred foot, *ib.* Antigonus' propofes a conference, *ib.* Eumenes's fpirited anfwer, 377. Antigonus draws a line of circumvallation about the place, and leaves troops to carry on the fiege, *ib.* The caftle affords only corn, water, and falt; yet Eumenes furnifhes out an agreeable entertainment to his friends, *ib.* His invention for exercifing the horfes as well as men, 378. Antigonus, on the death of Antipater, forms the defign of eftablifhing himfelf in Macedonia; and therefore gives Eumenes his liberty, on condition of his taking the oath he propofed, *ib.* Eumenes makes an alteration in the oath, but obtains his liberty, 379. Olympias invites him into Macedonia, in order to his taking the tuition of Alexander's fon, *ib.* Philip, Aridæus, and Polyperchon impower him to take what fums he pleafed out of the royal treafures at Quinda, to enable him to carry on the war againft Antigonus, 379. They likewife order Antigenes and Teutamus to fupport him with the Argyrafpides, *ib.* Thefe officers being unwilling to fubmit to Eumenes, he pretends that Alexander had appeared to him in a dream, and ordered them to erect a royal pavilion, and place in it a throne of gold, which was to be honoured with their obedience, 380. He is joined by Peuceftas and other governors of provinces, *ib.* The inconveniences he experiences from thofe governors, *ib.* He borrows money of heads of the army, to prevent their confpiring againft his life, 381. On the approach of an enemy, all the grandees and officers give him the firft place, *ib.* He defeats Antigonus, on his attempt to pafs the Pafitigris, *ib.* Peuceftas feafts the army, and hopes to be indulged with the command; but on the appearance of Antigonus and his troops, they call for Eumenes, though he was fick and carried in a litter, *ib.* An-

Antigonus no ſooner ſpies the litter moving from rank to rank, than he ſounds a retreat, 382. The Macedonians again grow mutinous, and ſpread themſelves all over the province of Gabene, 383. Antigonus marches againſt them; but the cold is ſo intenſe, that he is forced to light many fires, which diſcover his motions, *ib.* Eumenes undertakes to retard his march, till the troops could be aſſembled, and effects it by a ſtratagem, *ib.* & 384. The chiefs of the Argyraſpides agree with other officers to make uſe of Eumenes in the enſuing battle, and afterwards to aſſaſſinate him, 384. This plot is diſcovered to him by perſons to whom he owed money, *ib.* He makes his will, and deſtroys his other papers, 385. The veterans beat Antigonus's infantry, but his cavalry in the mean time takes their baggage, *ib.* Antigonus offers to reſtore the Argyraſpides their baggage, on condition that they would put Eumenes in his hands, *ib.* His ſpeech to the Macedonians, before he is delivered up, 386. Antigonus deliberates ſome time, in what manner he ſhould diſpoſe of him, and at laſt gives orders for his execution, 387. After which he puniſhes the Argyraſpides in the moſt ſignal manner for their treachery, 388.

Eumenides. See *Furies.*

Eumolpidæ had the direction of the myſteries of Ceres, ii. 56. Ordered to abſolve Alcibiades, 70.

Euneos, one of Theſeus's companions in his expedition againſt the Amazons, i. 68.

Eunomus, the father of Lycurgus, i. 123. Killed by a kitchen knife, 124.

Eunomus the Thracian, adviſes Demoſthenes not to be diſcouraged by his ill ſucceſs in his firſt attempts to ſpeak in public, v. 46.

Eunus, a fugitive ſlave, ſtirs up the ſervile war in Sicily, iii. 163. Dies of the louſy diſeaſe, *ib.*

Euphorion, ſaid by ſome writers to be the father of Solon, i. 201.

Euphranor, prepares the ſcaling-ladders for Aratus, v. 348.

Euphrantides, the diviner, adviſes the ſacrificing of the three children of Xerxes's ſiſter Sandauce, to Bacchus Omeſtes, i. 283.

† *Euphrates,*

† *Euphrates*, river, iii. 221.
Euphronius, tutor to Antony's children by Cleopatra, ſent ambaſſador to Auguſtus, v. 217.
Eupolemus, ſon of the tyrant Icetes, taken and put to death, ii. 147.
Eupolia, ſecond wife of Archidamus, and mother of Ageſilaus, iv. 1.
Eupolis, i. 351.
Euripides, i. 49. His ode in praiſe of Alcibiades, ii. 42, 43. His epitaph on the Athenians, iii. 273. One of his verſes ſaves Athens from being deſtroyed by Lyſander and the confederate Greeks, 104. His verſes ſave the lives of many Athenians in Sicily, 287. Mariners of Caunus admitted into port in Sicily, becauſe they could repeat ſome of his verſes, 288. His tomb ſtruck by lightening, and by that ſuppoſed to be rendered ſacred, i. 161.
† *Eurotas*, river, iv. 34.
Eurybiades, admiral of the confederate fleet againſt the Perſians, charged with want of courage, i. 280. Offers to ſtrike Themiſtocles, *ib.* Themiſtocles's anſwer thereupon, *ib.* & 281
Eurycles, the Syracuſan orator, propoſes to ſend the Athenians to the quarries, and to put their two generals to death, iii. 286.
Eurycles, the Lacedæmonian, commands a ſhip for Auguſtus againſt Antony, v. 212. What he ſaid to Antony, 213.
Euryclidas, ſent by Cleomenes to the ephori, iv. 404.
Eurydice, deſcended from Miltiades, v. 127. Married to Demetrius, *ib.* Has a ſon by him named Corrhæbus, 162.
Eurydice, ſiſter of Phila, and wife of Ptolemy, v. 156.
Eurylochus the Ægean, Alexander aſſiſts him in his paſſion for Teleſippa, iv. 184.
Eurymedon the Athenian general, ſent to Sicily with reinforcements for Nicias, iii. 276. Killed in battle, 282.
† *Eurymedon*, river, iii. 183.
Euryptolemus, ſon of Pericles's ſiſter, i. 355.
Euryptolemus, ſon of Megacles, Cimon marries his daughter Iſodice, iii. 174.
Eurysaces, ſon of Ajax, ii. 34. i. 209.
Eurytion, ſon of Soüs, king of Sparta, i. 123. From him the Eurytionidæ, i. 124. iii. 114. Slackens the reins of government, and finds the ill conſequences of it, i. 124.
Eurytus, the Œchalian, i. 131.

Euterpe,

Euterpe, according to ſome writers, the name of Themiſtocles's mother, i. 267.
Euthippus, the Anaphlyitian, exerts himſelf greatly to recover the reputation of Cimon, and is killed in battle, together with Cimon's other friends, iii. 189.
Euthydemus, an officer who ſerved under Nicias, joined in commiſſion with him, iii. 276. Defeated in an action at ſea, 277.
Euthymus, the Leucadian, an ambuſh laid for him at Hieræ in Sicily, by which his men are cut off, ii. 145.
Euthymus, general of horſe for Icetus, brought in chains to Timoleon, and put to death, ii. 147.
Euthynus, the Theſpian, iv. 37.
Eutychidas, i. 123.
Eutychus, v. 211.
Example, the force of it, i. 191, 349.
Execeſtides, father of Solon, i. 201.
Execrable, Athenian magiſtrates ſo called, who violated the privilege of ſanctuary, i. 211.
Execrations. See *Imprecations.*
Exile, Lycurgus a voluntary one from Sparta. See *Lycurgus.*
Exiles from Thebes aſſiſt in reſtoring that city to liberty, ii. 201, & *ſeq.*
Exiles of Achaia, diſputes about them in the ſenate of Rome, ii, 314.
† *Euxine* ſea, iv. 186.
Exodium, amongſt the Greeks, means the concluſion of a tragedy; amongſt the Romans a farce, iii. 330. *n.*

F

FABIA, a veſtal virgin, ſiſter to Terentia, Cicero's wife, iv. 335.
Fabii, whence the name, ii. 1. Their deſcent from Hercules, *ib.* Three hundred of them cut off by the Tuſcans, i. 321.
Fabius Ambuſtus, Quintus, ſent ambaſſador to the Gauls before Cluſium, violates the law of nations, i. 319. Sent to Delphi, 308.
Fabius, chief pontiff when Brennus, king of the Gauls, took Rome, i. 324.
Fabius Buteo, choſen dictator at Rome, for the purpoſe of creating new ſenators only, while Marcus Junius was dictator with the army, ii. 12.
Fabius Pictor, i. 80. Sent to conſult the oracle at Delphi, ii. 21.
Fabius Maximus, the origin of his family from Hercules, ii. 1. The family very numerous, as well as illuſtrious, *ib.* He was

was the fourth in defcent from Fabius Rullus, who firft acquired the furname of Maximus, 2. Has the furnames of Verrucofus and Ovicula, *ib.* Appears flow of apprehenfion, and ftupid when a boy; but his powers unfold themfelves by degrees, *ib.* He prepares his body by exercife for the fervice of the ftate, and his mind by improving his powers of perfuafion, *ib.* An oration, which he pronounced at the funeral of his fon, extant in Plutarch's time, *ib.* Five times conful, *ib.* Triumphs for his victory over the Ligurians, *ib.* After Hannibal had gained the battle of Trebia, Fabius advifed the Romans to ftand upon the defenfive in their walled towns, 4. Notwithftanding that advice and the moft alarming prodigies, Flaminius fights the battle of Thrafymenus, and falls with great part of his army, 5. Fabius Maximus is chofen dictator, *ib.* Appoints Minucius his general of the horfe, *ib.* Is preceded by twenty-four lictors, *ib.* Begins his office with acts of religion, 6. Amongft other things vows a *ver facrum*, 6. Takes flow and cautious meafures againft Hannibal, *ib.* None but Hannibal fenfible of his prudence in that refpect, 7. His general of the cavalry gives him much trouble, and brings the foldiers to confider him in a contemptible light, *ib.* He keeps to his firft fcheme notwithftanding, 8. Hannibal by a miftake of his guides, is led into the defiles of Cafilinum, inftead of the plains of Cafinum, *ib.* Fabius furrounds him, *ib.* Hannibal's ftratagem to difengage himfelf, 9. Fabius has the difadvantage in fome fubfequent fkirmifhes, *ib.* The tribune Metilius incenfes the people againft him, and the fenate is difpleafed with the terms he had fettled for the ranfom of prifoners, 10. He fells his lands to pay the ranfom of the Romans whom he had received from Hannibal, *ib.* Fabius being called to Rome on account of fome religious folemnities, Minucius fights contrary to orders, and defeats part of the enemy's forces, *ib.* & 11. Though this fuccefs makes a great noife fn Rome, Fabius declares, he will haften back

back to chaſtiſe his general of horſe, 11. Metilius ſtirs up the people, and they appoint Minucius colleague to Fabius in the dictatorſhip, 12. Fabius does not conſent to his colleague's requiſition to have the command of all the forces every other day, but, inſtead of that, divides them equally with him, *ib.* Hannibal's ſtratagem to draw Minucius to an engagement; ſucceeds, and that general is entirely defeated, 13. Fabius marches to his relief, and Hannibal ſoon retires into his camp, 14. The gratitude of Minucius, 15. His addreſs to his troops, and to Fabius, *ib.* Fabius lays down the dictatorſhip, and the conſuls that ſucceed for ſome time, follow his plan of action, 16. Varro, an obſcure and raſh man, is for proceeding with deſpatch, *ib.* He raiſes double the uſual number of troops, *ib.* Fabius exhorts Paulus Æmilius, the colleague of Varro, to guard againſt his temerity, *ib.* Paulus's anſwer, 17. Varro takes poſt over-againſt Hannibal, near Cannæ, *ib.* The diſpoſition of Hannibal's forces, and the enſuing battle, 18, 19. Hannibal does not purſue his advantage by marching immediately to Rome, 20. He becomes maſter, however, of great part of Italy, *ib.* The greatneſs of Fabius's behaviour on that occaſion, *ib.* & 21. His relation, Fabius Pictor, is ſent to conſult the oracle of Delphi, 21. The magnanimity wherewith the Romans receive Varro, *ib.* Fabius Maximus and Claudius Marcellus are appointed generals, 22. Their oppoſite characters, and operations, *ib.* Each of them was five times conſul, *ib.* Marcellus, in his fifth conſulate, is drawu into an ambuſcade by Hannibal, and killed, *ib.* Hannibal forges a letter, as from the inhabitants of Metapontum, to Fabius, who is near being caught in the ſnare, 23. In what manner Fabius brought back one of the allies to his duty, *ib.* and cured a Lucanian of ſtealing out of camp, 24. He recovers Tarentum by means of a love affair, *ib.* Has art enough to amuſe Hannibal in the mean time, 25. Behaves to the Brutians with a cruelty not to be expected in his character, 26. Bids his men leave the Tarentines their angry

gry gods, 26. What Hannibal ſaid on the loſing of Tarentum, *ib.* Fabius is honoured with a ſecond triumph, 27. and his ſon with the canſulſhip, *ib.* A Roman ſcene betwixt the father and the ſon, *ib.* He loſes his ſon, and bears that loſs with great moderation, 28. Publiſhes the funeral oration, which he had delivered himſelf, *ib.* Scipio propoſes to remove the war into Africa, and has every kind of oppoſition thrown in his way by Fabius, *ib.* & 29. Scipio performs great achievements, and finiſhes them with the conqueſt of Hannibal, 30. Fabius does not live to ſee the reduction of the Carthaginians, *ib.* The citizens of Rome expreſs their regard to him, by defraying the expences of his funeral, 31.

Fabius Maximus, ſon of Paulus Æmilius, adopted into the family of the Fabii, ii. 158.

Fabius Rullus, or *Rutilianus Quintus*, acquired the name of Maximus, iv. 56. ii. 1. He was great grand-father of Fabius Maximus the dictator, 2. Followed the triumphal chariot of his ſon, 28.

Fabius, Lucullus's lieutenant, defeated by Mithridates, iii. 235.

Fabius, proprætor of Spain, his government renders the Romans obnoxious to the provinces, v. 25.

Fabius Fabulus, ſaid to be the perſon that deſpatched Galba, v. 413.

Fabius Valens, commander of a legion, the firſt officer who takes the oath of allegiance to Galba, v. 397. Salutes Vitellius emperor, 408. Employed as one of his generals, 419. His extreme avarice, 421.

Fable of Picus and Faunus, i. 184. Of Minerva and Neptune contending for the patronage of Athens, 289. Of the members and the belly, ii. 81, 82. Of the feaſt-day and the day after the feaſt, i. 228. Of the ſerpent whoſe tail rebelled againſt the head, iv. 382. Of the cuckow and little birds, v. 370. Of the wallet, iii. 329. Of the huntſman and horſe, v. 376. Of the ſheep delivering up their dogs to the wolves, 61.

Fabricius, Caius, ſaid, the Romans were not overcome by the Epirots, but Lævinus by Pyrrhus, iii. 21. Sent to treat with Pyrrhus about the priſoners,

ners, 23. Refuses to accept Pyrrhus's presents, *ib.* Cineas gives him an account of the Epicurean philosophy, and he wishes that the enemies of Rome may embrace it, *ib.* Informs Pyrrhus of his physician's offer to poison him, 24.

Factions and Parties, how serviceable to a commonwealth. See *Dissentions.*

Faith; a temple erected to her by Numa, i. 185. The oath by her, the most solemn amongst the Romans, *ib.* Much knowledge of things divine lost for want of faith, ii. 112.

† *Falerii,* besieged by the Romans, i. 313. The schoolmaster's treachery, and how he was punished by Camillus, 314.

† *Falisci,* i. 306, 313. v. 23.

Fame. See *Glory.*

Famine, at Athens, under the tyrant Aristion, iii. 137. In the army of Mithridates, 205. Another famine at Athens, v. 145. Famine in the army of Antony, 196. An herb eaten, which brings on madness and death, 197. Famine in the camp of Artaxerxes, 337.

Fannia, screens Marius in her house, iii. 81. Her history, *ib.*

Fannius, one of the friends of Tiberius Gracchus, v. 4.

Fannius, Caius, attains the consulate through the interest of Caius Gracchus, v. 26. Opposes Caius Gracchus, *ib.*

Fathers, the law that impowered them to sell their children, corrected in some respect by Numa, i. 187.

Father of his country, Cicero the first that was honoured with that title, v. 89.

Faunus, the demi-god, fable of his being taken, together with Picus, by Numa, and of Numa's learning charms and other secrets of them, i. 184. Supposed to have married the *Bona Dea,* iv. 228.

Favonius, Marcus, his witticisms on Pompey, iv. 113. Pompey fights in consequence of the raillery of Favonius and other officers, and is beaten, 114, 119. He flies with Pompey, and treats him with great respect, 121. Is a friend and zealous imitator of Cato, 241, 358. Opposes in Cato's absence the decrees of the senate in favour of Cæsar, but in vain. Is

chosen ædile, 358. Brutus sounds him as to the conspiracy against Cæsar, v. 280. His adventure with Brutus and Cassius, 297.

Fausta, daughter of Metella, iii. 161.

Faustulus, the foster-father, of Romulus and Remus, i. 82.

Faustus, son of Sylla, gets Mithridates's crown into his hands, iv. 86. Cassius strikes him when a boy, and why, v. 278. Puts his estate up to sale, 93. What Cicero said of the bills he put up, *ib.*

Fear, Theseus sacrifices to it as a god, i. 69. Alexander does the same, iv. 171. The temple of Fear, and its worship, 405. A sanguinary passion in tyrants, v. 339.

Feast, in honour of the two Ariadnes, i. 62.

Feast of boughs at Athens, called Oschophoria. See *Oschophoria.*

Feast of slaves amongst the Romans, called Saturnalia. See *Saturnalia.*

Feast of the Latins, i. 308.

Feast of Proserpine celebrated near Cyzicus. See *Proserpine.*

Feast of the Nonæ Caprotinæ, celebrated by the women in the Goats-marsh, i. 115, 116, 337.

Feast of Ceres. See *Thesmophoria.*

Feast of Adonis, accounted ominous to the Athenians, by reason of its happening at their embarkation for Sicily, iii. 51.

Feast of Ceres, ii. 21.

Feast of the Lupercalia, i. 105.

Feast of the Panathenæa. See *Panathenæa.*

Feast of the Metœcia. See *Metœcia.*

Feast of Boëdromia. See *Boëdromia.*

Februata, the feast of Lupercalia, anciently so called, i. 105.

Feciales, an order of priests instituted by Numa, i. 179, 319. Their office to act as heralds, to declare war and peace, *ib.*

† *Ferentum*, iii. 20.

Feretrius, Jupiter, whence the term, ii. 237.

† *Fidenæ*, in what manner taken by Romulus, i. 108.

Figs, forbidden to be exported out of Attica, i. 227.

Figs of Africa, ii. 334.

Figs of Tusculum, ii. 413.

Fimbria besieges Mithridates in Pitane, from whence Mithridates makes his escape by sea, iii. 196. Invites Lucullus to his assistance, *ib.* Assassinates Flaccus, 149. His

His men desert him, and he kills himself, 150, 151.
Fimbrians the untractable bands that mutinied against Fimbria, iii. 200.
Fire; the sacred fire, attended by the vestals at Rome, i. 106. The holy fire at Athens and Delphi, guarded by widows, 175. To be lighted by the sun-beams at Rome, in case of its happening to be extinguished, 176. Called *Vesta* and *Unity* by the Pythagoreans, 178. Worshipped as the first principle of all things, 323. An emblem of purity, 175.
Fire-hearth, sacred to the domestic gods, iv. 197.
† *Firmians,* a company of brave men who attended Cato the Censor in his operations against Antiochus, ii. 319.
Flaccus, Valerius. See *Valerius.*
Flaccus the consul marches against Sylla, iii. 145. Assassinated by Fimbria, 149, 200.
Flaccus, Hordeonius, sent by Galba to succeed Virginius, v. 398. The army refuse to take the oath of allegiance to Galba which Flaccus proposes, 408.
Flamen Quirinalis instituted by Numa, i. 171.
Flamen, whence so called, i. 171.
Flaminius, Caius, the consul, rashly fights Hannibal near the Thrasymenian lake, and is killed in the action, ii. 4.
Flaminius, Caius Quintius, the same with the former, during his consulate defeats the Gauls, ii. 3, 233. Named general of horse to Minucius the dictator, and disqualified because a rat was heard to cry while he was naming him, 234.
Flaminius, Titus Quintius, or Quinctius, jealous of the glory of Philopœmen, ii. 356. Quick both to resent an injury, and to do a service, 364. A legionary tribune under Marcellus in the war with Hannibal, 365. Appointed governor of Tarentum and its dependencies, *ib.* and chief director of the colonies sent to Narnia and Cossa, *ib.* Offers himself a candidate for the consulship without ascending by the previous steps, *ib.* Two of the tribunes oppose him, *ib.* The senate refer the matter to the people, and Flaminius is elected consul, though not yet thirty years old, *ib.* Macedonia and the war with Philip falls to his lot, *ib.* This a happy circumstance for Rome, because the forming a

connexion with Greece required a man of his temper and abilities, 365. Finds that his predeceſſors had entered Macedonia too late in the ſeaſon, and remedies that defect, 366. On his arrival in Epirus, finds Publius Villius encamped over againſt Philip, who had long been defending the fords of the Apſus, *ib.* & 367. As a paſſage there ſeemed impracticable, he is adviſed to go through Daſſaretis along the Lycus, 367. But he does not chooſe to remove too far from the ſea, leſt he ſhould be in want of proviſions, *ib.* Reſolves to force his way up the mountains, *ib.* Sharp conteſts enſue, *ib.* Some ſhepherds diſcover to him a winding way, neglected by the enemy, *ib.* He ſends a tribune with four thouſand men up that way, *ib.* Attacks the Macedonians, when he believed the tribune had gained the top, 368. The Macedonians perceiving the party at the top of the hill, take to flight, *ib.* Flaminius traverſes Epirus with good order and diſcipline, *ib.* As ſoon as he enters Theſſaly it declares for him, *ib.* The Achæans renounce their alliance with Philip, and declare for the Romans, 369. Pyrrhus's ſaying concerning the Romans, *ib.* Flaminius and Philip come to an interview, in which the Roman inſiſts that Philip ſhould withdraw his garriſons from the Grecian cities; which he refuſes, *ib.* The reſt of Greece declares for the Romans, *ib.* The magiſtrates of Thebes come to meet Flaminius, and he enters the city with them, 370. Bœotia takes part with the Romans, *ib.* Flaminius ſends his agents to Rome, to procure the continuation of his commiſſion, *ib.* Meets Philip near Scotuſa, and defeats him entirely in a pitched battle at Cynoſcephalæ, 371, 372. The battle deſcribed, 372. Philip's eſcape owing to the haſte of the Ætolians to plunder his camp, *ib.* The Ætolians claim the honour of the victory, *ib.* Verſes of Alcæus ſuitable to their pretenſions, *ib.* Flaminius is hurt by thoſe verſes; but Philip parodies them, *ib.* Philip goes in perſon, and makes his ſubmiſſion to Flaminius and the Romans, 373. The conditions on which peace is granted him, *ib.* The prudence of Flaminius, in making that

that peace before Antiochus declared himſelf, 373. The ten commiſſioners ſent by the ſenate to aſſiſt Flaminius, adviſe him to keep garriſons in three of the principal cities of Greece; but he prevails with them to ſet Greece entirely free, 374. He proclaims liberty to the Greeks, at the Iſthmian games, *ib.* Their ſhouts of joy and applauſe bring down the crows from the air, 375. Their reflections upon Flaminius's generoſity, after they were retired to their own houſes, *ib.* He deſpatches Lentulus to the Bargyllians in Aſia, Stertinius into Thrace, P. Villius to Antiochus, and goes himſelf to Chalcis and Magneſia, for the purpoſe of extending liberty, 376. Appointed director of the Nemean games, *ib.* Recommends the ſocial virtues to the Greeks, *ib.* The behaviour of the Romans on this occaſion, adds greatly to their power, and paves the way to univerſal empire, 377. Flaminius dedicates ſhields to Caſtor and Pollux, and a crown of gold to Apollo, at Delphi, *ib.* The inſcriptions upon them, *ib.* Commences hoſtilities againſt Nabis the tyrant of Lacedæmon, but ſoon compromiſes the matter with him, 378. The Achæans redeem the Roman captives that were diſperſed in Greece, and make Flaminius a preſent of them, 379. Theſe Romans make the moſt honourable part of his triumph, *ib.* Account of the triumph, *ib.* The Romans remit the fine of a thouſand talents, which Philip was under obligation to pay; ſend back his ſon Demetrius, and declare Philip their ally, *ib.* Antiochus invades Greece, and the Ætolians join him, *ib.* The Romans ſend the conſul Acilius Glabrio againſt Antiochus, and appoint Fluminius the conſul's lieutenant, 380. Antiochus is defeated at Thermopylæ, and forced to fly, *ib.* Flaminius ſecures the Greeks in the Roman intereſt, *ib.* Prevails with Glabrio to ſpare the Ætolians and Chalcidians, *ib.* & 381. The Chalcidians pay divine honours to Flaminius, 381. Part of a hymn in his praiſe, *ib.* Some ſtrong features of his ſoul deſcribed, *ib.* & 382. Sayings of his, 382. He is created cenſor, *ib.* His acts while he bore that office, 383. His brother Lucius is expelled the

the ſenate by Cato, 383. Titus's reſentment againſt Cato, 384. He goes ambaſſador to the court of Pruſias, whither Hannibal had retired, upon the defeat of Antiochus in Phrygia; and demands that Hannibal ſhould be put to death, 385. That demand of his conſidered *pro* and *con*, 386, 387. Flaminius dies in his bed, 388. Flaminius greatly ſuperior to Philopœmen, in the ſervices he rendered Greece, *ib.* Flaminius ambitious, and Philopœmen obſtinate; the former paſſionate, and the latter implacable, *ib.* Philopœmen ſuperior in military knowledge and perſonal valour, 389. and Flaminius in point of juſtice and humanity, 390.

Flaminius, Lucius, brother of Titus, expelled the ſenate, ii. 384. Admiral under his brother, 366.

Flavius, a tribune, wounds one of Hannibal's elephants with the point of an enſign ſtaff, ii. 260.

Flavius and Marullus, tribunes of the people, tear the royal diadems from the ſtatues of Cæſar, iv. 276. Depoſed by Cæſar, 277.

Flavius Gallus, raſhly undertakes an exploit againſt the Parthians, v. 194.

Flavius Sabinus, brother of Veſpaſian, left governor of Rome by Otho, v. 420.

Flora, the celebrated courtezan, her amour with Pompey, iv. 45. So great a beauty that Cæcilius Metellus, when he adorned the temple of Caſtor and Pollux with paintings, put her picture amongſt the reſt, 46.

Flute, an inſtrument ſacred to peace, ii. 254.

Fonteius Capito, ſent by Mark Antony to conduct Cleopatra into Syria, v. 189.

Fonteius killed by Valens, v. 401.

Fortunate. See *Atlantic iſlands*.

Fortune, how diſtinguiſhed from Chance, ii. 150. Her image ſaid to have ſpoken to the Roman matrons, 111. Loves to make affairs turn upon a minute circumſtance, iv. 422. Her inconſtancy, ii. 181, 189, 190. Her greateſt favours unable to fill the capacities of the human mind, iv. 98. Unable to conquer virtue, 286, 432.

Fountains, whence their origin, ii. 167, 168.

Fountains of fire near Appollonia, iii. 152.

Fox, ſtolen by a Spartan boy, and he ſuffers it to eat out his bowels, rather than be diſcovered, i. 145.

† *Fregellæ*,

† *Fregellæ*, v. 22.
† *Fregellanians*, ii. 263.
Friendſhip; true friendſhip on what founded, ii. 199. Inſtances of it, *ib.* v. 310.
Fugitives, thoſe that fly in battle, their puniſhment, iii. 211.
Fulcinia, mother of Marius, iii. 45.
Fulvia, widow of Clodius, marries Antony, v. 170. Maintains his quarrels in Rome againſt Auguſtus, 184. but cauſes the war, *ib.* Her death, 185.
Fulvia informs Cicero of Catiline's deſign to kill him, v. 82.
Fulvius, Cneius, the proconſul, ſlain by Hannibal, ii. 257.
Fulvius, Flaccus, informs Tiberius Gracchus of the ſenate's deſigns againſt him, v. 16.
Fulvius, Quintus, appointed dictator, ii. 258.
Fulvius, a friend of Caius Gracchus, v. 28. Sends his ſon to the conſul Opimius, 33. He and his eldeſt ſon killed, *ib.* His body thrown into the river, and his widow forbidden to put herſelf in mourning, 34.
Funeral orations, their origin, i. 247. Allowed women, for contributing their golden ornaments to make up an offering to Apollo, 312. Not made for young women till Cæſar's time, iv. 224.
Furcifer, the original of that name of reproach, ii. 99.
Furies, their temple, i. 69, 211.
Furii, Camillus firſt raiſes that family to diſtinction, i. 305.
Furius, Lucius, colleague to Camillus, when military tribunes were appointed inſtead of conſuls, i. 341. Sent by Camillus againſt the Tuſcans, 342.
Furius, colleague to Flaminius, ii. 232.
Furius, lieutenant to Publius Varinus, defeated by Spartacus, iii. 298.
Furnius, an able orator, v. 206.

G.

† *GAbene*, Eumenes's troops ſpread themſelves over that country for winter-quarters, iii. 383.
† *Gabii*, Romulus and Remus ſent thither for education, i. 83.
Gabinius, Aulus, a tribune, marches to the relief of Chæronea, iii. 141. Propoſes a law for inveſting Pompey with the command at ſea, and at land for four hundred furlongs from the ſea, iv. 67, 68. Is elected conſul, 92, 347. Has the province of Syria, v. 95.
Gabinius, Antony's lieutenant, v. 290.

Gabinius, the conſul, his rudeneſs to Cicero, v. 97.

† *Gades*, iii. 344.

Gæſilus, a Spartan, reconciles Dion and Heraclides, v. 266.

Gaieochus, a name of Neptune. See *Neptune*.

† *Galete*, Mount, iv. 315.

† *Galatia*, iv. 331. iii. 74.

Galba, Sulpitius, the richeſt private man that ever roſe to the imperial dignity, v. 392. Yet unable to pay the army the vaſt ſums which Nymphidius Sabinus, one of the captains of the prætorian cohorts, had promiſed in his name, 391. Of the noble family of the Servii, yet thinks it a greater honour to be related to Q. Catulus Capitolinus, one of the moſt virtuous men of his time, 392. Related alſo to Livia the wife of Auguſtus, *ib.* Riſes, by her intereſt, to the dignity of conſul, *ib.* Behaves with honour in Germany, and during his proconſulate in Africa, *ib.* His ſimple parſimonious way of living, out of character for an emperor, *ib.* Sent governor into Spain by Nero, *ib.* Unable to relieve the provinces under the oppreſſions of the procurators, but gives them the conſolation of his pity, *ib.* Does not endeavour to ſuppreſs the ſongs made upon Nero, 392. Nor informs him of Vindex's motions towards a revolt in Gaul, 393. Vindex commences open hoſtilities, and deſires Galba to accept the imperial dignity, *ib.* Galba deliberates upon it, *ib.* The ſpeech of Titus Vinius to him on that occaſion, *ib.* He enfranchiſes all that preſent themſelves, *ib.* Is declared emperor, but chooſes to act with the title of lieutenant to the ſenate and people of Rome, *ib.* The frantic manner in which Nero receives the news of Galba's revolt, 394. Nero prevails with the ſenate to declare Galba an enemy to his country, and confiſcates his eſtate, *ib.* The revolt from Nero becomes general, *ib.* All acknowledge Galba, except Clodius Macer in Africa, and Verginius Rufus in Germany, *ib.* Galba is much afraid of Verginius; particularly after he had defeated Vindex, *ib.* Wiſhes for his former life of eaſe and leiſure, 395. One of Galba's freedmen arrives in ſeven days from Rome, with news that the prætorian guards, and the ſenate and people of Rome, had declared Galba

ba emperor, 395. He likewise assures him of the death of Nero, *ib.* Vinius confirms the news, and is promoted, *ib.* Nymphidius Sabinus gets the administration of affairs, at Rome, into his hands, *ib.* Obliges his colleague Tigellinus to give up his sword, 396. Makes great entertainments for the nobility, *ib.* Instructs the guards to demand of Galba, that Nymphidius may be their sole and perpetual commander, *ib.* Reprimands the consuls for putting their seal, rather than his, with the despatches, *ib.* Permits the people to destroy the informers and others employed by Nero, *ib.* Affects to be called the son of Caius Cæsar, though probably the son of a gladiator, *ib.* & 397. Takes to himself the whole merit of dethroning Nero, and even aspires to the imperial seat, *ib.* Sends Gellianus into Spain, to act as a spy upon Galba, *ib.* Galba is apprehensive of the power and designs of Verginius Rufus; but Verginius abides by his first resolution, *ib.* That general, with much difficulty, persuades his army to acknowledge Galba, *ib.* Galba sends Flaccus Hordeonius to succeed him, 398. Verginius goes to meet Galba, and finds but a cold reception, *ib.* Vinius, the first minister of Galba, a rapacious and libidinous man, *ib.* Cornelius Laco is appointed to the command of the guards and of the palace, 399. Nymphidius adopts desperate measures, 400. and is slain by the troops which he attempted to corrupt, 401. Galba orders Cingonius Varro, and Mithridates, two of Nymphidius's accomplices, to be put to death, without any form of trial, *ib.* Sends an order for the execution of Petronius Turpilianus, a man of consular dignity, *ib.* Causes Macer to be taken off in Africa, and Fonteius in Germany, *ib.* Falls upon a body of marines at no great distance from Rome, who came to solicit the continuance of their establishment, and kills great numbers, 402. Miserably parsimonious himself, but suffers his minister to plunder the treasury in the most insatiable manner, 403. Punishes some of Nero's evil ministers, but spares Tigellinus, the greatest delinquent, who had bribed Vinius to spare him, *ib.* Those two miscreants laugh at the murmurs of the people, 404. All Galba's

Galba's proceedings are now misrepresented, 404. His great error in not giving a gratuity to the army, *ib.* Yet he expresses himself nobly upon it, *ib.* The troops in Germany despise Flaccus, and are almost ready to mutiny against Galba, 405. Galba supposes, that not only his great age, (tho' he was seventy-three when he came to the empire) but his want of children, exposes him to contempt; and therefore determines to adopt some young nobleman, and declare him his successor, *ib.* Some account of Otho, *ib.* & 406. He expects to be the person adopted, through the interest of Vinius, whose daughter he promises to marry, 407. The soldiers wish that Otho may be the man, *ib.* Galba gives no answer to Vinius's application, *ib.* Has the public good really at heart in his intended appointment, *ib.* The army in Germany mutinies against Galba's officers, and appoints Vitellius emperor, 408. Galba proceeds to the adoption, and declares Piso, Cæsar, *ib.* & 409. He gives no donation even on this occasion, and the countenances of the soldiers are black and lowering, 409. The excellent qualities and princely behaviour of Piso, *ib.* Otho meditates revenge, and retains his hopes of ascending the imperial throne, *ib.* A few subaltern officers, and one of Otho's freedmen, practise upon the prætorian cohorts, 410. Galba sacrifices, and the diviner announces to him immediate danger from treason, *ib.* Otho, who attended the sacrifice, gets out of the palace, into the forum, and is saluted emperor by a very small party of soldiers, 411. He is carried in great anxiety to the prætorian camp, and the tribune who kept guard opens the gate, *ib.* A mob of people crowd to Galba's palace on the news, 412. Some of his friends stand up in his defence, *ib.* Piso is sent out to the life-guards, *ib.* Galba goes out into the forum, to speak to the people, *ib.* Various reports concerning the success of Otho with the prætorian cohorts, *ib.* A body of horse and foot appears, and declares Galba a private man, *ib.* He is attacked in his sedan chair, *ib.* Sempronius Densus, a centurion, is the only man faithful to Galba on this occasion, 413.

413. He is tumbled out of his chair, at what was called the Curtian lake, *ib.* Says to the conſpirators, "Strike, if it be for the good of Rome," *ib.* Is deſpatched with many ſtrokes, *ib.* His head is carried to Otho, who demands alſo that of Piſo, *ib.* Piſo's head is ſoon brought, as is alſo that of Laco, *ib.* & 414. Numbers petition for their reward for theſe murders, and are afterwards all put to death by Vitellius, 414. Otho prevents the ſoldiers from deſtroying Marius Celſus, who had no other crime than his fidelity to Galba, *ib.* The ſenate is aſſembled, and takes the oath to Otho, *ib.* Vinius's daughter redeems his head with a large ſum, *ib.* Galba's corpſe is carried away, with Otho's permiſſion, and buried by his freedman, *ib.* & 415. His character, 415.

Galba, Servius, accuſes Paulus Æmilius, ii. 184.

Galba, a man of prætorian dignity, killed by Cæſar's ſoldiers at Rome, iv. 267.

Galley of Theſeus preſerved for ages by the Athenians, i. 63. Queſtion amongſt the philoſophers concerning its identity, *ib.*

Galley, a ſmall one of gold and ivory, preſented by Cyrus to Lyſander, iii. 107.

† *Gallia Narbonenſis*, iii. 349.

Gallus, Sylla's lieutenant, iii 143.

Gallus, one of Otho's generals, v. 420.

Gallus, Flavius, one of Antony's officers, dies of his wounds, v. 194.

Gallus, ſent by Auguſtus to Cleopatra, v. 222.

Games, inſtituted by Theſeus in Delos, i. 62. *Iſthmian*, by Theſeus, in honour of Neptune, 65. *n.* 67. ii. 141. The moſt honourable place at the Iſthmian reſerved for the Athenians, i. 67. iv. 22. *Olympic*, in honour of Jupiter, i. 67, 122, 151. *Pythian*, iv. 20. v. 151. *Nemæan*, ii. 141, 352. v. 367. A general armiſtice in Greece during the celebration of the great games, i. 122, 151. Circenſian games, 93. 308.

Games in honour of liberty at Platæa, ii. 295, 297.

† *Gandaritæ* and *Præſii*, their kings make preparations againſt Alexander, iv. 205.

Ganges, the breadth and depth of that river, iv. 205 Alexander's troops refuſe to paſs it, *ib.*

Gardens of Tiſſaphernes, ii. 59. Of Lucullus, iii. 240. Of Artaxerxes, v. 338.

† *Gargettus*, i. 55, 76.
Gates of Rome not accounted ſacred as the wall was, i. 89.
† *Gaugamela*, or *Camel's houſe*, a place near Arbela, where the great battle between Alexander and Darius was fought, iv. 170.
† *Gauls*, their origin, i. 317. Their firſt inducement to enter Italy, *ib.* They beſiege Cluſium, 318. An infringement of the law of nations, by a Roman ambaſſador, draws them towards Rome, 319. Defeat the Romans in the battle of Allia, 321. Enter Rome, and kill the ſenators in the forum, 326. Lay ſiege to the capitol, *ib.* Propoſitions for peace, 331. The fraud and inſolence of the Gauls, *ib.* Defeated by Camillus on the road to Gabii, as one diviſion of them had been before near Ardea, 332. Their manner of fighting, 344. Obſerve an exact neutrality during the Punic war, ii. 231. Defend Milan with great reſolution, 236. Defeated by Marcellus, *ib.* Their avarice and rapacity, iii. 32. Break open the tombs of the kings at Ægæ, *ib.* Their valour, 319, 320. The Gauliſh cavalry the chief dependence of young Craſſus, 319, 320.
Gauls, two buried alive by the Romans, ii. 232. Beaten by Flaminius, *ib.* Cæſar's wars with them, iv. 237. & *ſeq.*
† *Gaza* beſieged, iv. 162.
† *Gedroſia*, country of, iv. 210.
Geeſe, conſecrated to Juno, and kept in the capitol, by their cackling diſcover the approach of the Gauls, i. 330.
Gegania, one of the two firſt veſtals conſecrated by Numa, i. 176.
Gegania, her daughter-in-law Thalæa has the firſt family difference with her that was known in Rome, i. 199.
† *Gelæ*, iv. 80.
† *Gela*, ii. 149. v. 249.
Gelanor king of Argos, depoſed by a faction, iii. 40.
Gellianus ſent into Spain by Nymphidius, to be a ſpy upon Galba, v. 397.
Gellius, Marcus, what Cicero ſaid of him, v. 93.
Gellius the conſul, defeats a ſtraggling party of Germans that belonged to Spartacus, but Spartacus ſoon recovers that loſs, iii. 299.
Gellius, Lucius, v. 92.
Gellius, one of the cenſors, to whom Pompey, as a Roman knight, gives an

account of his having ſerved the campaigns required by law, iv. 64.
Gelon, ſovereign of Syracuſe, makes the Romans a preſent of corn, ii. 90. His ſtatue preſerved by the Syracuſans, when they deſtroy thoſe of the tyrants, 139. His juſt and mild government, v. 234.
Gelon, a friend to Neoptolemus, forms a deſign to poiſon Pyrrhus, iii. 5.
Gelon, one of the governors of Bœotia, iv. 26.
Geminius, an enemy to Marius; Marius, in his fugitive condition, dreads him, iii. 78. He ſeizes Marius, and carries him to Minturnæ, 81.
Geminius, a friend of Pompey; Pompey gives his miſtreſs Flora up to him, iv. 45, 46. He kills Brutus Creticus by Pompey's order, 58.
Geminius ſent to acquaint Antony with the ſtate of his affairs in Rome, v. 207. Suſpected by Cleopatra as a friend to Octavia, *ib*.
Genealogy; ſome great families in Rome tracing up their pedigree to Numa, a ſuſpicious buſineſs, i. 162.
Genii, i. 114, 115. v. 232.
Gentius, king of Illyria, joins Perſeus againſt the Romans, but is deceived by him, and withdraws, ii. 166. Defeated by Lucius Anicius, *ib*.
Geometry, ii. 243.
Genucius, v. 23.
Geradas the Spartan, a ſaying of his, i. 142.
† *Geræſtus*, iv. 6.
Gerandas, killed with forty more Spartans by Charon the Theban; Meneclides compares that action with thoſe of Pelopidas and Epaminondas, ii. 218, 219.
† *Gerania*, iv. 415. v. 370.
† *Gergithus*, iv. 301.
† *Germans*, iv. 237, 238.
Germanicus, the ſon of Druſus, v. 227.
† *Geſatæ*, ii. 231.
† *Getæ*, v. 210.
Gigis, one of Pariſatis's women, v. 332. Privy to the poiſoning of Statira, *ib*. Her puniſhment, 333.
Giſco the Carthaginian, Hannibal turns his obſervation upon the enemy's numbers into ridicule, ii. 18. Sent by the Carthaginians into Sicily, 145.
Glabrio, the command in Bythynia taken from him, and given to Pompey, iv. 72.
Gladiators, their war with the Romans. See *Spartacus*.
Glaucias, a king of Illyria, preſerves Pyrrhus when an infant, iii. 3. Reſtores him at an early

period to the throne of Epirus, *ib.*

Glaucias, a seditious tribune, employed by Marius, iii. 70. Is cut to pieces, 73.

Glaucippus, iv. 289.

Glaucus, physician to Hephæstion, iv. 214. Crucified by Alexander, *ib.*

Glaucus, son of Polymedes, his valour, iv. 296.

Glaucus, ally to the Trojans, v. 231.

Glaucus, physician to Cleopatra, v. 207.

Glory, that which is derived from virtue, more excellent than that from power, i. 169. Its slow progress, v. 74. A disregard for glory the mark of a worthless or insensate mind, ii. 44.

Glory of one's ancestors, the worthless more ready to enlarge upon it than men of merit, v. 344. Follows in the train of virtue, i. 193. Great desire of it dangerous to those who are at the head of an administration, v. 74.

Gnathænia, Perseus believed to be her child, and only supposititious to Philip, ii. 162. v. 390.

† *Gnossus*, i. 60.

Goats-Marsh, the place where Romulus disappeared, i. 112.

Goats-Horns, the crest of the king of Macedon, iii. 12.

Gobrias, iii. 183.

God; no representation to be made of him by images, i. 173. To be worshipped with the mind, *ib.* Moves the will, but does not over-rule it, ii. 106, 107. Has no resemblance with man, i. 173. Psammo's sentiments concerning his providence, iv. 166. Who beloved by him, i. 167. Extraordinary instance of the divine interposition, ii. 133.

God, the author of good, and not of evil, ii. 189. *n.*

Gods of the earth, i. 107.

Goddess of the women, by the Greeks called Gynæcea, by the Romans Bona Dea, v. 85. Her history, iv. 228. The manner of worshipping her, v. 85.

Gold and silver prohibited at Sparta, i. 135. The great corrupter of mankind, *ib.* Very scarce in Greece, 228, *n.*

Golden pillar, at which terminated all the great roads in Italy, and on which they were inscribed, v. 411.

† *Gomphi*, a city of Thessaly, taken by Cæsar, iv. 259.

Gonatas, one of the Antigoni. See *Antigonus.*

Gongylus the Corinthian, comes in aid to the Syracusans, iii. 274.

Good goddefs. See *Goddefs* of the women.
Gordian Knot, iv. 152.
† *Gordium*, iv. 152.
Gordius driven out of Cappadocia by Sylla, iii. 126.
† *Gordyene*, iii. 217. iv. 80.
Gorgias the Leontine, the character he gave of Cimon, iii. 181.
Gorgias, one of Eumenes's officers, iii. 72.
Gorgidas affifts Pelopidas in reftoring liberty to Thebes, ii. 207. Embroils the Spartans with the Athenians, by drawing in Sphodrias to attempt the Piræus, 209. Said to have firft formed the facred band, 213. Pelopidas improves this inftitution, by making them fight in one body, and not in feparate parties, *ib.*
Gorgo, wife of king Leonidas, her anfwer to a lady who told her, none but the Spartan women bore rule over the men, i. 139.
Gorgoleon, a Spartan general, killed in the battle of Tegyræ, ii. 212.
Gorgus repeoples the city of Gela, ii. 149.
† *Gortynians*, ii. 354. iii. 33.
Gouras, iii. 233.
Government, balance of it like the Britifh, i. 129.
Gracchus, Tiberius, the father of Tiberius and Caius, v. 1. Marries Cornelia, the daughter of that Scipio who conquered Hannibal, *ib.* A prodigy of ferpents that happened in his family, *ib.*
Gracchus, Tiberius, and Caius, the difference in their difpofitions, oratory, and behaviour, v. 2, 3. Alike in valour, juftice, and felf-government, 3. Tiberius Gracchus, nine years older than his brother, *ib.* Admitted, at an early period, into the college of augurs, *ib.* His character fo excellent, that Appius Claudius offers him his daughter, 4. Serves in Africa under the younger Scipio, *ib.* Is the firft to fcale the wall in the fiege of one of the enemy's towns, *ib.* Is appointed quæftor, *ib.* Serves under the conful Mancinus in the Numantine war, *ib.* Through his intereft with the Numantines, procures a peace, and faves the lives of twenty thoufand Romans, 5. The peace is annulled at Rome, and Scipio fent againft the Numantines, 6. Hiftory of the divifion of lands in Italy, and of the Agrarian laws prior to thofe of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, 7. Tiberius is

is moved with the ſcene of diſtreſs which he beholds among the poor Romans in Italy, and reſolves to procure a new Agrarian law, 8. Conſults ſome of the principal Romans upon it, *ib.* Oppoſed by the rich, *ib.* The irreſiſtible eloquence with which he pleaded for that law, *ib.* Specimen of his eloquence, *ib.* His adverſaries engage M. Octavius, one of the tribunes, to oppoſe him, 9. Tiberius orders all the courts to be ſhut up, till the law ſhould be paſſed, *ib.* Puts his own ſeal upon the treaſury, *ib.* The people aſſemble to give their ſuffrages, but the balloting veſſels are carried off, 10. Manlius and Fulvius prevail upon Tiberius firſt to refer the matter to the ſenate, *ib.* The application to the ſenate ends in nothing, *ib.* He depoſes his fellow-tribune Octavius, by a decree of the people, 11. The Agrarian law is confirmed, and the vacant tribune's ſeat given to one of Tiberius's clients, 12. The three commiſſioners appointed to ſee the lands properly diſtributed, *ib.* Naſica's enmity to Tiberius, *ib.* He is treated with great malignity by the ſenate, 12. A friend of his ſuppoſed to be poiſoned, *ib.* He puts himſelf in mourning, and recommends his wife and children to the protection of the people, *ib.* Attalus, king of Pergamus, dies, and leaves the Roman people his heirs, *ib.* Tiberius propoſes that the people, and not the ſenate, ſhould have the diſpoſal of that inheritance, 13. A ſenator, of the name of Pompey, accuſes him of a deſign to make himſelf king of Rome, *ib.* Annius poſes him by an unexpected queſtion, *ib.* His arguments in defence of his depoſing Octavius, 14, 15. He propoſes other popular laws, in hopes of gaining the tribuneſhip the year following, 15. Doubts his majority in the aſſembly of the people, and has recourſe to intreaties, *ib.* Meets with ſeveral ill omens, 16. Is received with joy by the people, now aſſembled in the capitol, *ib.* Fulvius Flaccus informs him that the landed intereſt deſigned to aſſaſſinate him, Tiberius touches his head, ſignifying the danger he was in; and his enemies interpret that motion as the requiſition of a crown, 16.

16. The consul refusing to proceed to violence, Nasica leads on a party which destroys him, *ib.* His dead body is treated in an inhuman manner, 18. His friends experience the same treatment, *ib.* The senate endeavours to pacify the people by indulging them in the Agrarian law, 19. *Gracchus, Caius*, after the death of his brother, lives for some time retired; but, during his retreat, improves his powers of oratory, 20. The people delighted, and the patricians alarmed by the specimen of his eloquence in the defence of Vettius, *ib.* He goes quæstor to the consul Orestes in Sardinia, 21. His dream, *ib.* He distinguishes himself greatly in Sardinia, *ib.* Prevails with the Sardinians to grant the Romans a supply of clothing, *ib.* The senate puts an affront upon Micipsa's ambassadors, in order to mortify Caius, 22. They endeavour to keep him in Sardinia, *ib.* He returns in spite of them, and is impeached, *ib.* Defends himself, and is acquitted, *ib.* Clears himself of all concern in the conspiracy of Fregellæ, *ib.* Is elected tribune of the people, notwithstanding the opposition of the patricians, 22. His speech previous to passing two laws, 23. What those laws were, *ib.* Other popular laws, relative to colonizing and dividing the public lands; granting the army clothing; extending the right of voting to the Latin allies; regulating the markets; and investing a judicial power in the knights, 24. Returns money to the Spanish states, for the corn which Fabius had extorted from them, 25. Procures decrees for sending out colonies, making roads, and building public granaries, *ib.* The method he took with the public roads, 26. He makes Fannius consul, and is himself appointed tribune the second time, *ib.* Fannius proves ungrateful, *ib.* Caius colonizes Tarentum and Capua, *ib.* The nobility incite his colleague Livius Drusus to outdo him in popular acts, 27. Drusus sends out twelve colonies, *ib.* Caius goes to plant a colony in Carthage, 28. Mean time Drusus lays an information against Fulvius, who was a friend of Caius Gracchus,

Gracchus, 28. Scipio dies, and it is ſuſpected that he was poiſoned by Fulvius, with the connivance of Caius; at leaſt it was ſo given out, *ib.* Caius gives Carthage the name of Junonia, *ib.* Meets with ill omens, *ib.* Returns to Rome, and propoſes other laws, 29. Fannius orders all that were not Romans by birth, to depart from the city, *ib.* Caius promiſes to ſupport the allies, but does not perform his promiſe, *ib.* He pulls down certain ſcaffolds erected by his colleagues, 30. Miſcarries in his application for a third tribuneſhip, *ib.* The conſul Opimius prepares to repeal his laws, and annul his acts, *ib.* and Caius to defend them, *ib.* The two parties meet in the capitol, and one of the conſul's lictors, uſing ſcurrilous language, is killed, 31. The ſenate orders the conſul to provide for the ſafety of the commonwealth, *ib.* Fulvius a partizan of Caius, prepares to repel force with force, and marches out to ſeize the Aventine hill, 32. Caius goes out in his uſual habit, with no other weapon but a dagger, *ib.* Licinia's ſpeech to him, 32. Fulvius ſends his younger ſon to the conſul with propoſals of peace, 33. The conſul inſiſts on their ſubmitting at diſcretion, *ib.* Marches againſt Fulvius, *ib.* Fulvius is put to the ſword *ib.* Caius retires to the temple of Diana, *ib.* His prayer to the goddeſs, *ib.* Is prevented by his friends from killing himſelf, and takes to flight, *ib.* Finiſhes his days in the grove of the Furies, 34. His body is thrown into the river, *ib.* His goods confiſcated, and his wife forbidden to go into mourning, *ib.*

Graces, Plato deſired Xenocrates the philoſopher, who was moroſe and unpolite, to ſacrifice to the Graces, iii. 44.

† *Granicus*, river, iii. 206. iv. 149.

Granius, ſon to Marius's wife by a former huſband, iii. 78. During Marius's flight gets to the iſle of Ænaria, 82. Paſſes with Marius into Africa, *ib.* & 83.

Granius the quæſtor, Sylla, one day only before he died, ordered him to be ſtrangled, iii. 163.

Granius Petronius, Cæſar's quæſtor, taken by Scipio,

pio, iv. 235. Has his life given him, but kills himſelf, *ib.*

Gratitude, ii. 110.

† *Greece*, the magnificence of her public buildings, i. 361. The moſt glorious theatre for the diſplay of great actions, ii. 371. Liberty proclaimed to all Greece by order of Flaminius at the Iſthmian games, 374.

Greeks, the wiſdom of their attention to liberty, to popular government, and to the viciſſitudes of fortune, i. 232. When firſt liſted in the Carthaginian ſervice, ii. 145. Invincible when united, v. 351. Philopœmen called the laſt of them, ii. 343.

Guras, brother to Tigranes, ſurrenders himſelf to Lucullus. See *Gouras*.

† *Gyata*, v. 257.

Gylippus, ſon of Cleandridas, extremely avaricious, i. 372. Entruſted by Lyſander to carry money for the public uſe to Sparta, iii. 105. Rips the bottom of the bags, and takes out part of it, *ib.* Is detected, and withdraws from Sparta, *ib.* Goes to the aſſiſtance of the Syracuſans, 274. Arrives at the very inſtant when they were going to capitulate, *ib.* Defeats Nicias, 275. Takes Plemmyrium by ſtorm, 276. Refuſes the Athenians a truce, 285. Touched with pity for the misfortunes of Nicias, *ib.* Demands him of the Syracuſans as his priſoner, and is refuſed. 286, 287. Obnoxious to the Syracuſans for his moroſeneſs and avarice, 287.

Gylippus, the father of Agiatis, iv. 398,

Gymnoſophiſts, Indian philoſophers, Lycurgus ſuppoſed to have conſulted them, i. 127. Why ſo called, *ib. n.* Alexander's converſation with them, iv. 207, 208.

Gynæcea, ſaid to have been the mother of Midas and Bacchus, and the wife of Faunus, iv. 228. See *Goddeſs* of the women.

† *Gyriſœnians*, iv. 4.

† *Gythium*, ii. 356. iv. 424.

H

† *HAMON*, a ſmall river, anciently called Thermodon, i. 70. v. 57.

† *Hæmus*. Mount, iv. 135.

Hair, why worn long by the Spartans, i. 150. iii. 90, 91. Firſt fruits of it ſacrificed to Apollo, i. 50. The Abantes uſed to ſhave the fore part of the head, *ib.* The directions Alexander gave his ſoldiers with reſpect to it, *ib.* Shaving it

(according

(according to Herodotus) a mark of sorrow, iii. 90. *n.* Alexander ordered the very horses and mules to be shorn in the mourning for Hephæstion, ii. 228.

† *Haliartus*, attacked by Lysander, iii. 118.

† *Halicarnassus*, iv. 151. v. 122.

† *Halonesus*, v. 49.

Hamilcar, ii. 141.

Hannibal enters Italy, gains the great battle of Trebia, and over-runs all Etruria, ii. 3. Beats Flaminius the consul near the Thrasymenian lake, 4. Sensible of Fabius's prudence in avoiding a battle, while others condemned that conduct, 7. Led by his guides to Casilinum, instead of Casinum, 8. Surrounded, and the rear of his army attacked by Fabius, *ib.* His stratagem to extricate himself from that difficulty, 9. Orders the lands of Fabius to be spared, while the rest of the country is ravaged, 10. Defeats Minucius, 13. Says of Fabius, that the cloud which had long hovered upon the mountains was come down in a storm at last, 14, 15. The good effect of a jest of his upon Gisco, 18. Chooses his ground, and draws up his army in an excellent manner at Cannæ, 18. Says of the Roman cavalry, when he saw them dismount, that they were delivered to him bound, 19. Kills fifty thousand, and takes fourteen thousand prisoners, *ib.* His error in not pursuing his victory, 20. Attempts in vain to ensnare Fabius, 22. Defeats Marcellus, 259. His observation upon Marcellus's returning to the charge next day, *ib.* He ravages Italy, 260. Draws Marcellus into a snare, 263, 264. His generous behaviour to Marcellus's remains, 264. He acknowledges that the divine counsels are irresistible, *ib.* Plutarch's observation on his never being wounded in battle, 268. Goes to the court of Antiochus, 384. From thence to that of Prusias king of Bithynia, 385. His death, and speech immediately preceding it, 386. Whom he judged the greatest generals, 387. iii. 9. His advice to the king of Armenia to build the city of Artaxata, 231.

Hanno, his trifling artifices before Syracuse, ii. 135, 136.

Happiness, i. 160, 232. iv. 395.

Harmony, iv. 5.
Harmostes, iii. 101.
Harpalus, governor of Babylon, deserts the service of Alexander, and carries off his treasures, iv. 184, 303. v. 62.
Harpates, son of Tiribazus, employed by Ochus to kill Arsames, v. 344.
Hats, purple ones, royal marks of favour, iii. 375.
Head, a bloody one found in laying the foundation of the capitol, i. 334.
Hearing, a shock upon that disturbs the mind more than any other of the senses does, iii. 317.
Hecale, an ancient woman, entertains Theseus, i. 56. His gratitude to her, *ib.*
Hecalesium, a sacrifice offered by Theseus to Jupiter Hecalus, i. 56.
Hecatæus the rhetorician, i. 147.
Hecatæus, tyrant of the Cardians, iii. 368.
† *Hecatombæum*, the Argives defeated there by Cleomenes, iv. 410. v. 377.
Hecatombæon, the month so called, i. 55. iv. 135.
Hecatompedon, the temple of Minerva at Athens so called, i. 363. *n* ii. 311.
Hectamorii, the Athenian poor why so called, i. 213.
Hector, v. 288, 346.
† *Hedui*, or *Ædui*, a people of Gaul, revolt from the Romans, iv. 245, 246.
Hegemon, the Athenian, appeals to Polyperchon, iv. 315, 316. Is condemned to die, 317.
Hegesipyle, daughter of Olorus, king of Thrace, wife of Miltiades, and mother of Cimon, iii. 173.
Hegesias the Magnesian, iv. 136.
Hegestratus, archon the year in which Solon died, i. 237.
Helen stolen by Theseus, i. 71.
Helenus, son of Pyrrhus by Bircenna, iii. 9.
Helepoles, Demetrius's machines for taking cities, v. 132.
Helecon, the Cyzicenian, v. 243.
Helicon, the Artizan, iv. 173.
† *Helicon*, Mount, iii. 120.
Hellanicus, the historian, i. 58, 67, 72.
Hellanicus, the Syracusan, v. 260.
† *Hellespont*, Phocion dislodges Philip from the places upon it, iv. 297.
Helots, account of them, i. 123, 156. iii. 188.
† *Helvetians* come suddenly upon Cæsar, but are defeated, and forced to retire to their own barren hills, iv. 237.

Helvia, mother of Cicero, v. 69.
Helvidius Priscus conveys away Galba's body, v. 414.
Hephæstion, the favourite of Alexander, iii. 365. His quarrel with Eumenes, 366. With Craterus, iv. 189. His death, 214. Amongst other extravagant expressions of grief, Alexander pulls down the battlements of the cities, *ib.* His funeral, 215. iii. 367.
Henioche, mother of Sciron, i. 67.
Heptachalcos, iii. 137.
Heraclea, places in Athens consecrated to Hercules, i. 76.
† *Heraclea* in Pontus, iii. 207
† *Heraclea* in Greece, taken by Demetrius from Cassander, v. 135.
† *Heraclea* in Italy, iii. 18.
† *Heracleum*, ii. 169.
Heraclidæ settle in Peloponnesus, iii. 114, 115. The kings of Sparta of that family, *ib.* i. 123.
Heraclides of Pontus, the historian, i. 325, 387.
Heraclides, a Syracusan youth, brings on the battle in which Nicias is defeated, iii. 282.
Heraclides, the Syracusan admiral, v. 238. His behaviour to Dion, 254. His death, 268.
Heraclitus, his opinion concerning the soul, i. 114.
Heræum, a temple of Juno, v. 363.
† *Heræum*, pomontory of, iv. 415.
† *Heræa*, a city of Arcadia, iii. 112 iv. 404.
Hercules destroys robbers, i. 51. Kills Iphitus, *ib.* Omphale treats him as a slave, *ib.* He inflicts the same punishments upon those he conquers that they had done upon others, 54. The first who grants the bodies of the slain to the enemy, 71. Initiated in the great mysteries by means of Theseus, 72. The first of the Fabii descended from him by a nymph of Italy, ii. 1. As a god, accepts not a coward's offering, 173. A verse of Euripides descriptive of him, iii. 173. He never was the aggressor, and Theseus imitated him in that respect, i. 52. iii. 282. His temples, i. 76. iii. 282. v. 208, He takes Troy, iii. 337. Kills Antæus, and has a son by his widow, named Sophax, 346. Sylla dedicates the tenth of his substance to him, iii. 161. Crassus does the same, 289.
Hercules, son of Alexander by Barsine, iii. 366.

Hereas, i. 210.
Herennius, Caius, cited as an evidence againſt Marius, but excuſes himſelf as being patron to the family of Marius, iii. 47.
Herennius, one of Sertorius's officers, defeated by Pompey, iv. 60.
Herennius, the centurion, deſpatches Cicero, v. 112.
Herippidas the Spartan, by too ſevere an inquiry after the plunder, diſobliges Spithridates, iv. 12.
Hermæ, or ſtatues of Mercury, mutilated at Athens, ii. 52. iii. 267.
Hermæus the prieſt, trodden to death, when Mithridates fled from Lucullus, iii. 212.
Hermagoras. iv. 86.
Herminius joins Horatius Cocles in defending the bridge againſt Porſenna, i. 254, 255.
† *Hermione*, i. 54. *n.* iv. 66.
† *Hermione*, purple of, iv. 178.
Hermippidas the Spartan officer, put to death for ſurrendering the Cadmea, ii. 208.
Hermippus, v. 45. Accuſes Aſpaſia of impiety, i. 383.
Hermippus, the hiſtorian, v. 65. i. 151, 211.
Hermocrates, general of the Syracuſans, a ſaying of his, iii. 271. His ſtratagem againſt Nicias, 283. Inclined to treat the Athenians with mercy, but over-ruled, 286.
Hermocrates, father-in-law to Dionyſius the elder, v. 232.
Hermocrates of Rhodes, employed by Artaxerxes to corrupt the ſtates of Greece, v. 334.
Hermolaus, his plot againſt Alexander, iv. 198. Put to death, *ib.*
Hermon ſtabs Phrynichus for his deſign to betray the Athenian fleet, ii. 61.
Hermos, iv. 304.
Hermotimus, the father of Milto Cyrus's concubine, i. 375.
Hermus, left governor by Theſeus of the city of Pythopolis. which he built in the country of the Amazons, i. 68.
Hero, niece of Ariſtotle, and mother of Calliſthenes, iv. 198.
Herodes, v. 90.
Herod of Judæa ſends forces to Antony, v. 208. Revolts to Octavius Cæſar, 216.
Herodorus, i. 67, 71, 72, 87.
Herodotus, the hiſtorian, i. 67. ii. 294.
Herodotus of Bithynia, beloved by the gods, i. 166.
Heroes; ſerpents, why conſecrated to them, iv. 432. One link in the chain between the divine and the

the human nature, i. 114, 115.

Herophytus, the Samian, advises the allies to take the spoils for their share, and leave the slaves to the Athenians, iii. 180.

Herostratus, one of the friends of Brutus, sent by him into Macedonia, v. 289.

Hersilia, the only married woman taken from the Sabines by the Romans, i. 94. Said to have been afterwards the wife of Romulus, *ib.*

Hesiod, honoured after his death by one of the gods, for the sake of his poetry, i. 168.

Hesychia, the priestess of Minerva, removed from Clazomenæ to Athens, iii. 268.

† *Hetruria*, i. 89.

Hexapilum, ii. 249.

Hiempsal, king of Numidia, endeavours to detain young Marius and Cethegus who had taken refuge at his court, iii. 83.

Hiempsal, Pompey gives him the kingdom of Hiarbas, iv. 54.

† *Hieræ*, city of, ii 145.

† *Hierapolis*, given by Antony to Moneses, v. 190. The goddess worshipped there, iii. 309.

Hiero, king of Syracuse, ii. 243. Desires Archimedes to apply his mathematical knowledge to practice, 244.

Hiero, the pretended son of Dionysius Chalcus, represents to the Athenians the cares and toils of his master Nicias for their benefit, iii. 256.

Hieronymus, a descendant of Hiero, assassinated by his own subjects at Leontium, ii. 241. *n.*

Hieronymus, a Greek, settled at Carræ, desires young Crassus, in time of extremity, to retire to Ischnæ, iii. 320.

Hieronymus, the historian, commissioned by Antigonus to offer Eumenes terms of peace, iii. 378. Appointed by Demetrius governor of Bœotia, v. 150.

† *Himera*, ii. 139. iv. 53.

† *Himeræans*, iv. 52.

Hi[illegible]ræus, brother of Demetrius Phalereus, v. 65.

Hind, a white one presented to Sertorius, iii. 347, 348. He pretends that it was a present from Diana, and that it presignified to him future events, *ib.*

Hipparchus, Antony's freedman, v. 213, 218.

Hipparchus of the ward of Cholarga, the first person banished by the ostracism, iii. 265.

Hipparchus, father of Afclepiades, iv. 304.
Hipparete, daughter of Hipponicus, and wife of Alcibiades, ii. 40. Offended at his diffolute life, fhe leaves him and fues for a divorce, but he carries her out of court in his arms, *ib.* & 41.
Hipparinus, father of Ariftomache the wife of Dionyfius the elder, v. 232.
Hipparinus, fon of Dion, v. 253.
Hippias, the fophift, i. 151.
Hippias, a faithful fervant to Pyrrhus, carries him in his infancy to a place of refuge, iii. 2.
Hippias, the comedian, one of the favourites of Antony, v. 170.
Hippo, tyrant of Meffana, befieged by Timoleon, endeavours to make his efcape; but the inhabitants feize him, and put him to an ignominious death, ii. 148.
Hippo, the Syracufan orator, v. 257.
Hippoclus, father of Pelopidas, ii. 198.
Hippocoon, i. 73.
Hippocrates, commanding officer in Chalcedon, killed by Alcibiades, ii. 66.
Hippocrates, the Syracufan general, defeated by Marcellus, ii. 248.
Hippocrates, the Athenian general, defeated at Delium in Bœotia, iii. 257.
Hippocrates, the phyfician, ii. 331.
Hippocrates, the mathematician, availed himfelf of mercantile advantages, i. 203.
Hippodatelounttes, i. 219.
Hippodamia, wife of Pelops, and mother of Pittheus and Lyfidice, i. 52.
Hippodrome, or *Circus Maximus*, i. 83. iii. 144.
Hippodromius, i. 321.
Hippolyte, the Amazon, a pillar erected to her honour, i. 69.
Hippolytus, faid by Euripides to have been educated by Pittheus, i. 49.
Hippolytus, the fon of Thefeus, the great misfortunes that befel him, i. 70.
Hippolytus, the Sicyonian, the favourite of Apollo, i. 167.
Hippomachus, the wreftler, v. 231.
Hippomedon, fon of Agefilaus, one of the ephori, and coufin to Agis, king of the Spartans, iv. 386. Saves his father on a critical occafion, 393.
Hipponicus makes an unfair advantage of Solon's information with refpect to the abolifhing of debts, i. 216, 217.
Hipponicus, father of Callias, i. 374. ii. 40. Alcibiades behaves

behaves with wanton rudeneſs to him, yet afterwards marries his daughter, 40.

† *Hipponium*, a city of Lucania, afterwards called *Vibo*, v. 97.

Hippoſthenidas joins Pelopidas in his enterprize for delivering Thebes, but afterwards draws off out of fear, ii. 203.

Hippotas, one of Cleomenes's friends, lame, but a man of great courage, iv. 430.

Hirtius and Panſa defeat Antony near Modena, but are both killed in battle, v. 109, 175.

Hiſtorian, the duty of a good one, v. 257. Proper for him to be ſituated in a great city, 41.

Hiſtory, the very ancient fabulous, or at the beſt uncertain, i. 1. Truth hard to be diſcovered from hiſtory, on account of the partiality of thoſe who gave an account of their own times, and the ill information of thoſe who write long after the facts, 365.

Hiſtory and Biography, their uſes, ii. 154. The difference between hiſtory and lives, iv. 133.

Hobby-horſe, Ageſilaus rides on one amongſt his children, iv. 28.

Holy Cornel-tree. See *Cornel-tree*.

Holy Fire, how to be lighted. See *Fire*.

Holy Iſland in the Tiber, how firſt formed, i. 245.

Homer, his works, by whom preſerved, i. 126. The elder Lycurgus ſuppoſed to have lived not long after his time, 123. His works collected into one body by Lycurgus, become more generally known through his means, 127. His opinion of the divine influence on the mind of man, explained and ſupported, ii. 106, 107. His verſes have this peculiar excellence, that they ſeem to be produced with eaſe, 150. A paſſage of his explained to mean that the perſon who loves not labour, will be inclined to ſupport himſelf by violence and rapine, 339. Said to have been born at Ios, and to have died at Smyrna, iii. 338. His Elyſian fields ſituated in the Atlantic iſlands, 345. The high value Alexander ſet upon his poems, iv. 141. Alexander's copy of the Iliad corrected by Ariſtotle, and called the copy of the Caſket, *ib.* & 163.

Homoloichus and Anaxidamas, inhabitants of

Chæronea, their valour and services to Sylla, iii. 142.
Honour, the temple of, ii. 261.
Honour, only the image of virtue, iv. 381. Whether honours change men's manner, iii. 158.
Honoratus, Antonius, his speech to the prætorian bands, v. 400.
Hoplitæ, one division of the Athenians, i. 226.
† *Hoplites*, the river near which Lysander was slain, iii. 120.
Horace, iii. 241.
Horatius, Marcus, dedicated the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, i. 252.
Horatius Cocles, why so called, i 255. Defends the bridge while the Romans breaks it down behind, *ib.*
Horcomosion, a place near the temple of Theseus, so called, and why, i. 70.
Horses; the flesh of dead ones breeds wasps, iv. 432.
Hortensius marches with a reinforcement for Sylla from Thessaly into Bœotia, iii. 139. Acts as one of Sylla's lieutenants, 143.
Hortensius, the orator, iii. 162, 194.
Hortensius, Quintus, desires Cato to give up his wife to him, iv. 340.
Hortensius, the prætor, delivers up Macedonia to Brutus, v. 289
Hortensius slain by Antony on his brother's tomb, v. 178. 292.
Hospitality, Jupiter avenges the breech of it, v. 390.
Hostilius, killed in the battle between Romulus and Tatius, i. 100.
Hostilius, the consul, defeated by Perseus, ii. 162.
Human sacrifices sometimes offered before a battle, ii. 214, 232. Instances of them, *ib.* Not acceptable to the gods, 215.
Husbandry. See *Agriculture*.
Hyacinthus, the favourite of Apollo, i. 167.
† *Hybla* besieged by Nicias, iii. 270.
Hybreas, employed by the cities of Asia on a commission to Antony, v. 180. Behaves with great boldness, *ib.*
† *Hyccara*, razed by Nicias, iii. 270.
† *Hydaspes*, Alexander passes that river, iv. 203.
Hydrieus, iv. 14.
Hyllus, father of Cleodes, iii. 1.
Hymenæus, i. 94.
Hypates, a friend to Leontidas's party in Thebes, ii. 206. Killed by Pelopidas, 207.
Hyperbatas, general of the Achæans, defeated by Dymeæ, iv. 410.

Hyperbolus, the oſtraciſm diſgraced by his baniſhment, ii. 44. He the laſt that it fell upon, iii. 265. ii. 278.

† *Hyperboreans*, ſome account of them, i. 325. *n.*

Hyperides the orator, iv. 291. v. 52. Put to death at Cleonæ, iv. 310. v. 66.

Hypſæus, iv. 101, 359.

Hypſechidas, i. 210.

Hypſicratia, Mithridates's miſtreſs, her courage, and attention to that prince in his diſtreſs, iv. 76.

† *Hyrcania*, iv. 79, 186.

† *Hyrcanean*, ſea, iv. 80, 186.

Hyrodes. See *Orodes*.

I

IACCHUS, or *Bacchus*, his image carried in proceſſion, iv. 309.

† *Jalyſus*, an ancient city of Rhodes, v. 134. *n.*

Jalyſus, his hiſtory painted by Protogenes, v. 134.

Janiculum, i. 192. iii. 85.

Janus, why repreſented with one face before, and another behind, i. 190. His temple, when to be ſhut and when open, *ib.* How often ſhut at Rome, *ib.*

† *Japygia*, i. 57. v. 247.

† *Japygia*, cape of, iii. 17.

Jarbas, of *Hiarbas*, taken priſoner by Pompey, who gave his kingdom to Hiempſal, iv. 54.

Jaſon, and his ſhip Argo, i. 60, 71.

Jaſon, his expedition to Colchis, iii. 172.

Jaſon, the tragedian, iii. 330. Appoſitely introduces the head of Craſſus, *ib.*

Javelin, Marius contrives a new form for it, iii. 66.

† *Iberia*, the king of Iberia preſents Pompey with a bed-ſtead, table, and chair of ſtate, all of gold, iv. 81.

† *Iberians*, a warlike people ſeated about Mount Caucaſus, defeated by Pompey, iv. 78, 79.

† *Iberian* mountains, iv. 78.

Iberus, river, iii. 352.

Ibyrtius, governor of Arachoſia, Antigonus puts the Argyraſpides in his hands, to be haraſſed out and deſtroyed, iii. 388.

Icelus, v. 395, 407.

Icetes, prince of the Leontines, choſen general by the Syracuſans againſt Dionyſius, ii. 119. Deſigns to ſeize Syracuſe for himſelf, 120. His letters to the Corinthians excite their indignation, 124. He defeats Dionyſius, 125. His propoſals to Timoleon at Rhegium, *ib.* Timoleon eſcapes from Icetes's ambaſſadors and the Carthaginian at Rhegium, and enters Sicily, 126.

There

There he defeats Icetes, 128. Icetes sends two aſſaſſins to Adranum to deſtroy Timoleon, 133, who is preſerved by the interpoſition of providence, *ib.* Icetes is reduced to a private ſtation, 140. He leagues again with the Carthaginians, 145. But is defeated and put to death, 147. v. 271. His wife and children alſo ſuffer death, for the cruelties of the family to that of Dion, ii. 147.

Ichneumon, an Ægyptian animal, its hiſtory, iv. 183. *n.*

Ictinus and Callicrates build the Parthenon at Athens, i. 363.

† *Ida*, Mount, iii. 374. See *Dactyli Idæi*.

Idas; Helen ſaid to be carried off by Idas and Lynceas, i. 72.

Idleneſs puniſhed at Athens, by a law of Solon, i. 225.

Idomeneus the hiſtorian; his calumnies againſt Pericles, i. 359.

Jealouſy, in what manner provided againſt by Lycurgus, i. 141. The Perſians extremely guilty of that fault, 295.

† *Jeruſalem*, taken by Pompey the Great, iv. 83. *n.*

Ignatius, one of Craſſus's officers, eſcapes with three hundred men to Carræ, informs the governor of the battle that had been fought, and then haſtens to the bridge over the Euphrates, iii. 323.

Ilia, Rhea, or Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

Ilia, one of the wives of Sylla, iii. 129.

† *Ilium*, iv. 148.

Ilicium, according to Plutarch, a place ſo called from Jupiter's ſhewing himſelf propitious there, i. 185.

† *Illyria*, iii. 3. iv. 347. 422.

Images, forbidden in divine worſhip by Pythagoras and Numa, i. 173. No images permitted in the temples at Rome for 170 years after it was built, *ib.*

Images or forms of viſible objects, according to Democritus, floating in the air, ii. 154.

Immortality of the ſoul, ſtrongly aſſerted, i. 113.

Imprecations, the opinion the ancients had of their force and effects, i. 316. iii. 308. An Athenian prieſteſs ſaid, ſhe thought her office was for bleſſing, not for curſing, ii. 56. Thoſe againſt Craſſus at his departure from Rome, iii. 308.

† *Indians*, ſome of them acted as mercenaries for their neighbours, iv. 202. Alexander's Indian war, *ib.*

Indian philoſophers, iv. 202. Alexander hangs ſome of them as ſeditious perſons, who were only advocates for liberty, *ib.* They perſuaded Sabas to revolt, 207. Their philoſophers, why called Gymnoſophiſts, *ib. n.* Their converſation with Alexander, *ib.* & 208. One of them, named Calanus, burns himſelf, 212. Another burnt himſelf long after at Athens, *ib.*

Ingratitude, puniſhed by the gods, i. 316.

Inimitable Livers, a ſociety ſo denominated by Antony and Cleopatra, v. 216.

Ino, her ſuffernigs from the jealouſy of Juno repreſented in the proceſs of a ſacrifice by the Romans, i. 308.

† *Inora*, caſtle of, iv. 77.

† *Inſubrians*, part of the Gauls ſo called, ii. 231.

Intercalary month, i 188.

Interregnum amongſt the Romans, after the death of Romulus, how ſettled, i. 164.

Iolaus, ſon of Antipater, chief cupbearer to Alexander, iv. 216.

† *Jolcos*, v. 162.

Ion the tragic poet, ſome account of him, i. 352. v. 42.

Ion of Chios, i. 61. iii. 179.

Ion the favourite of Perſeus; Perſeus puts his children in his hands, and he betrays them, ii. 180.

† *Ionia*, what in ancient times, i. 67.

Ionia in Aſia, v. 62.

† *Ionian* ſea, iii. 17.

Ionians, their luxury, i. 126.

Iope, daughter of Iphicles, and wife of Theſeus, i. 71

Jophon, ſon of Piſiſtratus by Timonaſſa, ii. 332.

Jos or *Ios*, a city where Homer was ſaid to be buried, i. 357. *n.* It ſignifies alſo a violet, iii. 338.

Ioxus, ſon of Melalippus, and grandſon of Theſeus, carries a colony into Caria, i. 53. A cuſtom obſerved by the Ioxides his deſcendants, in memory of an incident in Theſeus's life, *ib.*

Iphicles, i. 71.

Iphicrates the Athenian general, to what he compares the conſtituent parts of an army, ii. 197. v. 390. Defeats a party of Lacedæmonians, iv. 23.

Iphicrates, lieutenant to Artaxerxes againſt the Ægyptians, v. 337.

Iphigenia, iv. 6
Iphitus slain by Hercules, i. 51.
Iphitus cotemporary with Lycurgus, i. 122. Lycurgus assists him in ordering the ceremonies of the Olympic Games, 122, 151.
Iptha, king of Mauritania, and father of Ascalia, iii. 345.
† *Ipsus*, iii. 4. Battle of, v. 141.
Iras, one of Cleopatra's women v. 207. Found dead at her feet, 226.
Irens and Mellirens at Sparta, what they were in the classes of young men and boys, and what their offices, i. 144, 146.
Iron money, no other current in Sparta, i. 135. Prepared so as not to be malleable, *ib.*
Isadas, son of Phœbidas, goes out naked from the bath to battle, iv. 38. His valour, and the effect his appearance had on the enemy, *ib* How rewarded, and why fined, *ib.*
Isæus instructs Demosthenes in eloquence, v. 44. His character, 45.
Isander, his family alliance with Pericles, i. 387.
Isauricus, Servilius, Cæsar's competitor for the pontificate, iv. 225. He speaks against sending deputies from Cæsar to Pompey with proposals of peace, 254. Cæsar declares him his colleag e in the consulate, 255.
† *Ischnæ*, iii. 320.
Isis, Cleopatra dressed in the habit of that goddess, and affected to be called a second Isis, v. 204.
Island, a part of Syracuse so called, ii. 125, 135.
Island, Atlantic, Solon begins a works under that title. See *Atlantic Island*.
Island in the Tiber, how formed, i 243. Called the *Holy Island*, or the island between the two bridges, *ib.*
Islands, Fortunate, Homer places his Elysium there. See *Atlantic*
Ismenian Apollo. See *Apollo*.
Ismenias, a friend to popular government in Thebes, carried to Sparta after the taking of the Cadmea, and put to death, ii. 200.
Ismenias, a Theban officer, taken prisoner by Alexander of Pheræ, ii. 221. Released by Epaminondas, 223.
Ismenias the musician, made his scholars hear bad practitioners as well as good, v. 118.
Ismenias the Theban ambassador, lets his ring fall before Artaxerxes, that in taking it up he might seem

ſeem to adore him, v. 336.
Iſocrates, ii. 43. v. 44.
Iſodice, daughter of Euryptolemus, and wife of Cimon, iii. 174.
† *Iſomantus*, river, iii. 120.
Iſorium, a place of ſtrength in Sparta, iv. 35.
Iſter the hiſtorian, i. 75.
† *Iſter*. See *Danube*.
† *Iſſus*, battle of, iv. 155.
Iſthmian Games. See *Games*.
† *Iſthmus* of Corinth, i. 52. v. 357. Between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, 214.
† *Iſthmus* of Corinth, Cæſar attempts to dig through it, iv. 273.
Italia, one of the daughters of Themiſtocles, married to Panthides of the iſle of Chios, i. 302.
Italus, i. 79.
Ithagenes, i. 376.
† *Ithome*, iii. 189. ii. 217.
† *Ithomata*, or Ithome, a fortreſs belonging to the Meſſenians, ſaid to be as ſtrong as Acrocorinth, v. 387.
Itonis, an appellation of Minerva. See *Minerva*.
Juba, king of Mauritania, his pride, iv. 367. Corrected by Cato of Utica, 368.
Juba, king of the Numidians, defeated by Cæſar, iv. 268, 269.
Juba, the hiſtorian, ſon of the king of Mauritania, i. 94. *n.* iv. 270. Led captive to Rome, which turns to his benefit, *ib.* He becomes a learned and elegant writer, *ib.* Marries Cleopatra, Antony's daughter, v. 227.
† *Jubæa* ſubdued by Pompey, iv. 83.
Judges, when choſen out of the equeſtrian order, v. 25.
Jugurtha delivered up to Sylla by Bocchus, iii. 52. 124. His character, 55. Thrown into a dungeon at Rome, and his ſaying upon it, *ib.* His hiſtory delineated by twenty golden ſtatues preſented to Sylla by Bocchus, and erected in the capitol, 75, 126.
Julia, aunt to Julius Cæſar, and wife of Marius, iii. 48. Cæſar pronounces her funeral oration, iv. 223.
Julia, daughter of Cæſar, and wife of Pompey, iv. 91. Her great affection for her huſband, 97. Removes the jealouſies between thoſe two great men for a time, 117. But ſhe dies in childbed, and they break out again, 98. Is buried in the Campus Martius, *ib.*
Julia, Antony's mother, married to Cornelius Lentulus, v. 163.
Julia, daughter of Auguſtus, ii. 265.

ii. 265. and wife of Agrippa, v. 227.
† *Julis*, a town in the island of Ceos, v. 41.
Julius Proculus, by his declaration that Romulus was received amongst the gods, appeases the tumults at Rome, i. 113.
Julius Salinator, iii. 343.
Julius Atticus, a soldier in the guards, falsely asserts that he has killed Otho, v. 412.
Junia, wife of Cassius, v. 277.
Junius Brutus deposes Tarquin. See *Brutus*.
Junius Brutus, one of the first tribunes of the people, ii. 82.
Junius, Marcus, dictator with the army, while another is dictator at Rome, ii. 12.
Junius, prætor in Asia, his avarice and extortion, iv. 221.
Junius Vindex, governor of Gaul, revolts against Nero, v. 393. Kills himself, 394.
Juno Quiritis, why so called, i. 115. Her statue sent from Veii to Rome by Camillus, 310.
Juno, her temples at Samos, Argos and Lucanium, plundered by the pirates, iv. 67. Her temple near Corinth, iv. 23. v. 162.
Juno, her statue at Argos, i. 349.
Juno, Aspasia why so called, i. 374.
† *Junonia*, the name given to Carthage, when rebuilt by Caius Gracchus, v. 28.
Jupiter Ammon, iii. 110, 267. *Capitolinus*, ii. 107. *Feretrius*, i. 97. *Hecalus*, 56. *Inferus*, 178. *n.* *Ileos*, 185. *Liberator*, ii. 296. The *warrior*, iii. 5. *Olympius*, 145. *Servator*, v. 389. *Stator*, i. 101. *Syllanius*, 130. Of Pisa, 349. *Policus* and *Poliucus*, v. 153. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, i. 251.
Justeius, Marcus, v. 211.
Justice, iv. 25, 357.
Ixion, ambitious men well reproved by his story, iv. 381.

K

KALENDAR, reformed by Numa, i. 188, 189. More perfectly by Cæsar, iv. 274.
Kerata, i. 283.
Keraton, an altar so called, i. 62.
King; the duty of a king, i. 118, 119. Wherein distinguished from a tyrant, *ib.* The affection of his people his best guard, v. 366.
King; the title when assumed by the successors of Alexander, v. 130. The effect that title had upon their behaviour, *ib.*
Kings of Athens, a maxim of theirs, i. 289.

Kings of Rome expelled, and a commonwealth ſet up, i. 238.

Kings, how ready they ſhould be to receive petitions, and redreſs grievances, v. 152, 153.

Kings of Sparta, deſcendants of Hercules, iv. 3. Their power limited by the inſtitution of a ſenate, and ſtill more by that of the ephori. See *Senate* and *Ephori*.

Kings of Perſia, cuſtomary for them to give every woman a piece of gold when they viſited Perſia, iv. 211. Therefore few of them made that viſit, *ib.*

King's Eye, an officer belonging to the king of Perſia, v. 326.

King of *Kings*, a title aſſumed by Demetrius Poliorcetes. v. 137.

Knights, or equeſtrian order, v. 80.

Knot; Gordian knot cut by Alexander. See *Gordian*.

Know thyſelf, v. 42.

L

LABEO, joins in the conſpiracy againſt Cæſar, v. 280. Lieutenant to Brutus, 310.

† *Labici*, ii. 102.

Labienus, while Cæſar's lieutenant, defeats the Tigurini, iv. 237. He goes over from Cæſar to Pompey, iv. 109. Eager for a battle, 114. Takes a voluntary oath not to quit the field till he ſhall have routed the enemy, *ib.*

Labyrinth of Creta, i. 57. Theſeus confined in it, 59.

† *Lacedæmon*, the Athenians accuſed there, i. 379. Attacked by Pyrrhus, iii. 35. Epaminondas goes thither as ambaſſador, iv. 30. A conſpiracy there ſuppreſſed with great art by Ageſilaus, 35. Debts remitted, 391. Cleomenes attempts to bring the conſtitution back to its firſt principles, and effects it in a good degree, 400, 406. See *Sparta*.

Lacedæmonians invite Lycurgus to return, i. 127. He new models their government, *ib.* They are of a muſical, as well as martial turn, 148, 149. Their ſharp and pithy ſayings, 147, 148. Their method of education, 142. The only people to whom war was a remiſſion of laborious exerciſes, 150. Their form of government, 129. Before a battle the king ſacrificed a goat, and the muſic played the hymn to Caſtor, 150. The king had an Olympic champion to fight by his ſide, 151. A

Lacedæ-

Lacedæmonian says, the Athenians punish a man for being a gentleman, 152. They maintain the first rank amongst the states of Greece for five hundred years, 158. The Sabines a colony of them, and some of their laws introduced by Numa, 162. Propose to exclude from the general council of Greece, such cities as had not joined in the war against Xerxes, 290. This would have given the Lacedæmonians too much weight in the scale, *ib.* Traverse the designs of Pericles, 309. They fine Plistonax their king for withdrawing out of Attica, and pass sentence of death on Cleandrides for taking money to advise him to it, 372. Invade Attica again, under the conduct of king Archidamus, and advance as far as Acharnæ, 384. Make peace with the Bœotians, and deliver up Panactus to the Athenians, but dismantled, ii. 45. Their ambassadors imposed upon by Alcibiades, and their proposals rejected, 46, 47. Esteem any thing just and honourable that is advantageous to their country, iv. 41. Deprive Phœbidas of his command and fine him for seizing the citadel of Thebes, but at the same time kep possession of the citadel, ii. 201. The great error of the Lacedæmonian officers in the Cadmea in not supporting the party of the tyrants the night they were attacked, 207. Those officers surrender the Cadmea, and are punished for it, 208. Their wars with the Persians under Agesilaus, iv. 15. The Lacedæmonians enter Bœotia with a powerful army, 26. Are defeated by Pelopidas in the battle of Tegyræ; which is the first time they were beaten by an inferior or an equal number, ii. 212. Defeated by Epaminondas and Pelopidas at Leuctra, iv. 31. Not expert in sieges, ii. 294. Their decree against the Athenians, and in favour of the thirty tyrants, iii. 103. Their regard for Cimon, the Athenian general, 187. Desire succours of the Athenians against the Helots and Messenians, but sends their forces back without employing them, 188. Farther account of the battle of Leuctra, and circumstances previous to it, iv. 31. *n.* They behave with great magnanimity on that defeat, 32. Their scruple

scruple about the oracle concerning a lame king, 3. No enemy had been seen in their country for the space of six hundred years, 34. They lose the moderation usual to them in time of success, upon an advantage gained by Archidamus son of Agesilaus, 36. Their answer to the ambassadors of Tachos and Nectanabis, and private instructions to Agesilaus, 41. Whence the corruptions that led to their ruin, 384. Their great deference to their wives, 386.

Lacedæmonian women, i. 139. iii. 34. Philopœmen's behaviour to the Lacedæmonians, ii. 357. 358, 359. See *Spartans*.

Lacedæmonius, one of the sons of Cimon, i. 379. iii. 187.

Lacetanians, defeated by Cato the elder, i. 316.

Lachares usurps the sovereignty of Athens, v. 144. He quits the place, 145.

Lachares, father of Eurycles, v. 213.

Lachartus blames Cimon for entering the territories of the Corinthians without their leave, iii. 188.

† *Lacinium*, iv. 67.

Laco, a friend and minister of Galba, v. 412. Despatched by the conspirators against that prince, 414.

Lacias, ward of, ii. 56.

† *Laconia*, divided by Lycurgus into thirty thousand lots, i. 132.

Laconian cup. See *Cothon*.

Laconic manner of speaking. See *Sayings*.

Laceopluti, a name given to Callias's family, and why. See *Callias*.

Lacratides, according to some accounts, it was upon his accusation that Pericles was fined, i. 387.

Lacratidas advises Agesilaus to let Lysander's papers rest with him in the grave, iii. 121.

Lacritus, the orator, v. 65.

Lælius, happy in having no connection with more than one woman, iv. 325.

Lælius, Caius, whence his appellation of *the Wise*, v. 7.

Lælius goes in disguise from Lepidas's camp, to advise Antony to attack it, v. 175.

Læna, Popilius, the conspirators alarmed at his talking with Cæsar, v. 283.

Laërtes, Cicero says he lived his life, v. 105.

Lævinus, the consul, answers Pyrrhus, that the Romans neither accepted him as an arbitrator, nor feared him as an enemy, ii. 18. Is defeated by Pyrrhus, 19, 20.

Lais, the Corinthian courtezan, said to be the daughter of Timandra, Alcibiades's mistress, ii. 76. Taken, when very young, at Hyccaræ, *ib.* iii. 170.

Lake, Alban, overflows in a very dry summer. See *Alban*.

Lake, Curtian. See *Curtian*.

Lake, Lucanian, its waters sometimes sweet and sometimes salt, iii. 301.

Lake, Thrasymenian, the battle fought near it, ii. 4.

Lamachus, joined in commission with Nicias and Alcibiades for the Sicilian war, ii. 51. Brought into disrepute by his poverty, 55. A more spirited general than Nicias, *ib.* Takes the opportunity of Nicias's sickness to engage the Syracusans, iii. 273. He and Callicrates, the Syracusan general, fall by each other's hand, *ib.*

Lamachus of Myrrhene, the Sophist, his panegyric upon Philip and Alexander, v. 48.

Lamb, yeaned with the figure of a Tiara upon its head, and in another respect a monster, iv. 199. Considered as a bad omen by Alexander, *ib.*

Lamia, the courtezan, becomes the favourite mistress of Demetrius, though much older than he, v. 129. An entertainment of her providing, 138. Called Demetrius's *Helepolis*, *ib.* Objects to the sentence of Bocchoris in an affair in her own way, 139.

† *Lamia*, iii. 368. iv. 304. v. 124.

Lamp, the sacred lamp at Athens, extinguished in the time of the tyrant Aristion, i. 175. Lighted again by fire gained from the sun-beams, 176.

Lampito, wife of Archidamus, and mother of Agis, iv. 1.

Lampo, the diviner, predicts from the horn of a ram growing out of the middle of his forehead, found upon Pericles's grounds, that Pericles's party would soon be greatly superior to the opposite one, i. 353.

Lamponius the Lucanian, lieutenant to Telesinus, iii. 155.

Lampra, an Athenian borough, iv. 314.

Lamprias, grandfather to Plutarch, v. 182.

† *Lampsachus*, taken by Lysander, iii. 97. A city given to Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply him with wine, i. 259.

Lamyrus, or *the Buffoon*, a surname of one of the Ptolemies, ii. 86.
Lanassa, daughter of Cleodes, and wife of the elder Pyrrhus, iii. 1.
Lanassa, daughter of Agathocles, married to Pyrrhus, iii. 9. Leaves him, and marries Demetrius, 11.
† *Langobritæ*, iii. 350.
Language, the Latin, anciently much mixed with Greek, i. 171.
Laodice of Troy, said to have had Clymene by Demophoon, i. 75. On painting her story in the Portico called Pœcile, Polygnotus puts the figure of Elpinice in her room, iii. 174.
Laomedon's horses, Hercules takes Troy the first time, on account of them, iii. 337.
Laomedon the Orchomenian, his cure for the spleen, v. 45.
Laomedon the Athenian, iii. 179.
Laphystius the orator, accuses Timoleon, and insists upon finding sureties for appearing to the indictment; which Timoleon readily complies with, ii. 151.
† *Lapithæ*, Theseus assists them against the Centaurs, i. 72.
Laras or *Lars*, a common name of the Tuscan kings, i. 254.
Larentialia, a festival kept in honour of Acca Larentia, i. 82.
Larentia, the story of Larentia and Hercules, i. 82.
† *Larissa*, iv. 17. 120.
† *Larissus*, river, ii. 348.
Lartius. See *Spurius Lartius*, and *Titus Lartius*.
† *Larymna*, iii. 151.
† *Latins* demand a number of free-born virgins of the Romans, i. 116. The Romans send them so many female slaves, who betray the camp of the Latins to the Romans, *ib.* 336. Invade the Roman territories, 335. Are defeated by Camillus, 338.
Latin feasts. See *Feasts*.
Latinus, Titus, his vision, ii. 98.
Latona, frighted by a wild boar near Mount Ptoum, ii. 211.
Lattamyas and the Thessalians, defeated at Geræstus, i. 321.
Laughter, temple of, iv. 405.
Laughter, a little statue dedicated to the god of laughter by Lycurgus in the public hall where they used to eat, i. 152.
Lavinia, i. 79.
† *Lavinium*, i. 107.
† *Laurentum*, i. 107.
Laurentia. See *Larentia*.
† *Laurium*, a silver-mine belonging to the Athenians, i. 270.

i. 270. Themiſtocles propoſes that the revenues, which uſed to be divided amongſt the people, ſhould be applied to the building of ſhips, *ib.*
† *Lauron*, a city in Spain, taken by Sertorius in ſight of Pompey, iii. 356.
Law of Romulus relating to huſband and wife, i. 106.
Law of Pericles againſt baſtards. See *Baſtards*.
Law of the Spartans never to make one man twice admiral, iii. 95. Eaſily evaded, *ib.*
Law, Agrarian, againſt bribery, &c. See *Agrarian*, *Bribery*, &c.
Lawgivers, i. 168.
Laws of Lycurgus not reduced to writing, becauſe the practice of what they enjoined was to be interwoven with the whole courſe of the Spartan education, i. 137. For the particular laws of Lycurgus. See *Lycurgus*.
Laws of Draco, Gracchus, Solon, &c. See *Draco*, &c.
Laws; to men of few words few laws ſufficient, i. 147. Compared to Spiders webs, 205. Should be ſo contrived that the obſervance may be more advantageous than the breach of them, *ib.* Purpoſely left ambiguous to increaſe the power of the judges, 219.
Lawſuits ceaſed in Sparta, on the prohibition of gold and ſilver, i. 152.
League, Achæan. See *Achæans*.
† *Lebadia*, iii. 140. Sylla's victory foretold by prophecies from thence, 141. Taken by Lyſander, 128.
† *Lechæum*, iv. 415. v. 363.
† *Lectum*, a promontory in the country of Troas, iii. 197.
† *Leges*, iv. 80.
Legion, formed by Romulus, i. 91. Doubled, 102. How many men it contained at different periods of the commonwealth, *ib. n.*
Lentiles offered on the tombs of the dead, iii. 312.
Lentulus Batiatus, trains up gladiators in Capua, iii. 297. They break from him, and raiſe war, *ib.*
Lentulus Spinther, iv. 282.
Lentulus, ſent into Aſia by Flaminius, ii. 376.
Lentulus, the conſul, marches againſt Spartacus, and is defeated, iii. 299.
Lentulus the cenſor, iv. 64.
Lentulus the conſul, averſe to a reconciliation between Pompey and Cæſar, refuſes to aſſemble the ſenate, iv. 105. Oppoſes Cæſar's demands, v. 167.

Calls Cæfar a robber, and fays, there was need of arms, not voices againft him, iv. 250. Drives Antony and Curio out of the fenate-houfe, *ib.* v. 167.

Lentulus, Lucius, coming to Ægypt, and wandering about, ignorant of Pompey's fate, is put to death, iv. 127.

Lentulus, Cornelius, his character, v. 83. Whence his name of Sura, *ib.* Joins in Catiline's confpiracy, iv. 338. v. 83. Is expelled the fenate, but afterwards reftored, 83 *n.* A faying of his, *ib.* Infatuated by vain predictions, 84. Draws the ambaffadors of the Allobroges into the confpiracy, *ib.* Is convicted in full fenate, taken into clofe cuftody, 85, and executed, 88.

Leo of Byzantium, a faying of his, iii. 280.

Leo the Corinthian, fallies from the citadel of Syracufe, and diflodges the enemy from Acradina, ii. 134.

Leobotes the Athenian, accufes Paufanias of a treafonable defign againft Greece, and the Spartans join in the accufation, i. 292.

Leochares the ftatuary, iv. 183.

Leocrates, an Athenian of confiderable note, ii. 295.

Leonatus the Macedonian, warns Pyrrhus of the defign which an Italian had upon him in battle, iii. 19.

Leonatus, one of Alexander's generals, directed, after the death of that prince, by Perdiccas, to eftablifh Eumenes in the government of Cappadocia, iii. 368. Conceives a project to feize the kingdom of Macedon, which he mentions in confidence to Eumenes, *ib.* Sent by Alexander to the ladies of Darius's family, iv. 156. Employs a number of camels, to bring him earth out of Ægypt, to be ufed only in wreftling, 182. Joins Antipater, 307. Is killed in battle, *ib.*

Leonidas, uncle of Charilaus, king of Sparta, i. 125.

Leonidas, king of Sparta, tells one who talked well, but at an unfeafonable time, that he was impertinent for fpeaking fo much to the purpofe, of what it was not to the purpofe to fpeak of, i. 147.

Leonidas, flain at Thermopylæ, i. 277.

Leonidas, Alexander's tutor, iv. 138. Bids him be fparing of frankincenfe,

till he had conquered the countries where it grew, 162.
Leonidas, king of Sparta, son of Cleonymus, iv. 383. His character, 387. He opposes Agis in his reformations, *ib*. Adheres to the party of the rich, who were against the remission of debts and division of land, *ib*. Is accused by Lysander, and flies to the temple of Minerva for refuge, 390. Is deposed, and his son-in-law Cleombrotus set up in his stead, *ib*. Is restored, and Cleombrotus banished, 394. The great virtue of his daughter, who was wife to Cleombrotus, *ib*. 395. He compels the widow of Agis to marry his son Cleomenes, 398.
Leontidas espouses the Spartan interest at Thebes, and becomes one of the tyrants there, ii. 201. Sends assassins against the exiles at Athens, who kill Androclides, *ib*. Is killed by Pelopidas, 206.
† *Leontines*, ii. 140. iii. 26, 266. v. 250, 259.
Leontis, tribe of, i. 267. ii. 275.
† *Leontocephalus*, i. 300.
Leos the herald, discovers to Theseus the conspiracy of the Palantidæ, i. 56.
Leosthenes, the Athenian general, author of the Lamian war, iii. 2. v. 64. What passes between him and Phocion, ii. 123 iv. 304. His victories, iv. 305. His death, *ib*.
Leotychidas, one of the ancient kings of Sparta, asks his friend at Corinth, whether trees grew square there, i. 138.
Leotychidas, born in marriage to Agis by Timæa, but believed to be the son of Alcibiades, ii. 58. iii. 111. iv. 2. Acknowledged as his son by Agis upon his death-bed, 3. Set aside as spurious through the management of Lysander, *ib*. See also iii. 112.
Lepida, contracted to Cato, marries Scipio, iv. 325.
Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius, chief of the senate, ii. 192.
Lepidus, Marcus, against the inclination of Sylla chosen consul through the interest of Pompey, iv. 57. iii. 161. Attempts after the death of Sylla to make himself absolute sovereign of Rome, 58. Flies into Sardinia, and dies of grief for his wife's infidelity, *ib*.
Lepidus, Cæsar chooses him for his colleague in the consulship, v. 170. Forms the triumvirate with Antony and Octavianus, v. 110.

110. Has Africa for his share, 185.
Leptines and Polyperchon kill Calippus, v. 271.
Leptines, tyrant of Apollonia, surrenders it to Timoleon, and is sent to Corinth, ii. 140.
Leptines, brother of Dionysius the elder, v. 236.
† *Lesbos*, ii. 43, 58.
Lesche, a place at Sparta where the old men met for conversation, to which the new-born children were carried to be examined, i. 142.
Letters, Laconic, i. 147. ii. 65. iv. 14, 266.
† *Leucadians*, ii. 124. v. 55.
Leucaria, Roma supposed by some writers her daughter by Italus, i. 79.
† *Leucas*, a Corinthian colony, ii. 130. Apollo's temple there, iv. 66.
Leucaspides, iv. 418.
Leucothæ, i. 308.
† *Leuctra*, battle of, ii. 215, 216. iv. 31. *n.* 32. Another battle, iv. 403.
Leuctridæ, daughters of Scedasus, their rape, and the sacrifice to be offered to their manes, ii. 214.
† *Leucus*, river, ii. 170, 175.
Liber Pater. See *Bacchus*.
Liberalia, iv. 271.
Liberty of man not inconsistent with the co-operation of God, ii. 106.
Liberty, Games of, observed at Platæa in honour of the brave Greeks who fell in battle there. See *Games*.
Liberty proclaimed to all Greece by Flaminius at the Isthmian Games. See *Games*.
Liberty, an altar reared to her by the Greeks, ii. 295.
† *Libethra*, iv. 147.
Libitina, the goddess of funerals, i. 178.
Libo had the command for Pompey of the fleet that watched the mouth of the harbour of Brundusium, v. 168.
Library, that of Alexandria, burnt, iv. 266. That of Pergamus given by Antony to Cleopatra, v. 206. That of Lucullus open to all the Grecian literati, iii. 243.
† *Libya*, iii. 16. ii. 50.
Libys, iv. 385.
† *Libyssa*, in Bithynia, ii. 385.
Lice; Sylla and others die of the lousy disease. See *Lousy Disease*.
Lichas, the Lacedæmonian, celebrated for his hospitality, iii. 181.
Licinia, daughter of Licinius Crassus, and wife of Caius Gracchus, v. 19. Her discourse to her husband, 32. Deprived of her dowry after his death, 35.
Licinia, the vestal virgin, M. Crassus pays his court to her,

her, in order to buy her eftate, iii. 289.
Licinius Stolo raifes a great commotion in Rome, by infifting that one of the confuls fhould be chofen out of the Plebeians, i. 343. Appointed general of horfe, 344. Procures a law that no one fhould poffefs above five hundred acres of land, and is the firft that breaks it, *ib.*
Licinius Craffus. See *Craffus.*
Licinius, fervant to Caius Gracchus, v. 3. Killed in attempting to defend his mafter, 34.
Licinius, Publius, defeated by Perfeus, king of Macedon, ii. 162.
Licinius Macer, accufed when Cicero was prætor, goes home and dreffes himfelf in a white gown, as fecure of being acquitted; but finding that he was caft, kills himfelf, v. 76.
Licinius, what he faid of Marcus Craffus, iii. 297.
Licinius Coffus, i. 308.
Lictors, perfons who attended on the great officers of ftate amongft the Romans, why fo called, i. 111.
Licymnius, his monument, Pyrrhus falls there, iii. 41.
Life; a general fhould not be prodigal of his life, ii. 197.
Ligarius, Quintus, defended with great eloquence by Cicero before Cæfar, v. 104. Is acquitted, *ib.* Yet afterwards in the confpiracy againft Cæfar, 279.
Light, a great one appeared over Cæfar's camp the night preceding the battle of Pharfalia, iv. 114, 260.
Lightening, a ridiculous ftory of a charm for it, i. 184. Places ftruck with lightening accounted facred, 161.
† *Ligurians*, the expedition of Paulus Æmilius againft them, ii. 158. and of Fabius Maximus, 2. Exercife piracy as far as the Pillars of Hercules, 159. Form a barrier againft the Gauls, *ib.* Under Marius, engage with the Ambrones, iii. 61.
† *Lilybæum*, promontory of, ii. 140.
Limnæus, killed in defending Alexander in a city of the Malli, iv. 205.
Limnus, a Macedonian, confpires againft Alexander, and is killed in the refiftance he made to thofe who were fent to apprehend him, iv. 190.
† *Lindus*, ii. 265.
† *Lingones*, a people of Gaul, iv. 246.
Lions let loofe in the city of Megara, v. 278.

† *Lipareans* attack the Roman ſhip, charged with an offering for Delphi, i. 313.

† *Liris*, river, iii 80.

Liſping; that defect graceful in Alcibiades, ii. 35.

Liſping of the gout, iii. 151.

Lituus, the crooked ſtaff of Romulus, uſed by the augurs, i. 106. Loſt when the Gauls burnt Rome, and recovered by miracle, *ib.* 335.

Livia, the wife of Auguſtus, v. 227, 392.

Livius Druſus, uncle to Cato the younger by the mother's ſide, iv. 320.

Livius Druſus, tribune with Caius Gracchus, v. 27. The ſenate put him upon oppoſing that popular man, by acts of greater popularity, *ib.*

Livius Poſthumius, general of the Latins, i. 116.

Livius, Marcus, what he ſaid concerning Tarentum, ii. 27.

Livy the hiſtorian, iv. 263.

† *Locri Epizephyrii*, ii. 262.

† *Locris*, ii. 211. v. 232, 356.

Lollius, Marcus, Cato's colleague in the quæſtorſhip, iv. 332.

Lollius, Lucius, iii. 349.

Longimanus, a ſurname of Artaxerxes, v. 316.

Love, how defined by the philoſophers, i. 118. What the love of the gods towards men, 167.

Lous, the month ſo called, iv. 135.

Louſy Diſeaſe, iii. 163.

† *Lucca*, iii. 305. iv. 95.

† *Lucanian* lake, iii. 301.

Lucanians, iii. 15, 156.

Lucerenſes, one of the Roman tribes ſo called, i. 103.

Lucilius the tribune propoſes the chooſing Pompey dictator, but is oppoſed by Cato, and near being turned out of office, iv. 99.

Lucilius ſuffers himſelf to be taken, to ſave Brutus, v. 309. His ſpeech to Antony, *ib.* He attends Antony in his retirement into the deſert, v. 214.

Lucius, ſon of Camillus, i. 338.

Lucius Antonius, his rebellion againſt Domitian in Germany, ii. 179. The news of his being cut to pieces with his whole army, ſuddenly ſpread in Rome, and the author not to be found; yet confirmed afterwards, *ib.*

See all the other LUCII *under their family names.*

Lucretia, the wife of Numa, i. 192.

Lucretia, her rape the cauſe of the abolition of kingly government in Rome, i. 238.

Lucretius, the father of Lucretia, elected conſul, i. 250. His death, *ib.*

Lucretius Ofella befieges young Marius in Præneſte, iii. 157. He applies for the conſulſhip againſt the inclinations of Sylla, and is killed by his order, 160.

Lucretius, Lucius, chief ſenator, i. 334.

Lucullian coin, iii. 194.

Lucullian games, iii. 219.

Lucullus, Lucius, his grandfather a man of conſular dignity, iii. 193. Metellus Numidicus was his uncle, *ib.* His father found guilty of embezzling the public money, and his mother a woman of but indifferent reputation, *ib.* Detects Servilius, his father's accuſer, in ſome miſdemeanor, and proſecutes him for it, *ib.* Has great command both of the Greek and Latin tongues, *ib.* Sylla dedicates his Commentaries to him, *ib.* Verſed in the liberal ſciences, *ib.* Writes a ſhort hiſtory of the Marſi in Greek verſe, 194. His great affection for his brother Marcus, *ib.* They are created ædiles together, *ib.* Diſtinguiſhes himſelf in the Marſian war, tho' then very young, *ib.* His conſtancy and mildneſs recommend him to Sylla, who makes uſe of his ſervices from firſt to laſt, *ib.* Sylla gives him the direction of the mint, 194. Sylla ſends him out, during the ſiege of Athens with a few ſhips, in ſearch of proviſions, *ib.* He brings Crete over to that general's intereſt, *ib.* Puts an end to the civil wars in Cyrene, *ib.* Sails to Egypt, and finds a magnificent reception there, 195. Ptolemy refuſes to enter into alliance with Sylla, but offers Lucullus preſents to the value of eighty talents, *ib.* Lucullus touches at Cyprus, *ib.* The ſtratagem he made uſe of to eſcape the enemy's ſhips, 196. Gets a freſh ſupply of ſhips at Rhodes, and reduces ſeveral iſlands in the Ægean ſea, *ib.* Mithridates abandons Pergamus, and retires to Pitana, *ib.* Fimbria deſires Lucullus to ſhut up Mithridates in Patana by ſea, while he attacks him by land, *ib.* Lucullus rejects the propoſal, and ſuffers Mithridates to eſcape, 197. Defeats the king's fleet twice, *ib.* Conveys Sylla and his army from the Cherſonneſus to the Aſiatic coaſt, *ib.* After the peace between Mithridates and Sylla, the latter lays a fine upon Aſia of twenty thouſand talents, *ib.* Lucullus, being commiſſioned to levy

levy the fine, and to coin the money, performs the odious part of it in as lenient a manner as possible, 197. Punishes the Mitylenеans for having joined Marius's party, 198. Has no hand in the troubles of Italy, *ib.* Sylla constitutes him guardian to his son, *ib.* This was the foundation of the jealousies between Pompey and Lucullus, *ib.* After the death of Sylla, Lucullus is chosen consul with M. Cotta, *ib.* A new war with Mithridates is proposed, *ib.* Lucullus readily supplies Pompey with money in Spain, lest he should come home, and be appointed to the command against Mithridates, *ib.* Prevents L. Quintius the tribune from rescinding the acts of Sylla, 199. The method he takes to get the government of Cilicia, *ib.* Gains the command in the Mithridatic war, *ib.* His colleague Cotta is sent with a fleet to guard the Propontis and Bithynia, 200. Lucullus passes into Asia with a legion raised in Italy on this occasion, *ib.* Finds the Roman troops in Asia, particularly those called Fimbrians, intractable and entirely corrupted, *ib.* Brings them under discipline, 200. Mithridates new models his army, and brings it from shew to use, *ib.* The people of Asia, extremely oppressed by the Roman tax-gatherers and usurers, are inclined to serve Mithridates, 201. But Lucullus redresses their grievances, *ib.* Cotta fights Mithridates, and is entirely defeated both by sea and land, *ib.* He is shut up in Chalcedon, and Lucullus marches to his relief, *ib.* Noble sayings of Lucullus, *ib.* He goes to meet Marius, whom Sertorius had sent to Lucullus, but the two armies are parted by a prodigy, 202. Resolves to reduce Mithridates by famine, *ib.* Mithridates decamps in the night, and lays siege to Cyzicus, *ib.* Lucullus follows, and takes measures for cutting off his convoys, 203. Mithridates's men have the art to persuade the Cyzicenians, that the Romans, who lay upon the heights, were Armenians, *ib.* But Lucullus finds means to send Demonax into the town, to acquaint them with his arrival, *ib.* Preternatural tokens of relief to the besieged, 204. A storm of wind destroys Mithridates's machines, *ib.* Mithridates

ridates, hard pressed with famine, sends off part of his forces towards Bithynia, 205. Lucullus comes up with them at the river Rhyndacus, destroys great numbers, and makes many prisoners, *ib.* Mithridates escapes by sea, 206. Lucullus strikes another great blow against his troops near the Granicus, *ib.* Gives chace to a squadron of the enemy's ships, takes them, and kills their admiral Isodorus, *ib.* Destroys more of the king's ships near Lemnos, and takes Marius, the general sent by Sertorius, prisoner, 207. Mithridates in sailing towards Pontus, encounters with a dreadful storm, is forced to quit his own ship, and takes to a shallop commanded by pirates, *ib.* The pirates bring him safe to Heraclea in Pontus, *ib.* The senate offer Lucullus three thousand talents to enable him to fit out a fleet, but he tells them he shall drive Mithridates out of the sea, with the ships which the allies would give him, 208. He resolves to penetrate into Pontus, by way of Bithynia and Galatia, *ib.* Finds provisions very scarce at first, but afterwards meets with them in extreme plenty, 208. His troops complain that he takes the enemy's towns by capitulation, instead of storm, *ib.* His answer to those who complained of his proceeding slowly, *ib.* He leaves the siege of Amisus to Muræna, and marches against Mithridates, who waits for him on the plains of the Cabiri, 209. In the first engagement the Roman cavalry are put to the rout, 210. Pomponius, who is taken prisoner, behaves with great dignity, *ib.* Artemidorus conducts Lucullus to a strong post which commands the plains of the Cabiri, *ib.* A second rencounter between the two armies, *ib.* A Dardarian grandee pretends to desert to Lucullus, with a view to assassinate him; but is providentially disappointed, 211. Several skirmishes to the disadvantage of Mithridates, 212. The king quits his camp in a disorderly manner, and would have been taken, had not a mule loaded with gold stopt his pursuers, *ib.* Lucullus takes Cabiri, and many other places, where he finds much treasure, and re-
leases

leases many prisoners; amongst the rest, one of the king's sisters, named Nyssa, 213. Mithridates sends the eunuch Bacchides to Pharnacia, to put his other sisters and wives to death, *ib.* The tragical story of Monime and Berenice the king's wives, *ib.* The manner in which Roxana and Statira, the king's sisters, died, 214. Mithridates flies into Armenia, *ib.* Lucullus subdues Tibarene and the Less Armenia, *ib.* Demands Mithridates of Tigranes, *ib.* Returns to the siege of Amisus, and takes it, *ib.* Callimachus, who had defended it with great ability, sets fire to it, and flies by sea, *ib.* The Romans plunder it, 215. Lucullus weeps for its fate, *ib.* Rebuilds and peoples it, *ib.* The miserable state of Asia Minor, 216. By the regulations of Lucullus, its sufferings are relieved, and its debts paid, *ib.* The farmers of the revenues raise a clamour against him in Rome, but he is adored in Asia, *ib.* Appius Clodius is misled by unfaithful guides, but at last arrives at Antioch of Daphne, where he is ordered to wait for Tigranes, 217. Clodius brings over Zarbienus, king of Gordyene, *ib.* The power and pride of Tigranes, *ib.* He refuses to deliver up Mithridates, 218. Changes his cold behaviour to Mithridates, *ib.* Metrodorus is sacrificed upon their reconciliation, 219. The Grecian cities in Asia institute a feast in honour of Lucullus, *ib.* Lucullus lays siege to Sinope and takes it, 220. Destroys the Cilicians who had thrown themselves into the town, *ib.* Endeavours to save the town, on account of a dream concerning the hero Autolycus, *ib.* The bad policy of Tigranes in not joining Mithridates sooner, 221. Machares, son of Mithridates, sends Lucullus a crown of gold, and desires to be admitted amongst the friends and allies of Rome, *ib.* Lucullus leaves Sornatius with six thousand men in Pontus, and with little more than double that number marches against Tigranes and Mithridates, *ib.* His troops murmur, and the popular orators at Rome declaim against him, *ib.* He passes the Euphrates without difficulty,

culty, and has presages of success, 221. Passes through Sophene, and pushes his march to Mount Taurus, 222. Enters Armenia, *ib.* Tigranes behaves like a man intoxicated with prosperity, *ib.* Mithrobarzanes is the first who ventures to tell him the truth, and is sent with a body of men to take the Roman general alive, *ib.* Lucullus sends Sextilius against him, 223. Mithrobarzanes falls in the action, and most of his troops are cut in pieces, *ib.* Tigranes leaves Tigranocerta, and retires to Mount Taurus, intending to assemble all his forces there; but Lucullus cuts off the parties as they come up, *ib.* Murena attacks Tigranes in a defile, and puts him to flight, *ib.* Lucullus invests Tigranocerta, *ib.* Tigranes, contrary to the advice of Mithridates, marches to relieve it, *ib.* Lucullus leaves Murena to continue the siege, and goes with a small army against Tigranes, 225. Tigranes's saying on the diminutive appearance of the Romans, *ib.* He imagines Lucullus is flying, on his making a motion to pass the river, 225. Somebody observes that that had been a black day to the Romans, and Lucullus says he will make it a white one, 226. He gains the advantage of the summit of a hill, and bears down upon the enemy, who fly without striking a stroke, 227. Tigranes rides off, one of the first, and gives his diadem to his son, *ib.* The diadem is afterwards taken, *ib.* The prodigious carnage of the enemy, *ib.* Mithridates meets Tigranes, and endeavours to console and encourage him, 228. Lucullus takes Tigranocerta, *ib.* Finds immense treasures there, and makes a proper use of them, *ib.* Recommends himself to the eastern nations by his justice and humanity, 229. Does great honour to the remains of Zarbienus, king of Gordyene, who had been put to death by Tigranes, *ib.* Receives ambassadors from Parthia, 230. Finds the Parthians insincere, and meditates an expedition against them, *ib.* His troops prove refractory and mutinous, *ib.* He ascends Mount Taurus, and marches against Artaxata, the capital of Tigranes, 231.

231. Defeats Tigranes in another pitched battle, 232. His army refuses to follow him to Artaxata, 233. He crosses Mount Taurus again, goes against Nisibis, and takes it, *ib.* His good fortune forsakes him, partly through his own fault, *ib.* Murmurings against him at Rome, and practices for appointing another general, 234. His brother-in-law Clodius excites the Fimbrians against him, *ib.* His troops refuse to march for some time, but on news that Fabius was beaten by Mithridates, they put themselves in motion, 235. Triarius hastens to fight before the arrival of Lucullus, and is defeated, *ib.* Mithridates, expecting to be joined by Tigranes, avoids an action with Lucullus, 236. Lucullus proposes once more to march against Tigranes, but his mutinous troops shew their empty purses, *ib.* All that they will agree to, is, to keep the field, and to fight if they should happen to be attacked, *ib.* Pompey succeeds him in the command, 237. Their common friends bring them to an interview, *ib.* They meet upon polite terms at first, but part greater enemies than ever, 237. The circumstance of the laurels which the lictors of Lucullus give to those of Pompey, *ib.* Pompey allows Lucullus to take no more than sixteen hundred men home with him, to attend his triumph, *ib.* With difficulty he obtains his triumph, through the interest of the patricians, 238. The triumph described, *ib.* & 239. He divorces Clodia for her infamous life, and is not more fortunate in marrying Servilia, Cato's sister, 239. Soon quits the affairs of state, and retires to luxurious indulgences, *ib.* His villas, gardens, fish-ponds, purple robes, furniture for his house, and provisions for his table, 240, 241. He entertains the Grecian literati in his house, 242. Cicero and Pompey sup with him, and only allow him to say to his servants, "We sup in the Apollo," 243. He collects books at an immense expence, and his libraries are open to all the world, *ib.* The Greeks in particular have his countenance, and he often confers with them on matters of learning, *ib.* He gives the preference

ference to the old academy, 244. Occasionally attends both the senate and the forum; only quitting his pretensions to the lead, *ib.* Pompey's party subborn a person to accuse Lucullus of a design against Pompey's life, *ib.* Lucullus's intellects fail, and his brother has the care of his estate during the last year of his life, 245. The people insist on burying him in the Campus Martius, but his brother begs leave to have it done in the Tusculan estate, *ib.*

Lucullus, Marcus, his brother Lucius's particular attention to him, iii. 194. Appointed ædile along with his brother, *ib.* Acts as one of Sylla's lieutenants, and gains a considerable victory, 153, 154. Accused by Memmius for some of his acts when quæstor, but acquitted, 238.

Lucullus, Marcus, prætor of Macedonia, iv. 223.

Lucumo, his intrigue with Arron's or Aruns's wife, i. 317, 318. Rather a title than a name, 318. *n.*

Lupercalia, a feast of purification, i. 105. A dog then sacrificed, 106.

Luperci run about naked, and beat the women with thongs, to cure them of barrenness, i. 105. iv. 276.

† *Lusitania*, iv. 231. v. 406.

† *Lusitanians* send ambassadors to Sertorius, iii. 347.

Lustration, v. 300.

Lutatius Catulus. See *Catulus.*

Luxury flies from Sparta on the introduction of iron money, i. 134. Increases amazingly at Rome in a short period. iii. 76.

Lybis, the father of Lysander, iv. 85.

† *Lycæum*, iv. 402.

† *Lycaonia*, iii. 376. v. 208.

Lyceum, iii. 135. i. 69.

† *Lycia*, the actions of Brutus in that country, v. 294, 295, 296.

Lycimnius, his tomb in Argos, iii. 41.

Lycomedes the Athenian, the first who takes a Persian ship in the battle of Salamis, i. 285.

Lycomedes, king of Scyros, receives Theseus when banished from Athens, i. 76. But afterwards pushes him from a rock, and kills him, *ib.* iii. 178.

Lycon the player, inserts a verse in his part, by which he begs ten talents of Alexander, and that prince gives them, iv. 168.

Lycon of Syracuse, an accomplice in the murder of Dion, v. 270.

Lycophron, brother of Thebe, assists

affifts her in killing her hufband, Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, ii. 229.

Lycophron the Corinthian general, killed in battle by Nicias, iii. 257.

Lycortas, the father of Polybius, chofen general by the Achæans, revenges the death of Philopœmen, ii. 362.

Lycurgidæ, days obferved in memory of Lycurgus, i. 161.

Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, the times in which he flourifhed, i. 122, 123. His genealogy, *ib.* He fucceeds his brother Polydectes in the Spartan throne, but relinquifhes it, when it appears that his brother's widow is pregnant, 124. Preferves the child, and keeps the adminiftration, only as his guardian, 125. To get clear of unjuft fufpicions, travels into foreign countries, till his nephew Charilaus fhould be grown up, *ib.* Vifits Crete, and treafures up fome of the Cretan laws, *ib.* Perfuades Thales, the lyric poet, to go and fettle at Sparta, 126. Gets a copy of Homer's poems in Ionia, *ib.* & 127. Selects one of the ufages of Egypt, 127. Said by one hiftorian, to have vifited the Gymnofophifts, 127. Returns to Sparta, at the requeft of his countrymen, and refolves to alter the whole frame of the conftitution, *ib.* Gains the fanction of the Delphic oracle, 128. Prepares the principal citizens, and enters the market-place with thirty perfons well armed, *ib.* Charilaus flies to the temple of Minerva, but foon makes his appearance again, and joins in the undertaking, *ib.* Lycurgus inftitutes a fenate confifting of twenty-eight perfons, who were to preferve a juft equilibrium between the kings and the people, 129. The ephori, when inftituted, *ib.* A full account of thofe magiftrates, *ib. n.* Lycurgus makes an equal divifion of lands, 132. Banifhes gold and filver, and introduces heavy iron money, 135. This regulation eradicates luxury; but makes their mechanics excel in the neceffary arts, 134. He obliges all the citizens to eat at public tables, *ib.* Lofes one of his eyes in an infurrection, 135. A defcription of thefe public repafts, which were fchools not only of temperance, but of education, 136, 137. He choofes not to commit

commit the principles of his polity to writing; but to interweave them with the education of youth, 137. Commands them to have plain and simple dwellings, 138. Not to fight often with the same enemy, *ib.* His regulations concerning the virgins, 139. He fixes a mark of infamy upon old bachelors, 140. The Spartan marriages how conducted, *ib.* All jealousy removed, and adulteries prevented, by the husband's occasionally consenting to the communication of his wife's favours, 141. No weakly children reared at Sparta, 142. The nurses excellent, 143. The education of the boys undertaken by the public, when they reached the age of seven years, *ib.* The whole an exercise of obedience, *ib.* Their attention to literature very small, 144. They are principally taught to be valiant and hardy, *ib.* Encouraged in carrying things off by surprise, but punished if discovered, 145. Irens and Mellirens, what, 144. Their spare diet contributes to make them tall, 145. Extraordinary instance of fortitude in a boy, *ib.* They are accustomed from their childhood to think, 146. If a favourite boy offends, the person who had taken him into his protection, is punished, *ib.* They are taught to be concise in their language, and to excel in sharp repartee, *ib.* Instances of that kind, 146, 147, 148. Their reverence for old age, 140, 148. The Spartan poetry and music, 148, 149. The king sacrifices to the muses before a battle, *ib.* Their discipline less severe in war than in peace, 150. A saying of Lycurgus concerning a large head of hair, *ib.* Other regulations when they had taken the field, 151. Lycurgus assists Iphitus in regulating the Olympic games, and orders a general armistice during those games, *ib.* The discipline of the Lacedæmonians continues, after they arrive at years of maturity; and the whole city, in point of good order, is like one great camp, *ib.* The citizens exercise no mechanic arts; and the Helots till the ground for them, 152. Law-suits are banished with money, *ib.* Lycurgus encourages facetiousness, as a seasoning of their

their hard exercise and diet, 153. Instructs them to live, not for themselves, but for their country, *ib.* The method which he orders, of choosing a new senator, in case of a vacancy, *ib.* & 154. His regulations with respect to burials and mourning, 154, 155. He permits only some particular persons amongst the Spartans to travel; and suffers few strangers to visit Sparta, 155. What the cryptia, or ambuscade, was, 156. The Spartans treat the Helots with the greatest cruelty, *ib.* & 157. Lycurgus provides for the perpetuity of his laws, by making the people swear to observe them till his return from Delphi, 157. With the same view, voluntarily puts a period to his life, 158. His establishment, and the glory of Sparta, continue for the space of five hundred years. *ib.* In the reign of Agis the son of Archidamus, money finds its way into Sparta, and with money comes corruption, *ib.* Eulogium of the Spartans, 160, and of Lycurgus, 161. Leaves a son named Antiorus, who dies without issue, *ib.* A feast called Lycurgidæ, is observed in memory of him at Sparta, 161.

Lycurgus, head of the Pediæi, i. 233.

Lycurgus the orator, iv. 291.

Lycurgus, the conditions on which he proposes to deliver up Byzantium to Alcibiades, ii. 67.

† *Lycus*, river, iii. 209. v. 157. ii. 148, 367.

† *Lydia*, i. 51, 79. iii. 374. v. 156, 317.

Lydian March, one of the Spartan festivals concludes with it, ii. 292.

Lygdamis, iii. 54.

Lynceus. See *Idas*.

Lynceus wrote a description of the entertainment which Lamia provided for Demetrius, v. 138.

Lyra, iv. 275.

Lysander of Alopece, i. 302.

Lysander, his statue, or that of Brasidas, in the oratory of the Acanthians at Delphi, iii. 90. Aristoclitus, the father of Lysander, not of the royal line, but descended from the Heraclidæ by another family, 91. Lysander conforms freely to the Spartan discipline, *ib.* Has a firm heart, above the charms of any pleasure, except that of glory, *ib.* Pays too much attention to the Great, when his own interest is concerned,

concerned, 91. Does not love money, yet fills Sparta with it, and with the love of it too, *ib.* The Athenians, after their defeat in Sicily, become once more equal to the Lacedæmonians at sea, 92. Lysander is pitched upon to act against them, *ib.* He proves a great benefactor to the city of Ephesus, *ib.* Goes to Sardis, to acquaint Cyrus with the treachery of Tisaphernes, who, contrary to the king's orders, favoured Alcibiades and the Athenians, *ib.* Ingratiates himself greatly with Cyrus, who gives him ten thousand pieces of gold, 93. Increases the seamen's pay, and, by that means, almost empties the enemy's ships, *ib.* Afraid to engage with Alcibiades, *ib.* Beats Antiochus, to whom Alcibiades had imprudently left the command of the fleet during his absence, *ib.* Erects a trophy, *ib.* Lays the foundation of aristocratical government in the cities of Asia, 94. Greatly lamented by the principal persons in those parts, when he leaves them, *ib.* Distresses his successor Callicratidas, 95. Callicratidas, who was a brave, but not a courtly man, fails in his application to Cyrus for money; and soon after is killed in the sea-fight at Arginusæ, 95. The command is restored to Lysander, who was a man of as much art and duplicity, as Callicratidas was of openness and integrity, 96. An instance of his duplicity, and cruelty too, with respect to the inhabitants of Miletus, *ib.* Cyrus gives him large sums, and promises him a great fleet at his return from Media, 97. Lysander pillages Ægina and Salamis, *ib.* Visits the coast of Attica, where Agis was with his land-forces, *ib.* Takes Lampsacus, *ib.* The Athenian fleet, consisting of an hundred and twenty ships, lies at Ægos Potamos, *ib.* Lysander forms over against them for seven days together, 98. Watches his opportunity when the Athenians should abate of their care, *ib.* Alcibiades goes to the Athenian commanders, and gives them counsel, which they treat with contempt, *ib.* Lysander falls upon the Athenian fleet, when the men were gone ashore to divert themselves, and takes or destroys the whole, except the sacred galley called Paralus, and eight

eight ſhips, with which Conon eſcapes to Evagoras king of Cyprus, 99. This finiſhes the Peloponneſian war, *ib.* Story of a great ſtone falling from heaven, 100, 101. Lyſander viſits the maritime towns of Aſia, and every where ſets up an oligarchy compoſed of his own friends and creatures, 101, 102. He expels the Samians and Seſtians, 102. Reſtores the Æginetæ, Melians, and Scionæans to their poſſeſſions, 103. Athens is greatly diſtreſſed by famine, and Lyſander obliges it to ſurrender at diſcretion, *ib.* The Athenians are obliged to pull down the fortifications of the Piræus and the long walls, to recall their exiles, and to keep ſuch a number of ſhips as the Lacedæmonians are pleaſed to allow them, *ib.* Lyſander finds a pretence to change their form of government, 104. Burns all their ſhips, except twelve, and pulls down their walls, with every inſtance of feſtivity, *ib.* Sets up the thirty tyrants, *ib.* Puts a garriſon in the citadel, *ib.* Lyſander ſends the treaſures he had taken, to Athens, by Gylippus, who opens the bottoms of the bags, and takes out large ſums, 105. In what manner that fraud was diſcovered, *ib.* Sciraphidas propoſes to exclude all gold and ſilver money from Sparta, *ib.* Lyſander has intereſt enough to get it retained as the public treaſure, 106. This proves a moſt pernicious meaſure for his country, *ib.* He erects his own ſtatue, and thoſe of his officers, in braſs, at Delphi, and dedicates two golden ſtars to Caſtor and Pollux, *ib.* He likewiſe places there the galley made of gold and ivory, which Cyrus had preſented him with, 107. Has altars erected to him, and hymns ſung, *ib.* His favours to the poets who flattered him, *ib.* Flattery renders him extremely arrogant and cruel, 108. Inſtance of his cruelty, *ib.* On the complaint of Pharnabazus againſt him, the ephori ſend the Scytale, and recall him, 109. Pharnabazus outwits him, and makes him his own accuſer, *ib.* Lyſander pretends an obligation to viſit the temple of Jupiter Ammon, 110. Returns upon hearing that the oligarchies were going to be diſſolved, *ib.* Is appointed general again, 111. Is prevented from taking

taking Athens again, by the jealousy of Pausanias, 111. The Athenians soon revolt; and that circumstance redeems the reputation of Lysander, *ib.* Several sayings of his, *ib.* On the demise of Agis, he finds means to get Agesilaus appointed king, notwithstanding the pretensions of Leotychidas, and the lameness of Agesilaus, *ib.* & 112. Advises Agesilaus to carry the war into Asia, and goes with him as one of his counsellors, 112, 113. The king finds that Lysander is treated with superior distinction, and humbles him more than he ought to have done such a friend, 113. Lysander comes to an explanation with Agesilaus, and has the lieutenancy of the Hellespont given him, 114. He draws off Spithridates from the Persian interest, *ib.* He returns to Sparta, and forms a design to open a way to the throne to all the citizens at Sparta, or, at least, to all the Heraclidæ, 115. Hopes, if he cannot effect this, to have the best pretensions himself, *ib.* Gets Cleon of Halicarnassus to compose him an oration suitable to the occasion, *ib.* Endeavours to support his scheme with divine sanctions, 115. The priests of Ammon accuse him, but the Spartans regard them not, *ib.* Avails himself of a pretended son of Apollo, 116. Gives it out that there were certain oracles at Delphi, which none but a son of Apollo was to open, *ib.* The whole scheme miscarries through the cowardice of one of the agents; but is not detected till after the death of Lysander, *ib.* Charged with engaging his country in the Bœotian war, *ib.* & 117. He is sent against the Thebans with one army, and Pausanias with another, 118. He takes Orchomenus and Lebadia, *ib.* Sends letters to Pausanias, that he will meet him at Haliartus, *ib.* The Thebans intercept the messenger, and march in the night to Haliartus, *ib.* They order a party to wheel about, and take Lysander in the rear, *ib.* Another party sallies out with the Haliartians, and kills Lysander, 119. After this, his army is put to the rout, *ib.* Pausanias marches to Haliartus, and recovers Lysander's body by treaty, *ib.* It is buried in the territories of the Panopæans, *ib.* An

ancient oracle fulfilled by Lyſander's being killed near the river Hoplites, 120. Lyſander's poverty, which was diſcovered after his death, proves an advantage to his character, 121. Amongſt his papers, after his death, is found that political one, which diſcovered his deſign to make the crown elective, *ib.* Ageſilaus is inclined to publiſh it, but is reſtrained by Lacratidas, *ib.* The Spartans fine the perſons who flew off from their engagement to his daughters, *ib.*

Lyſander, ſon of Lybis, iv. 385. Choſen one of the ephori through the intereſt of Agis, 387. Propoſes a degree for the cancelling of debts, *ib.* Accuſes king Leonidas, 390. Is proſecuted by the ephori for his decree relating to debts, *ib.* Deceived by the artful Ageſilaus, 391.

Lyſandridas the Megalopolitan, his advice to Cleomenes, iv. 419.

Lyſiadas of Megalopolis, ſets himſelf up tyrant there, in hopes of finding ſuperior happineſs in power, v. 369. Is diſappointed, and quits the ſovereignty, *ib.* Joins his city to the Achæan league, *ib.* iv. 403. Is choſen general of that league, and declares war againſt the Spartans, v. 369. Quarrels with Aratus, and loſes his intereſt, *ib.* Forms a ſcheme to have all the honour of bringing Ariſtomachus, tyrant of Argos, into the league, but is diſappointed, 373. Aratus neglects to ſupport him with the infantry, and he is killed by Cleomenes, 375, iv. 403.

Lyſicles, a man in a low ſphere of life, by the inſtructions of Aſpaſia becomes one of the principal and moſt polite men in Athens, i. 374.

Lyſidice, daughter of Pelops, and mother of Alcmena, i. 52.

Lyſimachus, father of Ariſtides, ii. 269.

Lyſimachus, ſon of Ariſtides, experiences the bounty of the Athenians, ii. 304.

Lyſimachus, grandſon of Ariſtides, turns interpreter of dreams for his bread, ii. 304.

Lyſimachus, king, forges a letter to Pyrrhus, as from Ptolemy, iii. 7. Ravages Upper Macedonia, 11. Divides the kingdom of Macedonia with Pyrrhus, 13. Marches againſt him as far as Edeſſa, upon which Pyrrhus retires, and loſes his ſhare of Macedonia, 14. Says to Oneſicritus the hiſtorian,

rian, who read to him an account of the Amazon's viſit to Alexander, "Where was I at that time," iv. 188. Suſpected by his allies on account of his great power, v. 143. Taken priſoner by Dromichætes, 150.

Lyſimachus, the Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander, iv. 138. Deſires to go with his maſter againſt the Arabians on Antilibanus, by which Alexander runs no ſmall riſk of his life, 161.

Lyſippus, the Achæan general, ii. 353.

Lyſippus, Alexander ſuffers no other artiſt to make his ſtatue, iv. 136. Repreſents in figures of braſs Alexander killing a lion, 183.

M.

MAcaria, daughter of Hercules, ii. 214.

† *Macedonia*, ſubdued by the Romans in the time of Perſeus, ii. 182.

Macedonians, great lovers of their kings, ii. 178.

Macedonicus, a name given to Metellus, iii. 43.

Machanidas, the Lacedæmonian tyrant, killed in battle by Philopœmen, ii. 352.

Machares, ſon of Mithridates, ſends Lucullus a crown of gold, and deſires to be admitted into the friendſhip and alliance of the Romans, iii. 221.

Machæriones, the poſterity of Anticrates, ſo called, iv. 38.

Mæcenas, the favourite of Auguſtus, v. 115.

Mælius, Spurius, ſtabbed by Servilius Ahala for aſpiring to the monarchy, v. 272.

Mæotis, Palus, iii. 54. iv. 186.

Magacus, brother to Pharnabazus, ii. 76.

Magas, brother to Ptolemy king of Egypt, his life ſaved by Cleomenes, iv. 427.

Magi, the Perſian, iv. 136. v. 318.

† *Magneſia*, a city given Themiſtocles by the king of Perſia, to ſupply him with bread, i. 299.

Magneſian citizen, Antony gives his houſe to a cook for dreſſing one ſupper, v. 180.

† *Magneſians*, ii. 375, 380.

Mago, the Carthaginian admiral, joins Icetes in his attempt upon Syracuſe, ii. 134. Miſcarries, and returns to Africa, 137.

Maia, i. 189.

Maimacterion, ii. 297.

Malchus, king of Arabia, ſends forces to the aſſiſtance of Antony, v. 208.

Malcites and Diogiton, ſent by the Thebans into Theſſaly

Theſſaly to revenge the death of Pelopidas, ii. 229.
† *Malea*, promontory of, iv. 387. v. 353.
Maliac Bay, i. 369.
† *Malli*, Alexander's danger in the attack of their city, iv. 198, 206.
Mallius, or *Manlius*, Lucius, an aſſiſtant to Cato the elder in attempting the heights near Thermopylæ, ii. 319.
Mamerci pretend to be deſcendants of Mamercus, the ſon of Numa, i. 191.
Mamercus, tyrant of Catana, forms an alliance with Timoleon, ii. 129. Envies his achievements, and enters into league with the Carthaginians, 145. Is beaten by Timoleon, and flies to Hippo, tyrant of Meſſana, 140. Surrenders to Timoleon, and is ſent to Syracuſe, where, upon his trial for breach of faith and other crimes, he attempts to kill himſelf, but is prevented and put to a ſeverer death, 148, 149.
† *Mamertines*, a warlike people, inhabitants of Meſſana, iii. 27.
Mamurius Veturius makes eleven brazen ſhields, in reſemblance of that which Numa pretended to have fallen from heaven. See *Veturius*.
Mancinus, Caius, the conſul, is beaten by the Numantines, and makes a peace, for which he is diſgraced and impriſoned, and the peace annulled, v. 4, 5, 6.
† *Mandonium*, iv. 383.
Mandricidas, the Spartan, tells Pyrrhus, "If he is a god, he will do them no injuſtice; if a man, there will be found as good a one as he," iii. 33.
Mandroclidas, the ſon of Ecphanes, aſſiſts Agis in his ſchemes for reſtoring the Spartan conſtitution to its original purity, iv. 385. Called to account for it by the ephori, 390.
Manilius expelled the ſenate by Cato, ii. 323.
Manilius the tribune, his law in favour of Pompey, iv. 72. Accuſed of having robbed the public, and defended by Cicero, v. 77.
Manius Acilius Glabrio, ſent againſt Antiochus, whom he defeats at Thermopylæ, ii. 320, 380.
Manius Aquilius, iii. 56.
Manius Curius Dentatus triumphs thrice, ii. 307. Cato the elder often viſits his little farm, *ib*. He defeats Pyrrhus, *ib*. His anſwer to the Samnite ambaſſadors

ambaſſadors who offered him gold, 307.

Manlius, Titus, the temple of Janus ſhut in his conſulſhip, i. 190.

Manlius, with Sylla's veterans, engaged in Catiline's conſpiracy, v. 81.

Manlius, Torquatus, cauſes his own ſon to be beheaded for fighting without orders, though he gained the victory, ii. 12.

Manlius ſaves the capitol, i. 330. Put to death for aſpiring to the ſupreme power in Rome, 340.

Manlius, the tribune, oppoſes Flaminius in his ſolicitation for the conſulſhip, ii. 365.

Manlius defeated by the Ambrones, iii. 61.

Manlius, Lucius, defeated by Sertorius's lieutenant, iii. 349.

Manlius, Lucius. See *Mallius*.

Manlius conſpires againſt Sertorius, iii. 363.

Manlius, his application to Tiberius, v. 10.

† *Mantinea*, ii. 342, 352. Taken by Aratus, iv. 402. Its name changed to Antigonia, v. 383. Battle of Mantinea, ii. 47, 352.

† *Marathon*, battle of, ii. 275.

Marathonian bull conquered by Theſeus, i. 56.

Marathus, to fulfil an oracle, offers himſelf up at the head of the army, i. 74.

Marcellinus and Domitius demand of Pompey, whether he will ſtand for the conſulſhip or not, iii. 306. iv. 96.

Marcellus, brother-in-law to Cæſar Octavianus, v. 108.

Marcellus, Marcus, goes with Craſſus to Cicero's houſe at midnight, with letters relating to Catiline's conſpiracy, v. 81.

Marcellus the tribune, ſon of the conqueror of Syracuſe, ii. 263.

Marcellus, ſon of Caius, his mother Octavia dedicates a library, and Auguſtus a theatre, to his memory, ii. 265.

Marcellus, the conſul, attended by the ſenate, commands Pompey to prepare for the defence of his country, iv. 104. Oppoſes Cæſar's demands, and marches out to the army, 105.

Marcellus, the quæſtor, iv. 334. Colleague with Cato, *ib.*

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius, the original of his family, ii. 230. Whence the ſurname of Marcellus, *ib.* His great ſkill in war, particularly in ſingle combat, 231. He reſcues his brother Otacilius, *ib.* Appointed ædile and augur, *ib.* Some

Some time after the firſt Punic war, Rome is engaged in a war with the Gauls, 231. They are defeated by Flaminius, 232. Flaminius and his colleague being depoſed, Marcellus is appointed conſul, and takes Cneius Cornelius for his colleague, 234. The Romans beſiege Acerræ, *ib.* Viridomarus, king of the Geſatæ, lays waſte the country about the Po, *ib.* Marcellus comes up with him near Claſtidium, 235. A battle enſues, in which Marcellus, with numbers greatly inferior, defeats the enemy, and kills their king Viridomarus, *ib.* Conſecrates the Spolia Opima to Jupiter Feretrius, 236. Is honoured with a triumph, *ib.* The Gauls obtain reaſonable conditions of peace, *ib.* The Romans make an offering to Apollo on this occaſion, and ſend a preſent to Hiero king of Syracuſe, 237. Hannibal enters Italy, and Marcellus is ſent with a fleet to Sicily, *ib.* After the great blow at Cannæ, Marcellus ſends fifteen hundred men, to aſſiſt in the defence of Rome, 238. Is ordered to head the remainder of the Roman army, which had retired to Canuſium, 238. The Romans wiſely join the boldneſs of Marcellus with the caution of Fabius Maximus, *ib.* What Hannibal ſaid of them, *ib.* Marcellus marches to the relief of Naples and Nola, *ib.* Recovers Bandius to the Roman intereſt, 239. Hannibal marches againſt Nola, in confidence of aſſiſtance from the inhabitants; but Marcellus is prepared, and the Romans ſally out upon the enemy at three different gates, *ib.* The Carthaginians are defeated for the firſt time, 240. Marcellus is called to the conſulate, but lays it down, upon the omens being declared inauſpicious, *ib.* Attacks Hannibal, when he had ſent out large detachments for plunder, and defeats him again, 241. Three hundred of Hannibal's cavalry come over to him, *ib.* On the death of Hieronymus, the Carthaginians aſſert their claim to Sicily again, and Marcellus, now conſul the third time, is ſent into that iſland, 242. With much difficulty he procures leave from the ſenate to employ the fugitives from Cannæ, *ib.* Hippocrates, the Syracuſan

cuſan general, hoping by means of the Carthaginians to ſet himſelf up tyrant, attacks the Romans in the diſtrict of Leontium, 243. Marcellus takes Leontium, *ib.* Hippocrates, by repreſenting Marcellus as a ſanguinary man, gains admiſſion into Syracuſe, and bids defiance to Marcellus, *ib.* Marcellus attacks it both by ſea and land, *ib.* Prepares a prodigious machine upon eight galleys faſtened together, *ib.* Archimedes deſpiſes his preparations, *ib.* The great deſtruction which the philoſopher's engines made amongſt the Roman ſhips, 245. Marcellus's great machine, called Sambuca, is broken in pieces, 246. Archimedes has ſcorpions, and other engines, to act at a leſs diſtance, *ib.* Marcellus calls him the mathematical Briareus, *ib.* During the ſiege of Syracuſe, Marcellus takes Megara in Sicily, 248. Attacks Hippocrates at Acrillæ, and kills eight thouſand of his men, *ib.* In the conferences held with the Syracuſans about the ranſom of Damippus, Marcellus takes notice of a tower which might be gained, *ib.* In the night of Diana's feſtival, he gets into the city, and forcibly enters the Hexapylum, 249. The ſubſequent operations, *ib. n.* His officers compliment him on his taking the city, but he weeps at the thought of what it was to ſuffer, *ib.* He is much afflicted at the unhappy fate of Archimedes, 251. His mercy to the people of Enguium, 252. He is called home to carry on the war againſt Hannibal, 253. Carries with him the moſt valuable of the ſtatues and paintings from Syracuſe, *ib.* Is ſatisfied on this occaſion with an ovation, 254. Accuſed by the Syracuſans before the ſenate, but honourably acquitted, 256. Continues his protection to them notwithſtanding, and their liberty and laws by his means are confirmed to them, 257. Marches againſt Hannibal and acts with more vigour than the officers before him, *ib.* Recovers the beſt towns of the Samnites, and makes three thouſand of Hannibal's men priſoners, *ib.* Cneius Fulvius, the proconſul, with eleven tribunes, and great part of his army, is ſlain in Apulia, *ib.*

Marcellus revenges his death, 257. Hannibal lays many ſnares for him, but he eſcapes them, 258. Called home to declare Quintus Fulvius dictator; his colleague having refuſed to nominate him, *ib.* Watches the motions of Hannibal, while Fabius Maximus beſieges Tarentum, *ib.* A battle is fought at Canuſium, in which Marcellus is beaten, 259. He renews the charge the next day, and amply redeems the Roman honour, 260. Marcellus retires to Sinueſſa, for the refreſhment of his wounded ſoldiers, *ib.* Hannibal ravages the country, *ib.* Bibulus accuſes Marcellus of neglect of duty, 261. He is honourably acquitted, and choſen conſul a fifth time, *ib.* Allays a dangerous commotion in Tuſcany, *ib.* Does not ſucceed in his deſire to dedicate his temple to *Honour* and *Virtue*, *ib.* Several prodigies happen, 262. He is extremely deſirous to fight a deciſive battle with Hannibal, *ib.* Fixes his camp between Bantia and Venuſia, *ib.* Hannibal cuts in pieces ſome troops that were marching againſt the weſtern Locrians, *ib.* Hannibal takes advantage of a hill that lay between the two camps, to form a ſtratagem, 262, 263. Marcellus goes with a few horſe to reconnoitre the hill, in order to encamp upon it, *ib.* His colleague Criſpinus, and his ſon Marcellus, attend him, 263. Hannibal's ambuſh riſes out of the woody hollows, kills Marcellus, and mortally wounds Criſpinus, *ib.* & 264. Young Marcellus is carried off wounded, 264. and Criſpinus, who dies of his wounds ſome time after, *ib.* Hannibal, after having taken Marcellus's ſignet, gives the body a magnificent funeral, and ſends the aſhes in a ſilver urn to his ſon, *ib.* Marcellus's public donations, 265. The inſcription on the pedeſtal of his ſtatue in the temple of Minerva at Lindus, *ib.* His poſterity continues in great ſplendour down to Marcellus the nephew and ſon-in-law of Auguſtus, *ib.*

Marcia, daughter of Philip, and wife to Cato the philoſopher, iv. 340. He lets Hortenſius have her, and takes her again when a rich widow, 341, 363.

Marcius, or *Martius*, Numa's

ma's kinſman, perſuades him to accept the crown which the Romans offered him, i. 169. Starves himſelf to death, 192.

Marcius, ſon of Marcius, marries Pompilia the daughter of Numa, i. 192. Is the father of Ancus Marcius, *ib.* Publius and Quintus Marcius ſupply Rome with water, ii. 77.

Marcius, Caius Marcius. See *Coriolanus*.

Marcius Philippus, ii. 192.

Marcius, employed by Catiline to kill Cicero, v. 82.

† *Marcius*, Mount, i. 336.

Marcus Craſſus. See *Craſſus.*

Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, declared chief of the ſenate by Paulus Æmilius, ii. 192.

See all the other MARCI *under their family names.*

Mardian conducts the Romans out of Parthia, v. 193. & *ſeq.*

Mardion, the eunuch; v. 207.

Mardonius, Xerxes's general, Pauſanias acts as commander in chief againſt him, ii. 289. and Ariſtides at the head of the Athenians, *ib.* He is killed in the battle of Platæa, 293.

Mares, the graves of thoſe of Cimon near his own, ii. 311.

Margian ſteel, iii. 317.

Margites, why Demoſthenes called Alexander by that name, v. 60. *n.*

Marica, a comedy of Eupolis ſo called, iii. 255.

Marician grove, dedicated to the nymph Marica, iii. 82.

Marius, Caius, had no third name, iii. 43. His ſtatue at Ravenna, 44. Stern in his countenance, and intractable in his diſpoſition, *ib.* The diſadvantage of his having no knowledge of the Greek literature, *ib.* His parents obſcure and indigent people, 45. His father's name the ſame with his, and his mother's Fulcinia, *ib.* Born at a village in the territory of Arpinum, *ib.* Makes his firſt campaign under Scipio at the ſiege of Numantia, *ib.* Scipio foretels that he would one day be a great general, *ib.* When tribune of the people, he propoſes a law which leſſened the authority of the patricians in matters of judicature, and carries it againſt the conſul, 46. Oppoſes the plebeians with reſpect to a diſtribution of corn, *ib.* Applies for the office of ædile, and loſes it, *ib.* Is accuſed of bribery in his application for the prætorſhip, and gains it

it with great difficulty, 47. Goes proprætor to the farther Spain, and clears it of robbers, *ib.* Marries Julia, of the family of the Cæſars, 48. Inſtance of his fortitude in bearing an operation in ſurgery, *ib.* Metellus takes him as one of his lieutenants, in the war againſt Jugurtha, *ib.* He practiſes againſt Metellus, and takes every method to recommend himſelf to the common ſoldiers, *ib.* & 49. Prevails upon Metellus to paſs ſentence of death on his friend Turpilius, who had loſt the town of Vacca, and then inſults him for it, 50. Applies to Metellus for leave to go and ſtand for the conſulſhip, which he gains only twelve days before the election, *ib.* On his arrival at Rome, by falſe charges againſt Metellus, and great promiſes to the people, he prevails on them to elect him, *ib.* His inſolent ſpeeches againſt the nobility, 51. Metellus leaves his lieutenant Rutilius to deliver up the forces to Marius, *ib.* Bocchus, father-in-law to Jugurtha, delivers up that prince to Sylla, Marius's quæſtor; who thence endeavours to rob Marius of the honour of his exploits in Africa, as he had done Metellus, 51, 52. Marius is elected conſul again, though abſent, in order to his going general againſt the Teutones and Cimbri, who were marching towards Italy with an army of three hundred thouſand men, 52, 53. He triumphs for the conqueſt of Jugurtha, who is led captive, 55. After the triumph, Jugurtha is thruſt down naked into a dungeon, and ſtarved to death, *ib.* Marius enters the ſenate in his triumphal robe, *ib.* He trains his ſoldiers to labour while upon the road, *ib.* The barbarians, inſtead of coming upon him immediately, invade Spain, 56. He diſciplines his troops in an excellent manner, *ib.* He obtains a third, and a fourth conſulſhip, becauſe the Romans did not chooſe to meet the barbarians under any other general, *ib.* The part the tribune Saturninus acted on that occaſion, *ib.* Lutatius Catulus is appointed colleague to Marius, 57. Marius encamps by the river Rhone, and makes a cut in the mouth of that river, in order to the

ſupplying his camp the better with proviſions, 57. The Cimbri march through Noricum againſt Catulus, and the Teutones and Ambrones through Liguria againſt Marius, *ib.* Marius accuſtoms his men to the uncouth and terrible looks of the enemy, *ib.* The troops complain of his reſtraining them from action, 58. He makes great uſe of the pretended prophecies of a Syrian woman, named Martha, *ib.* Two vultures, which the ſoldiers had taken and adorned with brazen collars, commonly appear before any great ſucceſs, 59. Prodigies that happened before the battle, *ib.* What happened to Aulus Pompeius, on his endeavouring to diſcredit the prediction of Batabaces, *ib.* The Teutones attempt Marius's entrenchments, and loſe a number of men, 60. They march by, and aſk the Romans, whether they have any commands to Rome, *ib.* Marius follows, and prepares for battle near Aquæ Sextiæ, *ib.* Pitches upon a camp that afforded little water, *ib.* The attempts of the ſervants of the army to get water, brings on an action, *ib.* The Ambrones and Ligurians are the firſt that engage, 61. The Ambrones are defeated, 62. The Romans paſs a diſagreeable night, notwithſtanding, *ib.* Marius deſpatches Claudius Marcellus, to lie in ambuſh behind the enemy with three thouſand men, *ib.* The battle deſcribed, 63. The troops vote Marius ſuch of the tents as were not plundered, *ib.* As he is preparing to ſet fire to piles of the enemy's arms, news is brought him of his being elected conſul a fifth time, 64. Catulus gives up the Alps to the Cimbri, and poſts himſelf behind the river Atheſis, *ib.* The Romans fly, and Catulus, when unable to ſtop them, puts himſelf at their head, 65. Marius goes to Rome, but refuſes the triumph that was offered him, *ib.* He joins Catulus, 66. What paſſed between Marius and the ambaſſadors of the Cimbri, *ib.* He contrives a new form for the javelin, *ib.* The battle with the Cimbri, 67, 68. The deſperate behaviour of the Cimbri, and their women, on the defeat, 69. Marius gains the honour of the day, though Catulus did the moſt ſervice, *ib.* He is called

called the third founder of Rome, 69. He courts the people for a ſixth conſulſhip, 70. Timid in popular aſſemblies, *ib.* Obtains the conſulſhip by the aſſiſtance of Glaucias and Saturninus, throws out Metellus, and gets Valerius Flaccus elected his colleague, *ib.* & 71. Abets Saturninus in his Agrarian law; in the murder of Nonius; and in a clauſe obliging the ſenate to confirm whatever the people ſhould enact, 71. By means of the ſnare that lurked in that clauſe, and Marius's prevarication, Metellus is baniſhed, 72. Marius acts a double part between the nobility and the ſeditious tribunes, 73. Saturninus, and the reſt of the cabal, fly into the capitol, but are forced to ſubmit for want of water, *ib.* The members of the cabal are deſpatched by the people, on their coming down into the forum, *ib.* Marius declines offering himſelf for the cenſorſhip, through fear of a repulſe, 74. On the recall of Metellus, Marius takes a voyage into Aſia, and endeavours to ſtir up Mithridates to war, in hopes of being appointed general againſt him, Bocchus, king of Numidia, erects in the capitol a ſet of figures, comprizing the hiſtory of his delivering up Jugurtha to Sylla, 75. This inflames the jealouſy of Marius, *ib.* A civl war is prevented, for the preſent, by the breaking out of the Marſian war, or the war of the allies, *ib.* Marius does not diſtinguiſh himſelf in that war, like Sylla, *ib.* Yet he kills ſix thouſand of the enemy in one battle, and ſuffers not Popedius Silo, one of their beſt generals, to take any advantage of him, *ib.* He lays down his command, under pretence of inability, 76. Yet he ſolicits the chief command againſt Mithridates, through the tribune Sulpitius, *ib.* Takes his exerciſes in the Campus Martius, like a young man, *ib.* Sulpitius gets ſix hundred of the equeſtrian order about him, whom he calls his antiſenate, 77. That tribune kills the ſon of Pompeius Rufus, one of the conſuls, and puts Sylla, the other conſul, to flight, *ib.* Then he decrees the command to Marius, *ib.* Marius ſends two officers to Sylla, with orders that he ſhould deliver

liver up the army, 77. Sylla puts thoſe officers to death, and marches immediately towards Rome, *ib.* Marius, after ſome cruelties, and a vain attempt to raiſe forces, flies, *ib.* & 78. His friends deſert him, 78. He retires to Salonium, a little villa of his; and from thence to Oſtia, where he embarks, attended only by Granius, *ib.* Young Marius is in danger, but is ſaved by a bailiff of his father-in-law Mutius, and carried towards Rome in a cart-load of beans, *ib.* Young Marius ſails for Africa, *ib.* The elder Marius coaſts Italy, *ib.* Diſtreſſed by fear of his old enemies, his infirmities, and bad weather, he goes on ſhore at Circæum, *ib.* In great want of proviſions, and hunted by Sylla's ſoldiers; yet encourages his little company by a prophecy that he ſhould gain a ſeventh conſulſhip, 79. He eſpies a troop of horſe making towards him, and with much difficulty gets on board a veſſel, *ib.* The mariners, after having refuſed to ſurrender him to the horſemen, ſet him aſhore near the mouth of the river Liris, and there deſert him, 80. He applies to a cottager, to hide him, *ib.* On the noiſe of perſons ſent by Geminius to ſearch for him, he leaves the cave where he was lurking, and plunges into one of the marches, 81. He is diſcovered, and carried to Minturnæ, *ib.* The magiſtrates place him at the houſe of Fannia, who had an inveterate averſion to him, *ib.* She forgets her reſentment, and entertains Marius in the beſt manner, *ib.* He is encouraged by an omen, *ib.* The magiſtrates of Minturnæ paſs ſentence of death upon him, 82. The executioner, who was either a Gaul or a Cimbrian, trembles at the voice of Marius, and at a light which darted from his eyes, *ib.* The ſoldier reports this to the people, and they reſolve to conduct him wherever he pleaſed, *ib.* They lead him even through the Marcian grove, *ib.* He goes on board a veſſel provided by one Belæus, *ib.* Finds his ſon-in-law Granius in the iſle of Ænaria, *ib.* Touches at Sicily, from whence he eſcapes with difficulty, 83. Is informed in the iſland of Meninx, that his ſon

Marius had eſcaped to Africa, and was gone to implore ſuccour of Hiempſal, 83. Lands in Africa, and receives a meſſage from the prætor Sextilius, commanding him to depart, *ib.* His noble anſwer, *ib.* The king of Numidia detains young Marius at his court; but a love-adventure ſets him free, and he returns to his father, *ib.* The omen of two ſcorpions fighting puts Marius upon eſcaping to a neighbouring iſland, and ſoon after he ſees a party of Numidian horſe in purſuit of him, 84. He is informed of the quarrel between the conſuls Cinna and Octavius, *ib.* Octavius having expelled Cinna, and appointed another conſul in his room; Cinna collects forces, and maintains the war againſt them, *ib.* Marius ſails, to join him, with only a thouſand men, *ib.* He arrives at Telemon, a port of Tuſcany, and proclaims liberty to the ſlaves, *ib.* Collects a conſiderable force, and fills forty ſhips, *ib.* Makes Cinna an offer of his aſſiſtance, which is accepted, *ib.* Cinna declares him proconſul, and ſends him the faſces, which he rejects, 84. He cuts off the enemy's convoys at ſea, and makes himſelf maſter of the maritime towns, 85. Oſtia is betrayed to him, *ib.* The conſul Octavius is ſlain, *ib.* He enters Rome, after having demurred, under pretence of being an exile, 86. Marius ſelects a guard from the ſlaves, and calls them his Bardiæans, *ib.* Theſe put all to death, whoſe ſalutation Marius does not return, *ib.* Account of the dreadful maſſacres, 87. Cornutus eſcapes through the fidelity of his ſlaves, *ib.* Mark Antony the orator is diſcovered in his retreat, and ſlain, 88. Lutatius Catulus, formerly the colleague of Marius, in deſpair puts an end to his life, *ib.* Ths Bardiæans are cut off by Cinna and Sertorius, *ib.* News is brought that Sylla had put an end to the Mithridatic war, and was returning to Rome, *ib.* This gives a ſhort reſpite to the miſeries of Rome, *ib.* Marius is elected conſul the ſeventh time, and the very day he enters on his office, orders Sextus Lucinus to be thrown down the Tarpeian rock, *ib.* Finds his faculties fail, *ib.* Has recourſe

recourſe to the bottle, 88. Becomes delirious, 89. Dies at the age of ſeventy, with the chagrin of an unfortunate wretch, who had not obtained what he wanted, *ib.* His death productive of the greateſt joy in Rome, 90. His ſon treads in the ſteps of his cruelty, and comes to an untimely end, *ib.*

Marius, ſon of Caius Marius, iii. 78. Goes to beg ſuccours of Hiempſal king of Numidia, 83. Is detained at his court, but makes his eſcape by the aſſiſtance of a young woman that fell in love with him, *ib.* Is beaten by Sylla, 153. Behaves with cruelty, 90. Flies to Præneſte, 155. Kills himſelf, 90, 159.

Marius Celſus. See *Celſus.*

Marius, Marcus, proſcribed by Sylla, iii. 160.

Marius, Marcus, a Roman officer, ſent by Sertorius, to act as general for Mithridates, iii. 202, 207, 362.

Marius's mules, who ſo called, iii. 56.

Marphadates, a Cappadocian prince, huſband to Pſyche, with whom young Cato had an intrigue, iv. 380.

Marriage, cuſtoms and ceremonies relating to it at Rome, i. 94, 95, 96. Romulus's laws concerning it, 106. Regulations of Lycurgus, 140. and of Solon, about it, 222, 223.

† *Marrucinians*, ii. 174.

Mars, given out as the father of Romulus and Remus, i. 82.

† *Marſeilles*, city of, founded by a merchant, i. 203.

† *Marſi*, Sylla perſuades them to declare for the Romans, iii. 124.

Marſyas, put to death by Dionyſius the elder, for a dream, v. 237.

Martha, a Syrian propheteſs, dreſſed up by Marius with great pomp; ſhe attends him in his expeditions, and he makes great uſe of her predictions, iii. 58.

Martia. See *Marcia.*

Martialis, v. 411.

Martianus, a gladiator, v. 395.

Martius Rex marries Tertia the ſiſter of Clodius, v. 95.

Martius, v. 103.

Marullus, a tribune of the people, tears the royal diadems from the ſtatues of Cæſar, iv. 276. Depoſed by Cæſar, 277.

Maſiniſſa, king of Numidia, his wars with the Carthaginians, ii. 334. A ſteady friend to the Romans, *ib.*

Maſiſtius, a Perſian officer, behaves with great courage, ii. 287. Is killed in battle by the Athenians, *ib.*

Massilians inclose their vineyards with the bones of those who fell in the battle between the Romans and the Teutones, iii. 63.

Matronalia, a feast in honour of the Roman matrons, for their putting an end to the war between the Sabines and the Romans, i. 104.

Matuta, Mater, the temple of a goddess so called by the Romans, i. 303.

Mauriscus, what he said to the senate of Rome, v. 396.

† *Mauritania*, iii. 345.

Mazeus, upon the impression made on Parmenio by the Bactrian horse, sends a party round to fall on those who guarded Alexander's baggage, iv. 172. Alexander's munificence to the son of Mazeus, 181.

Meal; no sacrifice to be made without it, i. 183.

Mecenas, v. 188.

Mechanics, first cultivated as a branch of philosophy by Eudoxus and Archytas, ii. 243.

Medea, wife of Ægeus, i. 55. Supposed to have anointed with Napththa the crown and veil which she gave Creon's daughter, iv. 177.

† *Medes*, their habits, iv. 187.

† *Medica*, ii. 165. iii. 149.

Medimnus; a sheep and a dimnus of corn, each valued at a drachma in Solon's time, i. 226. Of wheat, sold for a thousand drachmas in time of famine, iii. 137.

† *Mediolanum*. See *Milan*.

† *Mediterranean* Sea, iv. 211.

Medius, a friend of Antigonus, his dream, v. 130.

Megabacchus, famed for his strength and courage, a friend of young Crassus, iii. 318, 319. Kills himself, 320.

Megabates, son of Spithridates, a favourite of Agesilaus, iv 12.

Megabyzus, Alexander's letter to him, iv. 184.

Megacles, archon of Athens, involves the city in the guilt of sacrilege, in the affair of Cylon, i. 211.

Megacles, father of Dinomache, and grandfather of Alcibiades, ii. 34.

Megacles, son of Alcmæon, heads a party of the Athenians, on their breaking into factions after the departure of Solon, i. 233. Pisistratus obtains a guard, and Megacles flies, 235.

Megacles, a friend to Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus tells him that the order of the Roman army has nothing of the barbarian in it, iii. 18. Pyrrhus changes his dress with him, upon which he is attacked and killed, 20.

Megacles, brother to Dion, joined

joined in commiſſion with Dion by the Syracuſans, v. 251.

Megalacus belonged to the court of Philip the ſon of Demetrius, v. 385.

† *Megalopolis*, taken by Cleomenes, ii. 345. iv. 418. Its inhabitants ſaved and reſtored by Philopœmen, ii. 346. Hard preſſed by Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, 354.

† *Megara* in Sicily, ii. 248.

† *Megara* reſtored to liberty by Demetrius, v. 124.

Megarenſians take Niſæa, and recover Salamis from the Athenians, i. 212. Salamis is recovered by Solon, 208. Their manner of ſepulture, 210. The Athenians forbid them to ſet foot on their territories, 381. They are united to the Athenians by Phocion, iv. 298.

† *Megaræ* in Macedonia, iii. 2.

Megellus and *Pheriſtus* migrate from Elea to Agrigentum, which had been ruined by the Carthaginians during the Athenian war, ii. 149.

Megiſtonus marries the mother of Cleomenes, iv. 403. Taken priſoner by Aratus, v. 375.

Melancholy; Ariſtotle obſerves that perſons of genius have ſomething of it, iii. 91.

Melanippus, ſon of Theſeus by Perigune, i. 53.

Melanopus, the orator, v. 52.

Melantas, v. 332.

Melanthius, the elegiac poet, iii. 173.

Melanthus of Sicyon, the celebrated painter, v. 354.

Melanthius, what he ſaid in praiſe of Phocion's wife to a player, iv. 302.

† *Melas*, river, navigable from its ſource, iii. 146. Swells about the ſummer ſolſtice like the Nile, and produces the ſame planets, *ib.*

Meleager, Theſeus aſſiſts him in killing the Calydonian boar, i. 71.

† *Melibœa*, ii. 223.

Melicertes, ceremonies in the worſhip of him, i. 67.

Meliſippidas, iv. 1.

Meliſſus, the philoſopher, Themiſtocles ſtudies under him, i. 268.

Meliſſus, admiral of Samos, beats the Athenians, i. 376. But is afterwards defeated by Pericles, 377.

Melians, inhabitants of Melos, one of the Cyclades, Alcibiades the chief cauſe of the ſlaughter amongſt them; yet he thinks he does the iſland great honour by cohabiting with one of its women, ii. 49. Lyſander re-eſtabliſhes them, iii. 103.

† *Melita*, an Athenian borough, i. 209. iv. 301.
† *Melitea*, city of, iii. 146.
Melitus, iv. 96.
† *Mellaria*, iii. 348.
Mellirens. See *Iren*.
Melon, one of the associates of Pelopidas in delivering Thebes, ii. 202.
Memmius, Caius, accuses the two Luculli, iii. 238. iv. 343.
Memmius, Pompey's sister's husband; Pompey, after he had reduced Sicily for Sylla, left him governor there, iv. 53.
Memmius, Pompey's lieutenant, killed in battle by Sertorius, iii. 358.
Memnon, the most able of Darius's generals, iv. 153. His death, *ib.* He was husband of Barsine, 157.
† *Memphis*, one of the wonders of Egypt, iii. 195.
Menander, one of the Athenian generals defeated by Lysander at Ægos Potamos, ii. 73, 74.
Menander, an officer sent by Mithridates to intercept one of Lucullus's convoys, iii. 212.
Menander, joined in commission with Nicias, iii. 277. His fatal ambition to fight, *ib.*
Menander had the care of Antigonus's baggage, iii. 376. Eumenes has an opportunity to take it, and forbears, 376.
Menander put to death by Alexander, for deserting a fortress of which he had the command, iv. 199.
Menander, the poet, alludes to Alexander passing through the Pamphylian sea, iv. 152.
Menas, sea officer under Sextus Pompeius, proposes to him a mehod to make the world his own, v. 186.
† *Mende*, castle of, iii. 336.
† *Mendes*, in Egypt, the prince of it solicits the favour of Agesilaus, iv. 42.
Meneclidas, from a principle of envy, endeavours to set up another against Epaminondas and Pelopidas, ii. 218. Is fined by the Thebans, 219.
Menecrates, the historian, i. 68.
Menecrates, an officer in the navy of Sextus Pompeius, v. 185.
Menecrates, the physician, assumes the surname of Jupiter, iv. 23.
Menedemus, an officer of the bed-chamber to Lucullus, saves his master from an attempt of Olthacus upon his life, iii. 211.
† *Menelaus's* haven in Africa. Agesilaus dies there, iv. 44.

Menelaus, brother to Ptolemy king of Egypt, is defeated and ſurrenders to Demetrius, v. 128, 129.
Menemachus and *Myro*, ſent by Mithridates to intercept a Roman convoy; but their troops are almoſt totally cut off by Adrianus, iii. 212.
Menenius Agrippa, appeaſes a ſedition by reciting a fable to the people, ii. 81, 82.
Meneſthes, one of the young men ſent with Theſeus by way of tribute to Crete, i. 59.
Meneſtheus ſtirs up the Athenians againſt Theſeus, and takes the reins of government, i. 73, 76.
Meneſtheus the orator, iv. 291.
Menes. See *Menas*.
† *Meninx*, an iſland at which Marius touches in his flight to Africa, iii. 83.
Menippus has a principal command under Pericles, i. 364.
Menippus the Carian, a rhetorician viſited by Cicero, v. 72.
Menæceus, ſon of Creon, devotes himſelf to death for his country, ii. 214. *n*.
Menon, Phidias's ſcholar, accuſes him, and Phidias dies in priſon, i. 382.
Menon commands the Theſſalian horſe in the Perſian expedition, v. 320. *n*. 331. The father of Phthia, iii. 1.
Mentor, brother of Memnon, goes with Eumenes to Alexander, when he has a certain complaint to make, iii. 366.
Menyllus commands the garriſon which Antipater put in Athens, iv. 309. Offers Phocion a ſum of money, which he refuſes, 311.
Mercedinus, or *Mercedonius*, the Roman intercalary month ſo called, i. 188. iv. 274.
Merchant, his profeſſion honourable, i. 202, 203. Solon follows it ſome time, *ib*.
Mercury, his ſtatues, ii. 52. Cimon permitted to erect three with honourable inſcriptions on account of his victory in Thrace, iii. 177. Many of his ſtatues defaced in one night at Athens, 267. For which Alcibiades and his friends are accuſed of ſacrilege, ii. 52.
Mercury of Ægeus's gate, i. 55.
Merope, daughter of Erectheus, and mother of Dædalus, i. 60.
Merula. See *Cornelius*.
Meſabates the eunuch, won of Artaxerxes at dice, by Paryſatis, and ordered to be flayed alive, for having cut off the head and hand of Cyrus, v. 330.
Meſolabes, mathematical inſtruments, ii. 244.

† *Mesopotamia.* See the life of *Crassus.*

Messala, father of Valeria the wife of Sylla, iii. 162.

Messala Corvinus, a friend of Cassius and Brutus, fights in the right wing of their army at Philippi, v. 302. His generous answer to Augustus, 311.

Messala, consol with Domitius, iv. 99.

† *Messana,* or *Messena,* in Sicily, ii. 136. iii. 27. iv. 419. v. 271.

† *Messapians,* iii. 15. iv. 383.

† *Messene* in Peloponnesus, the fertility of the lands about it, i. 131. iv. 37. Re-established by Epaminondas, iv. 37. Freed from the tyrant Nabis by Philopœmen, ii. 354.

Messenger, a singular accident happens to one, iv. 303.

Mestrius Florus, v. 428.

Metagenes continues the building of the Parthenon, which had been begun by Corœbus, i. 363.

Metagitnion, the month so called, i. 252, v. 65.

† *Metapontum,* ii. 23.

Metella. See *Cæcilia Metella.*

Metellus, Quintus, his invidious observation upon Tiberius Gracchus, v. 13.

Metellus, Quintus, why called *Celer,* i. 88.

Metellus, the chief pontiff, marries his daughter to Sylla, iii. 129. His death, iv. 225.

Metellus, Caius, calls upon Sylla to declare whom he will save, and whom destroy, iii. 158.

Metellus, or as Plutarch calls him, *Metilius Cimber,* gives the signal for the attack upon Cæsar in the senate-house, iv. 281.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius, called *Numidicus,* is general in the war against Jugurtha, iii. 48. Takes Marius for his lieutenant, by whom he is supplanted, *ib.* His firmness and dignity of mind, 72. A saying of his, *ib.* Banished, 73. Recalled, 74.

Metellus, son of the former, iii. 85.

Metellus Pius, invites Pompey to his assistance, iv. 50. Refuses the challenge of Sertorius, iii. 350. Plutarch's observation upon that refusal, *ib.* Lays siege to the city of Lagobritæ, but is forced to raise it, *ib.* Is wounded near Saguntum, 358. This inspires the Romans with such fury that they gain the victory, *ib.* Promises a hundred talents and twenty thousand acres of land to the man that should kill Sertorius, 359. His vanity upon an advantage gained of Sertorius, *ib.* Grows luxurious as he advances in years, 349.

Metellus Creticus, a relation of the former, iv. 71. Besieges the pirates in one of the towns of Crete, *ib*. Pompey commands him to desist, and he refuses 72.

Metellus Nepos, tribune of the people, iv. 337. Opposes Cæsar's opening the treasury at Rome, 254. A decree he proposed, and the means he used to get it passed, 342. Disappointed by Cato, *ib*. His behaviour to Cicero, v. 92.

Metellus Scipio, v. 81. Father-in-law to Pompey, iv. 100. See *Scipio*.

Meteorolefchæ, iii. 281.

† *Methone*, v. 353.

† *Methydrium*, iv. 401.

Metilius the tribune, kinsman to Minutius, ii. 10. Sets up Minutius against Fabius Maximus, 12.

Metæcia, a festival instituted by Theseus in remembrance of the people of Attica moving to Athens, i. 65.

Meton the astrologer, to prevent his son's going upon the Sicilian expedition, burns his own house, ii. 51. iii. 268.

Meton the Tarentine, feigns himself drunk, to excite the attention of the Tarentines, when he wanted to dissuade them from calling in Pyrrhus, iii. 14, 15.

Metrobius, a player, and favourite of Sylla, iii. 163.

Metrobius the Athenian, iii. 181.

Metrodorus, counsellor to Mithridates, and honoured with the title of his father, iii. 218. 219. Put to death by him for want of fidelity in an embassy to Tigranes, 219.

Metron, iv. 191.

Micion commands a party of Macedonians, iv. 306. Is defeated and killed by Phocion, 307.

Micion the Athenian opposes Aratus, v. 379.

Micipsa sends the Romans a supply of corn by way of compliment to Caius Gracchus, and his ambassadors are turned out of the senate, v. 22.

Midas, iv. 152, 228.

Midias, an Athenian exile, begs Sylla to spare the city, iii. 138.

Midias, Demosthenes drops his accusation against him for a sum of money, v. 51.

† *Mieza*, Aristotle erects a school of philosophy there for the people of Stagira, iv. 140.

† *Milan* taken by the Romans, ii. 236. What passed between the people and Augustus Cæsar, v. 315.

Milesiacs, obscene compositions of Aristides, iii. 329.

† *Miletus*, iii. 108. the people at war with those of Samos, i. 375.

Military tribunes, elected for a time by the Romans instead of consuls, i. 304. Their number, *ib.*

Milo, detached by Perseus to oppose Scipio Nasica in his attempting an entrance by the mountains, ii. 169.

Milo, a candidate for the consulship, iv. 359.

Milo, Annius, the tribune, seizes and kills Clodius, v. 100. Defended by Cicero, *ib.*

Miltas of Thessaly, a diviner and friend of Dion, v. 245.

Miltiades, the first in dignity and authority of the ten Athenian generals at Marathon, ii. 274. The olive crown denied him after his victory, iii. 177, 178. The father of Cimon, 173. His trophy excites the emulation of Themistocles, i. 52. Is fined, and dies in prison, iii. 173.

Milto, the favourite concubine of Cyrus the younger, is called Aspasia. See *Aspasia.*

Mimallones, the Bacchanals so called, iv. 135.

Mina, the value of it increased by Solon, i. 216.

Mindarus the Spartan admiral, iii. 63. Defeated by Alcibiades, and slain, 65.

Minds; great minds productive of great vices, as well as great virtues, ii. 77.

Minerva the *Syllanian*, i. 130. *Optiletis*, 136. The *Itonian*, iii. 32. iv. 19. She communicates to Pericles a remedy in a dream, i. 364. Her peplum or veil, v. 125. The golden statue of her made by Phidias, i. 364. Her image brought from Troy, 323. Her temple at Athens called *Parthenon*, 363. Her temple at Sparta called *Chalciœcus*, iv. 390.

Mines; gold-mines belonging to the Thasians, iii. 185. Silver-mines at Laurium. See *Laurium.*

† *Minoa*, iii. 257. v. 248.

Minos demands tribute of the Athenians, on account of his son Androgeus having been killed in Attica, i. 56. What that tribute was, 57. Two of that name kings of Crete, 58. *n.* & 61. Why abused by the dramatic poets at Athens, 58.

Minotaur, the Cretan monster, i. 57. slain by Theseus, 58.

† *Minturnæ*, Marius lurks in the marshes near it, but is taken and brought before the magistrates of that place, iii. 81.

Minutius, Caius, i. 240.
Minutius, Lucius, Fabius Maximus appoints him his general of horſe, ii. 5. His vanity and preſumption, 7. Gains ſome advantage of Hannibal in the abſence of Fabius, 10. Perſuades the people to give him equal authority with the dictator, 12. Is worſted by Hannibal, and ſeaſonably relieved by Fabius, 14. His ſubmiſſion and ſpeech to Fabius. 15.
Minutius, Marcus, one of the firſt quæſtors, i. 250.
Minutius, Thermus, tribune of the people, iv. 342.
Miracles, Plutarch's opinion of them, i. 310. See *Prodigies*.
Mirrors, concave ones, by which the fire of Veſta was to be rekindled, i. 176.
Misfortunes, in what caſes a trial, ii. 20.
† *Miſenum*, Marius's villa there, iii. 76.
Mithras, or *Mithra*, the ſun worſhipped under that name by the Perſians, iv. 169. v. 319.
Mithridates, king of Pontus, gathers ſtrength after his defeats, and becomes a formidable enemy to the Romans, ii. 387. Marius endeavours to provoke him to declare war, iii. 74. A war enſues, but Sylla is appointed to the command in it, 134. His interview and peace with Sylla, 149, 150. Before this he had cauſed a hundred and fifty thouſand Romans to be maſſacred in Aſia in one day, 150. He leaves Pergamus, and ſhuts himſelf up in Pitane, 196. Taught by experience rather to prepare his troops by exerciſe, than to furniſh them with ſplendid arms, 200. Marches to ſurpriſe Cyzicus, 202. Account of his operations there till proviſions are extremely ſcarce in his own camp, and he is obliged to relinquiſh it, 204. Takes the opportunity of a ſtorm to make his eſcape, 205. Would have been taken by Lucullus, had not the avarice of the Roman ſoldiers prevented it, 213. Orders his wives and ſiſters to be put to death, *ib.* Flies to his ſon-in-law Tigranes, 214 Encourages that prince after his defeat, 228. Offers to ſupply Sertorius with money and ſhips, which that general, though an exile, will not accept but upon certain conditions, 361. His ſaying upon it, 362. Shut up in his camp by Pompey, iv. 75. His dream, *ib*, is defeated, and flies with only three

three friends, 76. The fidelity and services of his concubine Hypsicratia, *ib.* Delivers poison to each of his friends, 77. His memoirs, and letters between him and Monima, 81. His death, 85.

Mithridates, son of Ariobarzanes, what passed between him and Demetrius, v. 120.

Mithridates the Parthian, his advice to Antony, v. 197, 199.

Mithridates rewarded by Artaxerxes for wounding Cyrus, v. 328. Put to death for claiming the honour of what he had done, 329, 330.

Mithridates, a native of Pontus, laughs at Galba's withered face and bald head, v. 400. Is put to death by Galba, 401.

Mithridates, king of Commagene, v. 208.

Mithrobarzanes, sent by Tigranes against Lucullus, iii. 222. Is killed in battle, 223.

Mithropaustes, nephew to Xerxes, his saying to Demaratus, upon his ambition to wear a diadem, and to be carried in pomp through Sardis, i. 299.

† *Mitylene*, i. 215. iv. 121.

† *Mityleneans* punished by Lucullus for having joined Marius's party, iii. 197.

Mnasitheus, a friend of Aratus, v. 349.

Mnemon. See *Artaxerxes.*

Mnesicles, the Athenian architect, five years in finishing the portico of the citadel, i. 364.

Mnesiphilus, Themistocles's preceptor in political knowledge, i. 269.

Mnesiptolema, Themistocles's daughter, devoted to Cybele by the direction of that goddess, i. 300.

Mnestheus, the notice taken of him by Homer, iii. 177.

Mnestra, one of Cimon's mistresses, iii. 174.

Modesty, the ornament of the fair sex, i. 197.

Molo, Apollonius, Cicero and Cæsar attends his lectures at Rhodes. See *Apollonius.*

† *Molossians*, iii. 1. & *seq.*

Molossus, an Athenian general, iv. 297.

Molpadia, an Amazon, i. 69.

† *Molus*, river, iii. 145.

Monarchy; Solon's dislike and refusal of that authority, i. 214, 215. An enemy to eloquence, which is befriended by democracy, 238. *n.* Cast off, and detested by the Romans, iv. 248.

Moneses, a Parthian nobleman, revolts to Antony, but soon deserts him, v. 190.

Moneta, her temple, i. 103. 340.

Money of the ancient Romans had the impreſſion of an ox, ſheep, &c. i. 249.
Money. See *Lucullian*.
Money, called the *ſinews of buſineſs*, iv. 421.
Money, Grecian, why ſtamped with the figure of an ox, i. 66.
Money; gold and ſilver money prohibited by Lycurgus, and heavy iron-money introduced, i. 135. Gold and ſilver, when brought in again, proves the ruin of Sparta, 159. The ſcarcity of it at Athens in the time of Solon, 226.
Money. See *Bribery*.
Monime refuſes all the offers of Mithridates, except that of marriage, iii. 213. Lives unhappy, *ib.* Attempts to hang herſelf in her diadem, and it breaks, 214.
Month, intercalary. See *Mercedinus*.
Months; the Roman, whence named, i. 188, 189. Do not anſwer to the Grecian months, 90. Numa adds two to the calendar, 188. The irregularity of the Grecian, ii. 142. *n.* 295.
Monuments, the cuſtom of pouring oil upon them very ancient, iv. 148.
Moon. See *Eclipſe*.
Moon, conſidered as a goddeſs, iii. 132.
Moons, three ſeen at Ariminum at one time, before the defeat of the Gauls by Flaminius, ii. 232.
† *Morius*, river, iii. 142.
Mother Earth. See *Veſta*.
Mothers, what goddeſſes ſo called, ii. 251, *n.*
Mourning, the time allowed for it at Rome, i. 178. and at Sparta, 154, 155.
Mountains, what the height of the higheſt, ii. 169.
Mucia, wife to Pompey falſe to his bed while he is upon his Aſiatic expedition, iv. 87. He divorces her, *ib.*
Mulberry, Sylla's face compared to a mulberrry ſtrewed over with meal, iii. 123.
Mules, Marius's ſoldiers ſo called. See *Marius's mules*.
Mummius Lucius, who deſtroyed Corinth, prevents the defacing of Philopœmen's monument, though moved for in form by one of the Romans, ii. 364. Gains the ſurname of Achaicus, iii. 43.
Mummius, the lieutenant of Craſſus, defeated by Spartacus, iii. 299.
Mummius, Caius, iii. 133.
Munatius Plancus goes over to Antony, v. 176.
Munatius, Cato's friend, iv. 326, 344. The difference between him and Cato, 350. They are reconciled, 351.

† *Munda*, a city in Spain, iv. 271. Battle near its walls between Cæsar and the ſons of Pompey, *ib.*
Mundus, the name of the ditch drawn about the place where Rome was erected, i. 89.
† *Munychia*, Epimenides foretells that that fort would one day contribute to the miſeries of Athens, i. 212. iv. 309. v. 123.
Munychion, the month ſo called, iv. 318. iii. 104.
Munychus, i. 75.
Muræna commands the left wing of Sylla's army in the battle with Archelaus near Chæronea, iii. 143.
Muræna, Licinius, v. 100.
Muræna, Lucullus's lieutenant, blocks up the city of Amiſus, iii. 209. Purſues and defeats Tigranes, 223.
Muræna, choſen conſul with Silanus, v. 81.
Muræna, Lucius, accuſed of bribery by Cato, iv. 337. Is acquitted, *ib.* Behaves in a very reſpectful manner to Cato, 343.
Murcus, v. 413.
Muſe of Silence, called *Tacita*, i. 173.
Muſeum, i. 69.
Muſes, their temple, iii. 143.
Muſic allied to war, i. 149. The Lacedæmonian muſic, *ib.*
Muthos, Demetrius ſo called by Demochares, v. 138.
Mutianus, general of the army in Syria when Galba is declared emperor, v. 418.
Mutius, or *Mucius*, why called *Scævola*, i. 256. Attempts to kill Porſena, *ib.* Miſtakes, and burns off his right-hand, *ib.*
Mutius, father-in-law of Marius, iii. 78. His bailiff ſaves young Marius by ſending him off in a load of beans, *ib.*
Mutius, a retainer to Tiberius Gracchus, made tribune through his intereſt, v. 12.
Mutius Scævola the lawyer, iii. 163. v. 8, 70.
† *Mycale*, i. 350. Battle of, ii. 179.
† *Mycenæans*, a colony in Africa, iii. 346.
† *Mygdonia*, iii. 233.
† *Mylaſſa*, iv. 301.
Myro and *Menemachus*. See *Menemachus*.
Myron, the perſon who managed the charge againſt the perſons called *execrable*, in the caſe of Cylon, i. 211.
Myrocles the orator, v. 52.
Myronides the Athenian orator and ſtateſman, ii. 295.

† *Myrrhinus*, a borough of Attica, v. 48. *n.*

Myrtilus, cup-bearer to Pyrrhus, Gelon attempts to bring him into a plot to poison his master, but he discovers the plot to Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

Myrtilus the historian, v. 346.

Myrto, grand-daughter of Aristides, ii. 304. Socrates is said to have married her out of charity, *ib.*

Myrtle sacred to Venus, ii. 254.

† *Mysia*, v. 418, 423.

Mysteries, of Ceres, iv. 309. Mimicked by Alcibiades, ii. 52. Demetrius admitted to them, contrary to all the rules, v. 138.

Mythos, or *Muthos*, a name given to Demetrius, because he had his *Lamia*, v. 138.

† *Mytilene*, iv 86.

† *Myus*, a city given to Themistocles, to supply him with meat, i. 299.

N.

† *NAbathæan Arabs*, Demetrius marches against them, and brings off considerable booty, v. 122.

Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, surprises Messene, ii. 353, 354. But flies on the approach of Philopœmen, 354. At war with the Romans and Achæans, 355. Slain by the Ætolians, 357.

Nails, Agnon the Teian wears silver ones in his shoes, iv. 182.

Names of distinction amongst the Greeks, iii. 43.

Names, Roman, iii. 43, 44. Grecian and Roman, ii. 86.

Naphtha, a kind of bitumen found in the province of Babylon, iv. 176. How easily it catches fire, *ib.* See *Medea*.

† *Naples*, ii. 238.

† *Narnia*, ii. 365.

Narthasium, iv. 17.

Nasica, Publius, why an enemy to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 12. Insists that the consul will proceed against Tiberius Gracchus as a tyrant, 17 Leads a party to the capitol that kills Tiberius Gracchus, 18. The senate, after this, send him ambassador into Asia, because he is become extremely obnoxious to the people, 19. He dies near Pergamus, *ib.* See *Scipio Nasica*.

Naucrates the orator, persuades the cities of Lycia to oppose Brutus, v. 294.

† *Nauplia*, iii. 38.

Naxsitheus, Theseus's pilot, i. 59.
† *Naxos*, i. 61. The victory of Chabrias and Phocion there, iv. 290. Colonized by Pericles, i. 361.
Nealces the painter, v. 355. Endeavours to dissuade Aratus from destroying a capital painting of a tyrant, *ib.*
Neander, a young man who assisted in carrying off Pyrrhus in his infancy, iii. 2.
† *Neapolis*, part of Syracuse, ii. 249.
Nearchus the Pythagorean, ii. 307.
Nearchus the Cretan uses his interest with Antigonus to save Eumenes, but fails in the attempt, iii. 387.
Nearchus banished Macedonia by Philip, but afterwards recalled by Alexander, iv. 143. Alexander's admiral, iii. 366. iv. 209. Gives Alexander an account of his voyage, 211.
Necromancy, iii. 176.
Nectanabis revolts from Tachos, iv. 41. Agesilaus deserts Tachos, and serves Nectanabis, *ib.*
Neleus the Scepsian, Theophrastus bequeaths to him his writings, iii. 151.
Nemea the courtezan, ii. 49.
† *Nemea*, i. 370. v. 349.
Nemean games. See *Games.*
Neochorus of Haliartus kills Lysander, iii. 120.
Neocles, father of Themistocles, i. 267.
Neocles, son of Themistocles, i. 302.
Neon the Bœotian, ii. 177.
Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, settles in Epirus, and leaves a long succession of kings, iii. 1.
Neoptolemus, raised to the throne by the Molossians when they revolted from Pyrrhus, iii. 2. Pyrrhus returns, and associates him in the government, 5. He agrees, or it is pretended that he agrees, to the poisoning of Pyrryhus, *ib.* Is killed by Pyrrhus, 6.
Neoptolemus, one of Mithridates's officers, beaten by Lucullus at sea, iii. 197.
Neoptolemus, captain of Alexander's life-guard, after the death of that prince, endeavours to lessen the reputation of Eumenes, iii. 365. Is defeated and killed by Eumenes, 373.
Neoptolemus, father of Olympias, iv. 134.
Neptune, worshipped by the Trœzenians as their tutelar deity, i. 51. His temple in Calauria, iv. 66. His titles of *Asphalius*,

lius, i. 78. *Gaieochus, ib.* The *Equestrian*, 93. His temple at Sparta, iv. 393. Theseus reputed to be his son, i. 51.
Nero, in him Antony's offspring gain the imperial power for he was the fifth in descent from Antony, v. 228. Proclaims liberty to Greece, at Corinth, ii. 378. His great enormities, v. 400. He kills his mother, and almost ruins the Roman empire, *ib.* His rage upon being informed that Galba was declared emperor, 393. His death, 395.
† *Nervii*, the most warlike of the Belgæ, defeated by Cæsar, iv. 240.
Neuters, in time of sedition, infamous by Solon's law, i. 222.
Nicæa, widow of Alexander of Corinth, is married to Demetrius, and Antigonus gets the citadel of Corinth from her, v. 358.
Nicagoras of Trœzene, makes a decree very favourable to the wives and children of the Athenians, who retired thither upon the invasion of Xerxes, i. 279.
Nicagoras the Messenian, a secret enemy to Cleomenes, iv. 428.
Nicanor, sent to receive Eumenes, who was delivered up by the Argyraspides, iii. 385.
Nicanor, the commission of Menyllus in Munychia given him by Cassander, iv. 313. His firm dependence on Phocion, *ib.* He makes an attempt upon the Piræus, 314.
Nicarchus, great-grand father to Plutarch, v. 214.
† *Nice* in Bithynia, i. 68.
Niceratus, father of Nicias, iii. 252. ii. 44.
Niceratus, the poet, the contest between him and Antimachus, which should write the best poem in praise of Lysander, iii. 107.
Nicias of Enguium, ii. 252.
Nicias, son of Niceratus, iii. 252. Younger than Pericles, yet often his colleague in the wars, *ib.* The nobility hope he will prove a barrier against the insolence of Cleon, *ib.* He is equally favoured by the people, 253. Naturally timid and cold-hearted, *ib.* Applies his wealth to the purposes of popularity, particularly in public exhibitions, *ib.* Enfranchises a slave who had appeared with applause in the character of Bacchus, *ib.* His regulations with respect to the chorus that was sent to the isle of Delos in honour of Apollo, 254. He consecrates a palm-

palm-tree of braſs, and a piece of ground to Apollo, 254. Is pious to a degree of ſuperſtition, *ib.* Has ſilver mines in the borough of Laurium, 255. Gives money not only to thoſe who deſerved his bounty, but to ſuch as might be able to do him harm, *ib.* Goes ſeldom into company, and pretends to be for ever intent upon the buſineſs of the ſtate, 256. His retainer Hiero holds out theſe pretences to the people, *ib.* His life is in fact a life of great fear and care, *ib.* When he takes the command, makes it his buſineſs to proceed upon a ſure plan, 257. He takes Cythera, an iſland well ſituated for annoying Laconia, *ib.* Recovers many places in Thrace, *ib.* Makes himſelf maſter of the iſle of Minoa, and the port of Niſæa, *ib.* Defeats the Megarenſians and Corinthians, *ib.* Chooſes to loſe his trophy, rather than leave two of his men unburied, 258. Takes the fortreſs of Thyræ, *ib.* The affair of Pylos and the iſle of Sphacteria is drawn out to a conſiderable length, *ib.* Cleon, the enemy of Nicias, who had prevented a peace with the Lacedæmonians, now raiſes a clamour againſt him about the buſineſs of Pylos, 259. Nicias declares he will freely give up to him the command, *ib.* Cleon promiſes to finiſh the expedition in twenty days, and performs his promiſe *ib.* & 260. Nicias is no ſooner clear of Cleon, than Alcibiades begins to oppoſe him in the adminiſtration, 261. Nevertheleſs he effectuates a peace with the Lacedæmonians, *ib.* Alcibiades endeavours to embroil the two powers again, 263. Draws the Lacedæmonian ambaſſadors from Nicias by falſe promiſes, and makes them appear to prevaricate, *ib.* Nicias deſires to be ſent to Sparta, to adjuſt the matters in diſpute, but does not ſucceed in that commiſſion, 264. The Athenians enter into alliance with the Argives, Mantineans, and Eleans, *ib.* Alcibiades is appointed general, and the war breaks out afreſh, *ib.* The quarrel riſes ſo high between Nicias and Alcibiades, that the people propoſe to baniſh one of them by the oſtraciſm, 265

265. Nicias and Alcibiades join interests, and turn the ostracism upon Hyperbolus, *ib.* The Ægesteans and Leontines desire the Athenians to undertake the Sicilian expedition, 266. Nicias opposes it, but is over-ruled by the arts of Alcibiades, *ib.* The sanguine and vain hopes of the Athenians, *ib.* Though Nicias is appointed general along with Alcibiades and Lamachus, he still protests against the war, *ib.* Demostratus procures a decree that the generals shall have discretionary powers, 267. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon is consulted, and gives an ambiguous answer, *ib.* All the Hermæ, except one, are mutilated, *ib.* Other ill omens, *ib.* & 268. The colleagues of Nicias are for proceeding immediately to action, but he opposes them both, 269. Alcibiades is soon called home to take his trial, *ib.* There is now an end of Nicias's delays, *ib.* The Athenians take a ship, in which were the Syracusan registers, 270. In this the oracle of Ammon is supposed to have its accomplishment, 270. Though Lamachus remains colleague to Nicias, Nicias has the chief authority, *ib.* He lays siege to the little town of Hybla, and does not take it, *ib.* Razes Hyccara, *ib.* Draws the Syracusan forces to Catana by stratagem, and in the mean time seizes the ports of Syracuse, and encamps in an advantageous situation, 271. Attacks with some success, the Syracusans on their return, *ib.* The Syracusans choose three generals, instead of fifteen, and impower them to act at discretion, *ib.* & 272. Nicias prevents his troops from taking the temple of Jupiter Olympius, 272. Winters in Naxos, a city between Syracuse and Catana, *ib.* The Syracusans make another excursion as far as Catana, *ib.* Nicias, who is as vigorous in executing, as he is slow in resolving, returns to Syracuse, gains the Peninsula of Thapsos, and gets possession of Epipolæ, *ib.* Beats not only the Syracusan infantry but their cavalry, *ib.* Encloses Syracuse almost entirely with a wall, *ib.* Lamachus engages the Syracusans, during the

 sickness

ſickneſs of Nicias, and falls in the action, 273. Nicias ſaves his camp by ſetting fire to the machines before the entrenchments, *ib.* The cities declare for Nicias, and ſupply him with proviſions in great abundance, 274. The Syracuſans are thinking of a capitulation, when Gylippus arrives in Sicily, *ib.* He collects a conſiderable army and comes to Syracuſe, *ib.* Offers Nicias a ſafe conduct, provided he will quit Sicily, 275. Is treated with ſcorn, *ib.* Defeated in the firſt engagement, *ib.* Beats the Athenians in the ſecond, by only altering the diſpoſition of his forces, *ib.* By a croſs wall cuts through theirs, *ib.* Gains an intereſt in other towns of Sicily, 276. Nicias falls into his old deſpondence, and applies to the Athenians, either for another army, or elſe to be recalled, *ib.* They ſend a reinforcement and money by Eurymedon, and reſolve to ſend Demoſthenes with a reſpectable fleet in the ſpring, *ib.* In the mean time Euthydemus and Menander are appointed colleagues to Nicias, *ib.* Nicias gains ſome advantage by ſea, 276. Gylippus takes the fort of Plemmyrium, in which were lodged the Athenian ſtores and money, *ib.* This alſo cuts off their convenience of convoys, *ib.* Menander and Euthydemus force Nicias to give battle at ſea, and he is beaten, 277. Demoſthenes arrives with a formidable fleet, *ib.* He, too, is ambitious to come immediately to a deciſive action, 278. Nicias repreſents to him the want the Syracuſans were in of money, and their being tired of Gylippus, but cannot prevail upon him to wait, *ib.* Demoſthenes attacks Epipolæ in the night, and has ſome advantage at firſt, but proceeds too far, and is entirely defeated, *ib.* & 279. Demoſthenes gives his opinion for returning to Athens; but Nicias, afraid of impeachments there, oppoſes it, 279. 280. Freſh forces coming in to the Syracuſans, and ſickneſs prevailing in the Athenian camp, Nicias agrees to return, 280. Loſes his opportunity by his ſuperſtitious fears of an eclipſe of the moon, *ib.* & 281. Intent upon his ſacrifices, till he is ſurrounded

ſurrounded both by ſea and land, 281. His fleet is defeated, and Eurymedon ſlain, 282. The Athenians inſiſt on his leading them off by land, but he reſolves to riſk another naval action, *ib.* Abandons his great camp and his walls, *ib.* The great ſea-fight deſcribed, *ib.* & 283. After the defeat of Nicias, Hermocrates, by a ſtratagem, prevents him from retiring in the night, when he might have done it ſafely, 283, 284. The Athenians at laſt begin their march, with every circumſtance of miſery before them, 284. Nicias behaves on this occaſion with ſpirit and propriety, *ib.* Through a march of eight days, keeps his own diviſion tolerably entire, 285. Demoſthenes is ſurrounded at Polyzelium, and ſtabs himſelf, but the ſtroke does not prove mortal, *ib.* Nicias in vain offers conditions of peace, *ib.* Marches on to the river Aſinarus, *ib.* A bloody ſcene in the river, *ib.* Nicias throws himſelf at the feet of Gylippus, who gives orders that the Athenians ſhould have quarter; but thoſe orders are ſlowly obeyed, 285, 286. The Syracuſans erect trophies, 286. March, with their priſoners, in a triumphant manner to Syracuſe, *ib.* The Athenians are ſent to the quarries, and their generals Nicias and Demoſthenes ſuffer death, *ib.* & 287. Many die in the quarries, 287. Some are branded in their foreheads with the figure of a horſe, *ib.* Some are releaſed for their good behaviour in ſervitude, and ſome for repeating a few of the verſes of Euripides, 288. A poor barber is put to the torture for carrying the firſt news of this great diſaſter to the magiſtrates of Athens, *ib.*

Nicon, a ſlave that belonged to Craterus, iv. 184.

Nico, or *Nicon*, the name of an aſs which Octavius met, and which he conſiders as a favourable omen, v. 211. The name of an elephant; his fidelity to Pyrrhus, iii. 40.

Nicocles kills Paſeas, and ſets himſelf up tyrant of Sicyon, v. 346. Expelled by Aratus, ii. 342. v. 350.

Nicocles, a friend of Phocion, iv. 300. Is condemned to die, 317.

Nicocreon, king of Salamis in Cyprus, one of the preſidents

ſidents in the theatrical entertainments of Alexander the Great, iv. 167.
Nicodemus, a Theban, both blind and lame, Epaminondas's obſervation upon him, ii. 199.
Nicodemus, the Meſſenian, his excuſe for changing ſides, v. 52.
Nicogenes entertains Themiſtocles at Ægæ in Æolia, i. 295. Gets him conveyed to the Perſian court in a woman's carriage, 296.
Nicolaus, the philoſopher, v. 312.
Nicomacha, daughter of Themiſtocles, i. 302.
Nicomachus, his paintings, though excellent, appeared to be wrought off with eaſe, ii. 150.
† *Nicomachus*, a Greek ſettled at Carræ, attends young Craſſus in his Parthian expedition, iii. 320.
Nicomachus informs his brother Balinus of a conſpiracy againſt Alexander, iv. 191.
Nicomedes, the Athenian, i. 302.
Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, reconciled to Mithridates by Sylla, iii 148, 150. Viſited by Cæſar, iv. 221.
† *Nicomedia*, iii. 207.
Niconides, the Theſſalian, an engineer in the ſervice of Mithridates, iii. 204.
† *Nicopolis*, city of, v. 209.
Nicopolis, the courtezan, leaves Sylla her heir, iii. 123.
Nicoſtrata, the ſame with Carmenta. See *Carmenta*.
Niger, a friend of Antony's, ſent to him by Octavia, v. 202.
Nigidius, Publius, a friend of Cicero, v. 86.
† *Nile*; water of the Nile, as well as of the Danube, kept in the treaſury of the kings of Perſia, iv. 178.
† *Niſæa*, iii. 11. iv. [illegible]
† *Niſibis*, a city in Mygdonia, by the Greeks called Antioch, taken by Lucullus, iii 233.
† *Nola*, ii. 238. iii. 132.
† *Nomades*, Thracians ſo called, iii. 297.
† *Nomentum*, marſhes about it Cæſar intended to drain, iv. 274.
Nones of the Goats, *Nonæ Caprotinæ*, a feaſt kept by the Romans, in memory of Philotas and the other ſervant-maids who impoſed upon the Latins, i. 115, 116, 337.
† *Nonacris*, rocks of, iv. 219.
Nonius, killed by Saturninus, his competitor for the tribuneſhip, iii. 71.
Nonius, nephew to Sylla, rejected in his application

tion for the conſulate, iii. 134.

† *Nora*, caſtle of, iii. 376.

Norbanus, the conſul, and young Marius, defeated by Sylla, iii 153.

Norbanus eſcapes with difficulty from Brutus, v. 299

† *Noricum*, iii. 57.

† *Novocomum*, iv 348

Numa Pompilius, ſeveral Roman families trace their pedigree up to him, but not with ſufficient certainty. i 162 Rather cotemporary with Pythagoras the Spartan, than with Pythagoras the Samian, *ib* On the demiſe of Romulus, various debates enſue about the choice of a king, 163. It is agreed at laſt that the Romans ſhall chooſe one out of the body of the Sabine people, 165. The interregnum, how ſettled, 164. Numa is the perſon pitched upon, 165. He was a citizen of Cures, the ſon of Pomponius, and had married Tatia the daughter of Tatius, Romulus's colleague, *ib*. His character, *ib*. Believed to converſe with the goddeſs Egeria, 166. In his fortieth year, when invited to the throne, 168. His anſwer to the ambaſſadors on that occaſion, 169. His father and his friend Marcius prevail with him to accept the crown, 169, 170. Vettius the interrex receives him in the forum, and his election is confirmed, *ib* He has happy preſages in the flight of birds, 171. Immediately diſmiſſes the guards that had been kept on foot by Romulus, *ib*. To the prieſts adds one for Romulus, *ib*. Moulds the people to a ſofter temper, by the force of ſuperſtition, 172. Has juſt conceptions of the firſt cauſe of all things, 173 Allows no images, nor bloody ſacrifices, *ib*. Said to have a ſon named Mamercus, whom he gives the ſurname of Æmilius, 174. Inſtitutes the order of prieſts, called pontifices, and is himſelf pontifex maximus, 175. The office of the pontifex maximus deſcribed, *ib*. The holy fire to be preſerved by the veſtal virgins, *ib*. In what manner lighted again, when it happened to be extinguiſhed, 176, The number of the veſtals, *ib*. Obliged to preſerve their virginity for thirty years, *ib* Their privileges, 177 Their puniſhments, *ib*. The ceremony of their being buried

buried alive, when they broke their vow of chastity, 177. The temple of Vesta built in an orbicular form, 178. Numa teaches the Romans to look upon the touching of a dead body as no pollution, *ib.* Teaches them to venerate the goddess Libitina, *ib.* Fixes the time of mourning, *ib.* His regulations concerning widows, 179. He institutes the sacred orders of the Salii and Feciales, 169, 170. The Ancilia, what, 181. He builds a palace near the temple of Vesta, and spends most of his time in religious exercises, 182. Makes the people reverent and attentive, *ib.* Many of his precepts resemble those of Pythagoras, *ib.* He brings the people to believe the most improbable tales concerning his connection with the gods, 183, 184. Not only with Egeria, but with Picus, Faunus, and Jupiter himself, *ib.* The ridiculous charm for thunder and lightening, *ib.* He builds temples to *Fides*, or Faith, and to Terminus, 185. Draws the people to agriculture, as another great means of peace, 186. Distributes the citizens into companies, according to their arts and trades, 186. This effectually incorporates the Sabines with the Romans, *ib.* He corrects the severity of the law which impowered fathers to sell their children, 187. Attempts the reformation of the calendar, *ib.* & 188. The temple of Janus shut for the space of forty-three years in the reign of Numa, 190. The happy influence of his example, 191. Various accounts of his wives and children, and nothing certain but that he had a wife named Tatia, and a daughter called Pompilia, *ib.* Pompilia has Ancus Marcius by the younger Marcius, 192. Numa goes off by a gentle decline, *ib.* Buried with great honour, and sincerely lamented by his subjects, *ib.* His books buried with him, and found some ages after; but the senate thinks proper to burn them, 193, 194. The misfortunes of the succeeding kings add lustre to his character, *ib.*

† *Numantia*, Scipio's expedition against it, iii. 45.

† *Numantines* beat the consul Mancinus, seize his camp, and take the Roman

mans priſoners, v. 5. Out of reſpect to Tiberius Gracchus, they grant the conſul terms of peace, and let the Romans go, *ib.* This peace annulled at Rome, 6.

Number eight, why ſacred to Neptune, i. 78.

Number twenty-eight, i. 129.

Number three, the perfection of it, ii. 6.

Numerius, a friend to Marius provides him a ſhip for his eſcape to Africa, iii. 78.

Numerius, a partizan of Pompey's, taken priſoner by Cæſar, and ſent to Pompey with offers of peace, iv. 108.

Numidian cavalry, iv. 268.

† *Numiſtro*, ii. 257.

Numitor, his equity and prudence, i. 84. Ejected from the throne of Alba by his brother Amulius, 81. Reſtored by Romulus and Remus, 86.

Nundinæ, the Roman market-days, why ſo called, ii. 93.

Nurſes, Spartan, in great eſteem, i. 143. The method they took with children, 142.

† *Nurſia*, a city of the Sabines, iii. 338.

† *Nymphæa*, iii. 6.

† *Nymphæum*, a place near Apollonia, where are conſtant ſprings of fire, iii. 152.

Nymphs Sphragitides. See *Sphragitides*.

Nymphidia, natural daughter of Caliſtus, Cæſar's freedman, v. 397.

Nymphidius Sabinus promiſes the ſoldiers of the prætorian cohorts, and thoſe quartered in the provinces much larger ſums than could ever be paid, for declaring Galba emperor, v. 391. Attempts to ſet up for himſelf, 395. The meaſures he purſues, 396, 397. His death, 401.

Nypſius, the Neapolitan, gets proviſions and money to pay the troops into the caſtle of Syracuſe for Dionyſius, v. 259. He is defeated by the Syracuſans, but they make an ill uſe of their victory, *ib.* Sallies out, and ſets fire to the city, 262. Driven back by Dion, 263.

† *Nyſa*, a city in India, beſieged by Alexander, iv. 201.

Nyſſa, ſiſter of Mithridates, releaſed by Lucullus, iii. 213.

O.

OAK; every Roman who ſaved the life of a fellow-

low-citizen, was preſented with an oaken crown, ii. 79. Sacred to Jupiter, *ib.*

Oak under which Alexander pitched his tent before the battle of Chæronea, ſhewn in Plutarch's time, iv. 142.

Oarſes, ſaid to have been the original name of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

Oath, the method of taking the great oath amongſt the Syracuſans, v. 270. The oath taken by the young Athenian in the temple of Agraulos, ii. 48. Red-hot iron, by way of ſymbol, thrown into the ſea by Ariſtides, upon taking an oath, 301.

Oath between the kings of Epirus and their ſubjects, iii. 5.

Oath taken with reſpect to the judges at public exhibitions, iii. 179. By the conſuls, v. 89.

Oboli, iii. 106.

Ochus, Darius, would not viſit the kingdom of Perſia, though his native country, for fear of the expence in giving every woman a piece of money, iv. 211.

Ochus, one of the ſons of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 339. Finds means to get two of his brothers deſtroyed, ſucceeds to the crown, and outdoes all his predeceſſors in cruelty, 343, 344.

Octavia, half-ſiſter of Auguſtus, and widow of Caius Marcellus, is married to Antony, v. 185. Reconciles her brother and huſband, 189. Goes to Athens, and carries Antony conſiderable ſupplies, 202. Returns to Rome, 203. Is commanded by Antony to quit his houſe, which ſhe does with great reluctance, 205. Laments that ſhe ſhould be numbered amongſt the cauſes of the civil war, *ib.* Takes the reſt of Antony's children after his death, 227.

Octavius, Cneius, permits Perſeus to enjoy the protection of the temple in Samothrace, but guards againſt his eſcaping by ſea, ii. 180. Perſeus ſurrenders himſelf to him, *ib.*

Octavius, the conſul, drives Cinna out of Rome, iii. 84. Is a man of great probity, but adheres too ſcrupulouſly to the laws in time of civil war, and ſuperſtition has too much hold of him, 85. Declares

clares he will not make ſlaves free of that city, from which, in maintenance of the laws, he excludes Marius, 85. Too much attached to diviners, *ib.* Seized and put to death by order of Marius and Cinna, *ib.*

Octavius, governor of Cilicia, dies, and Lucullus applies for that province iii. 199.

Octavius, lieutenant to Craſſus, in vain endeavours to conſole him after his defeat in Parthia, iii. 323. Inſiſts on accompanying Craſſus to Surena, 327. Is killed in endeavouring to prevent the Parthians from carrying Craſſus off, 328.

Octavius, Lucius, ſent by Pompey to ſuperſede Metellus in Crete, iv. 72. Is treated by him with contempt, *ib.*

Octavius, Marcus, his meſſage to Cato about the command at Utica, iv. 374.

Octavius, Caius, aſſumes the merit of being in the conſpiracy againſt Cæſar, when he was not, and ſuffers for his vanity, iv. 282.

Octavius, Marcus, tribune with Tiberius Gracchus, v. 9. Tiberius depoſes him, 11.

Octavius, Marcus, and Marcus Juſteius, command the centre of Antony's forces againſt Auguſtus, v. 211.

Octavius. See *Auguſtus*.

Odéum, or Muſic Theatre, built by Pericles, with many ſeats and rows of pillars, and a conical roof, in imitation of the king of Perſia's pavilion, i. 363.

Odours, ſweet ones, how produced, iv. 136.

Oeconomics, a conſtituent part of politics, iii. 290.

Oedipus, iii. 10.

Oenanthes, an infamous miniſter to young Ptolemy's pleaſures, is alſo a miniſter of ſtate, iv. 426.

Oeneis, tribe of iii. 189.

† *Oeneadæ*, their territories ravaged by Pericles, i. 370. Forced to take refuge within their walls, *ib.*

† *Oeniadæ*, Alexander undertakes to revenge their cauſe againſt the Ætolians, iv. 192.

Oenopian, ſon of Theſeus by Ariadne, i. 61.

Oenus. See *Cnacion*.

Ofella, Lucretius. See *Lucretius Ofella*.

Oil, the opinion of the ancient phyſicians, that it is ſalutary when applied outwardly, and pernicious if taken inwardly, ii. 339.

Oily ſprings, found on the banks of the Oxus, and the

the water of that river itself oily, iv. 199.
† *Olbians*, iii. 346.
Olbius, tutor to Nicogenes's children, breaks out into a prophetic verse, i. 295.
Old age much honoured at Sparta, i. 140.
Oligarchy, at Samos, abolished by Pericles, i. 375. Alcibiades makes a feint of proposing one at Athens, ii. 61.
Olive, the sacred olive at Athens, i. 213. Bough of the sacred olive, bound with wool, and offered to Apollo. See *Eiresione*.
Olive, one spring called so, and another *the Palm*, ii. 211.
† *Olocrus*, Mount, ii. 174.
† *Ologuntum*, iv. 421.
Olthacus, prince of the Dardarians, pretends to desert from Mithridates to Lucullus, iii. 211. Attempts to kill Lucullus, but miscarries, 212.
† *Olympia*, oracle of, iv. 390.
Olympian Games. See *Games*. Several Olympic games before the common æra of Olympiads, i. 122, *n*.
Olympian Earth, i. 69.
Olympias, the fidelity of Eumenes to that princess, iii. 379. She invites him into Macedon, *ib*. Early initiated in the mysteries of Orpheus and Bacchus, and greatly addicted to enthusiasm and superstition, iv. 134. The night before the consummation of her marriage with Philip, she dreamed that a thunderbolt fell upon her womb, *ib*. Soon after, a serpent was observed to lie close by her, *ib*. A saying of hers upon Alexander's pretending to be the son of Jupiter, 135. Jealous and implacable in her temper, 142. Her inhumanity to Cleopatra, Philip's other wife, 144. She advises Alexander ~~not~~ to be so profuse to the objects of his bounty, 181. She and her daughter Cleopatra raise a party against Antipater, and divide the government during Alexander's absence, 211.
Olympiodorus, an Athenian officer, behaves with great bravery in the battle of Platæa. See *battle of Platæa*.
† *Olympus*, the height of that mountain, ii. 169.
† *Olympus*, a city in Pamphylia, ceremonies of Mithra and other mysteries performed there, iv. 67.
Olympus, physician to Cleopatra, v. 223.
† *Olynthians*, v. 48.
Omens, that happened to Romulus and Remus, i. 87.

57, 88. To Themistocles, 283. To Antigonus, v. 140. To Camillus, i. 310. To Agesilaus, iv. 6. To Alcibiades, ii. 51, 70. To Timoleon, 124, 125, 129, 141. To Paulus Æmilius, 163. To Marcellus, 254, 255. To Pyrrhus, iii. 35, 37. To Marius, 79, 81, 84. To Sylla, 152. To Mithridates, 134. To the Romans, i. 316. ii. 3. iii. 130. To Cimon, 191. To the Athenians, i. 285. ii. 51. iii. 267. v. 126. To Crassus, iii. 309, 311, 312. To Alexander, iv. 148, 161, 164, 170, 173, 199, 215. To Cæsar, 260, 278, 279. To Galba, v. 410. To Tiberius Gracchus, 15. To Caius Gracchus, 28, To Dion and Dionysius, 247, 251. To Mark Antony, 207, 208. To Pompey, iv. 74, 114. To Octavius, v. 211. To Otho, 419. To Cicero, 86, 98, 111. To Cassius, 299, 300. To Brutus, 232, 289, 299, 308. To Aratus, 380. To Antony, 219. See *Prodigies*.

Omestes. See *Bacchus Omestes*.

Omisus presents Artaxerxes with a large pomegranate, and he accepts it with great civility, v. 319.

Omphale; Hercules gives himself up as a slave to her, in order to expiate his fault, or misfortune, in killing Iphitus, i. 51.

Onarus, a priest of Bacchus, said to have married Ariadne, after she was deserted by Theseus, i. 61.

Onatius Aurelius relates his vision, in consequence of which Pompey and Crassus are reconciled. See *Caius Aurelius*.

Onesicritus attends Alexander in his eastern expedition, iv. 208. Sent by Alexander to the Indian philosophers *ib.* Pilot to the fleet of which Nearchus was admiral, in the voyage round the southern point of India, 209.

† *Onéan* mountains, iv. 415.

Onomarchus commits sacrilege at Delphi, and falls in the Sicilian wars, ii. 145.

Onomarchus, who had the custody of Eumenes for Antigonus, his conversation with Eumenes concerning the fear of death, iii. 387.

Onomastus, one of Otho's freedmen, v. 410.

Opheltas, the king of that name, and such as he could influence, conducted

ed by Peripoltas the diviner from Thessaly into Bœotia, iii. 170.

Opheltas, prince of Cyrene, v. 127.

Opima Spolia, what, and by whom won, i. 97. ii. 237.

Opimius, Lucius, of the patrician party, loses his election for consul thro' the opposition of Caius Gracchus, v. 29. Is afterwards chosen, and endeavours to annul the acts of Caius, 30, 31. Upon the ruin and death of that tribune, builds a temple to Concord, 35. Uses a dictatorial power in his consulate, in condemning so many citizens of Rome unheard, *ib.* Is convicted of taking bribes of Jugurtha, and grows old in dishonour, *ib.*

Oplacus, the Italian, fixes his aim on Pyrrhus in particular in an engagement, iii. 20.

Oppius Caius, a friend of Cæsar, some account of his writings, iv 52.

Optiletis. See *Minerva Optiletis*.

Optio, or Centurion's deputy, v. 410.

Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, v. 73. Of *Apollo Tegyræus*, ii. 211 Of *Trophonius*, iii. 141. Of *Amphiaraus*, ii. 294. Of *Jupiter Ammon*, iii. 191 Of *Dodona*, i. 297

Oracle of Pasiphæ, iv. 388, 403

Oracle by Necromancy, iii. 176.

Oracles and prophecies concerning Ægeus, i 49. Concerning the future greatness of the Romans, 113. Concerning the waters of the Alban lake, 307. The coming of the Gauls into Italy, ii. 232. The death of Cimon, iii 191. To Marius that he should be a seventh time consul, 79. Concerning a lame king of Sparta, iv. 3.

Oracles, concerning the succession of the Spartan kings, to be opened only by a son of Apollo, iii. 116. The death of Lysander, 120. To Alexander the Great, iv. 147, 152, 165, 178. Concerning Cæsar in the battle of Pharsalia, 263. To Cicero, v. 73. Concerning the battle of Chæronea, iii. 141 v. 56. Three Cornelii to reign at Rome, 84. Concerning the untying of the Gordian knot, iv. 152. That the Scipios should be always victorious in Africa, 268 Concerning

cerning the burial of Aratus, v. 389. To Otho, 409.

Orations, Funeral. See *Funeral Orations*.

Orations and speeches of Alexander, iv. 182, 188. Of Afranius to Pompey, 112. Of Appius Claudius to the senate, iii. 22. Of Aratus to Philip, v. 387. Of Brennus, i. 318. Of Cleopatra out of the tomb of Antony, v. 225. Of Cato to the three hundred, iv. 369, 370. Of Chelonis the daughter of Leonidas, 394. Of Cornelia to Pompey, 122. Of Cleomenes concerning the institution of the ephori, 406, 407. Of the same concerning death, 425. Of Coriolanus to Tullus, ii. 97, 98. Of the same against the insolence of the people, 90, 91. Of Crassus to the army after the death of his son, iii. 321, 322. Of the same, on the going to meet his own death, 327. Of Dion, v. 234, 237, 260, 261, 264. Of Eumenes to the Argyraspides, iii. 386. Of Fabius Maximus to his army, ii. 14. To Paulus Æmilius, 17. Of Caius Gracchus, v. 23. Of Tiberius Gracchus, 8, 14. Of Hannibal before his death, ii. 386. Of Hersilia, i. 101, 102. Of Licinia, the wife of Caius Gracchus, v. 32. Of Eumenes, before his death, iii. 386. Of Lucullus to the army, iii. 208, 209. Of Marius Celsus, v. 426. Of Minucius to his troops, ii. 15. Of Numa refusing the offered crown, i. 169. Of the father of Numa in answer, 170. Of Otho to his troops, v. 429. Of Paulus Æmilius to Perseus, ii. 181. Of the same to the young officers, on the taking of Perseus, *ib.* & 182. Of the same to the people of Rome, 190. Of Perpenna against Sertorius, iii. 362. Of Pompey to Cornelia, iv. 122. Of Remus to Numitor, i. 84. Of Sertorius, on the force of perseverance, iii. 353. Of Sylla to his men, 147. Of Therycion to Cleomenes, on the contempt of death, iv. 424, 425. Of Tiribazus to Darius, v. 341. Of Valeria, sister to Publicola, to Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus, ii. 107. Of Volumnia to the Roman matrons, 108. Of the same to her son, 109, 110. Of Vinius to Galba, v. 393.

Oratory, the conciseness of that of Phocion, iv. 289.

Orator prevails more from the goodneſs of his heart than the eloquence of his tongue, *ib.*
† *Orchalian* hills, iii. 120.
† *Orchomenus*, ii. 210, iii. 146, 118, 171. iv. 404.
† *Orcynia*, in Cappadocia, 375.
Oreſtes, the conſul of that name, v. 21.
† *Orexartes*, river, iv. 187.
† *Oricum*, ii. 184. iv. 110.
† *Oritæ*, Alexander marches through their country, iv. 209.
† *Ormeum*, ii. 162.
Orneus, of the family of Erectheus, i. 73.
† *Ornytus* and Ioxus plant a colony in Caria, i. 53.
Oroandes the Cretan, takes in Perſeus's treaſure, and then leaves him in the iſle of Samothrace, ii. 180.
Orobazus comes from Arſaces to wait on Sylla, the firſt ambaſſador the Parthians ſent to the Romans, iii. 126. Put to death by Arſaces for ſuffering Sylla to take the place of honour, *ib.*
Orodes, or *Hyrodes*, king of Parthia, ſends an embaſſy to Craſſus, iii. 310. Reſtored to his throne by Surena, 314. Conquers Craſſus, 328. Is murdered by his ſon Phraates, 331.
Oræſus the Cretan, kills Ptolemy the ſon of Pyrrhus in an engagement on the march to Argos, iii. 37.
Oromaſdes, or *Oromazes*, the god who is the author of good, ſo called by the Perſians, iv. 168. v. 343.
Orontes the Perſian, v. 341. 346.
† *Oropians*, their cauſe, ii. 329. v. 44.
† *Oroſſus*, v. 143.
Orphans and widows excuſed from taxes by the Romans, at the firſt appointment of quæſtors, i. 250.
Orpheus, iv. 155. His ſtatue of cyprus at Libethra, 147.
Orphidius, v. 426.
Orthagoras the diviner, a friend of Timoleon, ii. 121.
Orthia. See *Diana Orthia*.
Orthopagos, iii. 142.
† *Oſca*, iii. 351.
Oſcophoria, or the Feaſt of Boughs, inſtituted by Theſeus, i. 63, 64.
Oſodates, iv. 199.
Oſtanes, brother to Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. His ſaying to Timagoras, 336.
† *Oſtia*, iii. 78, 85. v. 417.
Oſtius, Lucius, the firſt parricide in Rome, i. 107.
Oſtraciſm, againſt whom employed, i. 273, 292. ii. 44. On what account aboliſhed, iii. 265.

Otacilius, brother to Marcellus, ii. 231.
Otho, his law in favour of the equestrian order, v. 80.
Otho, Marcus, his luxury and love of pleasure, v. 405. His connections with Nero, *ib.* Nero is inclined to put him to death, in order to have Poppæa entirely to himself, 406. But through the intercession of Seneca, he is sent out governor of Lusitania, *ib.* One of the first that declares for Galba, *ib.* Pays his court in an agreeable manner both to Galba and his minister Vinius, 407. Takes measures for being appointed successor to Galba, *ib.* Contracts immense debts, *ib.* Bribes the prætorian cohorts, *ib.* Rebels against Galba, upon being disappointed of the adoption, 409. Is the means of Galba's death, 413. Goes to the capitol, as emperor, and sacrifices, 416. Pardons Marius Celsus, *ib.* Makes a gracious speech to the senate, *ib.* Divides the remaining part of his consulship with Verginius Rufus, *ib.* Begins his administration with several prudent and popular acts, *ib.* Resolves to punish Tigellinus, and that wretch cuts his own throat, *ib.* Otho remembers none of his private quarrels, 417. He assumes the name of Nero, to gratify the populace, *ib.* The prætorian cohorts, in their concern, or pretence of concern, for the emperor's safety, behave in a very turbulent manner, and go near to despatch a great number of senators, *ib.* He punishes two soldiers, by way of example, 418. Has intelligence that Vitellius had taken the title of emperor upon him, *ib.* Receives accounts from other countries, favourable to himself, *ib.* Letters pass between him and Vitellius, which end in mutual reproaches, 419. Prodigies announce a change, *ib.* Cecina and Valens, Vitellius's generals, seize the passes of the Alps, *ib.* Otho does not deprive Lucius, the brother of Vitellius of his command in the army, but orders him to attend him on his march, *ib.* Takes particular care of the mother and wife of Vitellius, 420. Appoints Flavius Savinus, brother to Vespasian, governor of Rome, *ib.* Stops at Brixillum, and orders his army

army to march on under his lieutenants, Marius Celſus, Suetonius, Paulinus, Gallus, and Spurinna, 420. The prætorian cohorts, unaccuſtomed to ſervice, refractory and inſolent, *ib.* They are inſulted by the enemy's troops at Placentia, and behave better afterwards, *ib.* Some account of Cecina and Valens, Vitellius's generals, 421. Cecina, after his repulſe at Placentia, marches againſt Cremona, *ib.* Celſus gains a conſiderble advantage of Cecina, and muſt have ruined his army, if Paulinus had not come up in time to ſecond him, 422. Otho ſends his brother Titianus to take the command, and gives him Proculus for his aſſiſtant, *ib.* Holds a council of war, in which his moſt experienced generals adviſe him to wait for his troops from Myſia and Pannonia, 423. But impatient to have the affair decided, he gives orders for a general action, 424. Retires to Brixillum, *ib.* His great error in that ſtep, *ib.* Some ſkirmiſhes upon the Po, make Otho's troops at Bedriacum inſiſt on being led out, *ib.* Proculus encamps unſkilfully, 425. Marches the next day to ſeek the enemy, though his forces were much fatigued, *ib.* The battle, 426. Annius Gallus receives the ſcattered parties into Bedriacum, *ib.* Celſus and Gallus treat of peace with Cecinus and Valens, 427. Titianus repents of having agreed to ſuch a treaty, and ſtands upon his defence in Bedriacum; but his troops deſert him, and join the conquerors, *ib.* Plutarch viſits the field of battle long after, 428. When news is brought to Otho that the battle is loſt, the troops about him give every poſſible aſſurance of their fidelity, 429. His ſpeech, in which he aſſures them, that, though he knows the late battle to be by no means deciſive, he will lay down his life to procure them peace, *ib.* Takes leave of the ſenators, and others of his friends; in particular of his nephew Cocceianus, 430. Appeaſes his ſoldiers, who thought the ſenators were forſaking him, 431. Sleeps ſound the night following, *ib.* Falls upon his ſword, and expires with one groan, *ib.* The army lament his death in the ſincereſt manner,

manner, and give him the most honourable burial, *ib.* A plain monument is put upon his grave at Brixillum, 432. He died at the age of thirty-seven, having reigned only three months, *ib.* By his death in some measure compensates for the disorders of his life, *ib.*

† *Otryæ*, iii. 202.

Ovation, the smaller triumph, ii. 254. Not the same with the Greek *Evan*, 255. but derived from the Latin word *Ovis*, *ib.*

Ovicula, a name Fabius Maximus had in his youth, on account of his seeming tameness and stupidity, ii. 22.

Owl; Athenian money impressed with the figure of one, iii. 105.

Ox, said to have spoken. See *Prodigies*.

Ox, valued at five drachmæ at Athens, i. 226.

Ox, valued at a hundred oboli in the time of Publicola, i. 249.

Oxathres, the brother of Darius, Alexander takes him into his friendship, iv. 186.

Oxathres, brother to Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

† *Oxus*, river, iv. 199.

Oxyartes, Alexander asks him whether Sisimethres, who had taken post on an inaccessible rock, was a man of courage, iv. 200. Alexander's observation on being answered in the negative, *ib.*

Oxyartes, son of Abulites, stabbed by Alexander, iv. 211.

† *Oxydracæ*. See *Malli*.

P.

PAccianus, sent by Sylla to assist Ascalis the son of Iphtha to recover his kingdom of Mauritania, is defeated and killed by Sertorius, iii. 345

Paches, who had taken Lesbos, being called to account by the Athenians for some misdemeanor, kills himself in open court, iii. 257.

† *Pachynus*, promontory of v. 248.

Pacianus, Caius, a Roman that resembled Crassus, obliged by the Parthians to personate him, iii. 329.

Pacianus, Vibius, Crassus takes refuge with him in Spain from the cruelty of Marius, iii. 292.

Pacorus, prince of Parthia, marries the king of Armenia's sister, iii. 329. Killed in a battle by the Romans, 331. v. 187.

Pædaretus the Spartan, a saying of his, i. 153.
Pæon, the historian, i. 61.
Pæonians, iii. 9.
Painters, excellent ones at Sicyon, v. 354.
Paintings, Aratus collects them for Ptolemy, v. 354.
Palatine hill, i. 79. 100.
† *Palæscepsis*, a city given to Themistocles by the king of Persia, i. 299.
Palilia, a pastoral feast, i. 90, 105.
Palladium, or image of Pallas, i. 323.
Pallantidæ, next heirs to Ægeus, if Theseus had not been acknowledged his son, have recourse to arms, but are defeated, i. 55.
† *Pallantium*, v. 374.
Pallas, brother of Ægeas, i. 49.
Pallas. See *Minerva*.
Pallencans, an Athenian tribe, do not intermarry with that of Agnus, i. 56.
Palm, one spring so called, and another Olive, ii. 211.
Palm-tree shooting up near the statue of Cæsar in a temple at Tralles, considered as prefigurative of his victory at Pharsalia. See *Prodigies*.
Pammenes, Philip, king of Macedon, brought up in his house at Thebes, ii. 220.
Pamphilius, of Sicyon, a celebrated painter, v. 354.
†*Pamphylia*, iv. 312.
Pan, i. 167.
† *Panactus*, ii. 45. v. 135.
Panætius commands a galley of Tenos in the service of Xerxes, and revolts from him, i. 282.
Panætius the philosopher, what he said of Demosthenes, v. 52.
Panathenæa, the festival of the united Athenians, instituted by Theseus, i. 65. iv. 302.
Pancratium, what, iv. 137. *n*.
† *Pandosia*, iii. 18.
Panemus, the month of Metagitnion so called by the Bœotians, i. 322.
Panic fears, iv. 114. *n*.
† *Pannonia*, v. 418.
† *Panopæans*, iii. 119, 140.
Panopeus, i 71.
Pansa and *Hirtius*, the acquisitions were so great in the time of Paulus Æmilius, that the Romans paid no taxes from his time to the consulate of Hirtius and Pansa, ii. 191. See *Hirtius*.
Pantaleon, a man of great power and interest amongst the Ætolians, v. 371.
Pantauchus, left by Demetrius to command in Ætolia, challenges Pyrrhus to single combat, and is overcome, iii. 8. v. 151.

Panteus, sent by Cleomenes to seize on Megalopolis, iv. 418. Kills himself in Ægypt on the body of Cleomenes, 430. His wife a woman of great beauty, courage, and dignity of sentiment, 431.

Panthers, v. 101.

Pantboides the Spartan general, Pelopidas kills him in the battle of Tanagra with his own hand, ii. 210.

Panthides marries Italia the daughter of Themistocles, i. 302.

Paphian Venus. See *Venus*.

† *Paphlagonia*, iii. 148, 367. iv. 12, 153.

Papiria, wife of Paulus Æmilius, divorced by him, ii. 157.

Papirius Maso, ii. 157.

Papirius Carbo, the consul, defeated by Sylla's lieutenants, makes his escape in the night, and gets into Libyia, iii. 155.

Pappus, v. 67.

† *Paraetonium*, v. 214.

Paralus, one of the sons of Pericles, his father's affliction for his death, i. 388.

Paralus, a ship so called, iii. 99.

Parali, one division of the people of Attica so called; they lived on the sea-coast, i. 233. *n*.

† *Parapotamians*, iii. 141.

Paris's harp preserved at Troy; Alexander refuses to see it, iv. 148.

Parisças, an eunuch belonging to the younger Cyrus, v. 326.

† *Parma*, ambassadors from that place, iii. 69.

Parmenio, father of Philotas, warns Alexander of a supposed design of poison from his physician, iv. 154. Tells him, he would accept the offers of Darius, if he was Alexander, 168. Alexander's answer, *ib*. As also to his advice to fight in the night, 171. His party, in the great battle of Arbela, disordered by the Bactrian horse, 172. Sends to Alexander for succours 185. Censured for it, *ib*. Alexander gives him Bagoas's house, 181. Parmenio says to Philotas, "My son, be less," 190. He is put to death by order of Alexander, 192.

† *Parnassus*, iii. 139.

Parrhasius, the painter, and *Silanio* the statuary, why honoured by the Athenians, i. 50.

Parricide. See *Ostius*.

Parsley, used in adorning the sepulchres of the dead, ii. 141. Crowns of it bestowed on the victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games, *ib*.

Parthenon, the temple of Minerva

Minerva at Athens, i. 363. v. 135.

Parthians defeat Crassus, iii. 318, 319. Their manner of fighting, *ib.* & 322. Their habits, 317. Defeated by Antony, v. 192. Attack him in his return, and harass him extremely, 194, & *seq.*

Parts; great parts produce great vices, as well as virtues, v. 118.

Parysatis, wife of Darius, and mother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316. Her attachment to her younger son Cyrus, 317. Encourages his ambitious designs, and contributes greatly to the war between the two brothers, 321. Her character, *ib.* Her extreme cruelty to all that were concerned in the death of Cyrus, or in cutting off his head and hand, 328, 330. She poisons Statira the wife of Artaxerxes, 332. Is confined for some time to the city of Babylon, 333. Artaxerxes is reconciled to her, 336.

Pasacas, Cyrus's horse, v. 323.

† *Pasargadæ*, v. 317.

Paseas, the father of Abantidas, v. 343. Killed by Nicocles, 346.

Pasicrates, king of Soli in Cyprus, iv. 167.

Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, supposed to have had a criminal commerce with his general Taurus, i. 60.

Pasiphaë, her oracle, iv. 388, 403.

Pasiphon, iii. 255.

Pasitigris, river, iii. 381.

† *Passaron*, in the country of the Molossi, iii. 5.

Patæcus, i. 206.

† *Patareans*, Brutus's letter concerning them, v. 273.

† *Patræ*, ii. 47. v. 123, 208

Patricians, whence the term, i. 91. A hundred of the most eminent Romans selected by Romulus for a council or senate, *ib.* He leaves them only the name of a senate without the power, 111. They conspire against him, 112. Their number increased, 103.

Patriotism, i. 153. iv. 4. *n.*

Patron, i. 92. ii. 15.

Patrobius, one of Nero's servants, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Patrocles, father of Sous, i. 123.

Patrons and clients amongst the Romans, an account of their relation, i. 92.

† *Patronis*, iii. 140.

Paulus Æmilius, Lucius, consul with Terentius Varro, ii. 16. *n.* Fabius Maximus advises him to avoid

avoid an engagement with Hannibal, 17. His anfwer, *ib.* Killed in the battle of Cannæ, 19, 155.

Paulus Æmilius, his family fuppofed to be defcendants of a fon of Numa, ii. 155. Is the fon of Lucius Paulus Æmilius, who fell at Cannæ, *ib.* Sets out in a different track from the reft of the young nobility, *ib.* Carries the office of ædile againft twelve competitors, *ib.* When taken into the college of augurs, ftudies their rules and ceremonies with great attention, 156. Strict in military difcipline, *ib.* Is fent prætor into Spain, with double the ufual number of lictors, and reduces the barbarians who had revolted, 157. Returns to Rome not a drachma the richer, *ib.* Divorces his firft wife Papiria, after he had lived long with her, and fhe had brought him fine children, *ib.* Marries a fecond wife, by whom he has two fons, 158. His fons by the firft wife are adopted, the one by Fabius Maximus, the other by the fon of Scipio Africanus, *ib.* One of his daughters is married to the fon of Cato, and the other to Ælius Tubero, *ib.* The poverty and content in which the Ælian family lived, *ib.* In his firft confulfhip reduces the Ligurians, and takes from them the fhips which they had employed in piracy, 159. Is candidate again for the confulfhip, and lofes it, *ib.* Infpects the education of his children, and procures them not only Roman, but Grecian mafters, *ib.* Circumftances which led to the war with Perfeus king of Macedon, 160, 161. Perfeus, though a man of flender capacity, by the advantage of his father Philip's preparations defeats feveral Roman generals, 161, 162. Solicits fuccours from feveral nations, 162. The Romans call Paulus Æmilius to the confulfhip, 163. Omen of fuccefs to him, *ib.* His fpeech to the people, on being appointed to the command in Macdonia, 164. Perfeus, by his avarice, lofes the affiftance of the Baftarnæ, 165. And impofes upon his friend Gentius king of Illyria, 166. Æmilius, after a fafe and fpeedy paffage, finds Perfeus ftrongly fortified by the fea fide at the foot of mount Olympus, 167.

He finds water for his troops, by digging at the foot of the mountain, 167. Finds out a way of coming at the enemy, through Perrhæbia, 168. Scipio Nasica undertakes to lead the troops that were to take this circuit, and executes it with great ability, *ib.* A Cretan deserter informs Perseus of his danger, 169. Perseus sends Milo with ten thousand men, to seize the heights of Olympus, *ib.* Scipio defeats Milo, *ib.* Perseus quits his camp and retires to Pydna, 170. His friends encourage him to give the Romans battle on the adjacent plains, *ib.* Æmilius is astonished at the numbers and good order of the enemy, *ib.* Has the art to encamp without being disturbed by the Macedonians, *ib.* The different effects which an eclipse of the moon has upon the Romans and Macedonians, 171. Paulus sacrifices till he finds the desired tokens, and then announces victory to the Romans, provided that they stood upon the defensive, *ib.* A circumstance which brings the Macedonians to begin the attack, 172. The battle described, 172, 175. Marcus son of Cato, and son-in-law to Æmilius loses his sword, and finds it again with much difficulty under a heap of the slain, 175. Scipio, the younger son of Æmilius, is missing, but returns to the camp late in the night, 176. Perseus flies to Pella, and there despatches Euctus and Eudæus, two of his treasurers, with his own hand, 177. All his troops forsake him, except a few Cretans, and from them he artfully gets back some gold plate which he had given them, *ib.* He sails to Samothrace, and takes sanctuary there, *ib.* Æmilius in two days time becomes master of all Macedonia, 178. Perseus engages one Oroandes a Cretan to carry off both him and his treasure, but the Cretan deceives him, 180. His favourite Ion betrays his children to the Romans, *ib.* He surrenders himself to Octavius, *ib.* Behaves meanly when brought before Æmilius, 181. Æmilius's rebuke to him, *ib.* His speech to the officers of his army on the instability of fortune, *ib.* He visits Greece, reforms abuses, and gives specimens of his bounty, 182. Erects his own statue

ſtatue at Delphi, on a pedeſtal deſigned for that of Perſeus, 182. With ten commiſſioners from Rome, ſettles the government of Macedonia, *ib.* Exhibits games, *ib.* Has a happy talent for making entertainments, 183. Takes nothing of Perſeus's treaſures for himſelf, *ib.* Sacks ſeventy cities or Epirus, and yet the ſoldiers to whom the plunder was given, have no more than eleven drachmæ a man, 184. Returns to Italy, and ſails in great pomp up the Tiber, *ib.* The ſoldiers endeavour to prevent Æmilius's triumph, *ib.* Servilius's ſpeech on that occaſion, 185. The triumph deſcribed, 186—188. Æmilius loſes his two younger ſons, who were not adopted into other families, 189. The magnanimity he diſcovered in his ſpeech on that occaſion, 190. Different accounts of the death of Perſeus, 191. One of the ſons of that prince becomes clerk to the Roman magiſtrates, *ib.* Æmilius brings ſo much money into the treaſury, that the people had no occaſion to pay any taxes till the times of Hirtius and Panſa, *ib.* Acceptable to the people, though he was in the intereſt of the nobility, 192. Is elected cenſor with Martius Philippus, *ib.* His moderation in that office, *ib.* Sickens during his cenſorſhip, *ib.* The cordial regard expreſſed for him at his funeral, not only by the Romans, but perſons of the countries he had conquered, 193. Leaves a very ſmall eſtate behind him, *ib.*

Paulus the conſul, bribed by Cæſar, iv. 103, 248.

Paulus, given up to the proſcription by his brother Lepidus, v. 110, 176.

Pauſanias, commander in chief of the Greeks, at the battle of Platæa, ii. 289, *& ſeq.*

Pauſanias, king of Sparta, marches into Attica under pretence of ſupporting the thirty tyrants, but really with another view, iii. 111. Obtains a truce, and carries off the dead body of Lyſander from before the walls of Haliartus, 119. Retires to Tegea, 121. Deſerted by the allies, who put themſelves under the command of Cimon, 175. Unfortunately kills Cleonice at Byzantium, 176. His unhappy end, i. 292. *n.*

Pauſanias kills Philip of Macedon for denying him

him redrefs under an insupportable injury, iv. 144.
Paufanias the phyfician, Alexander's letter to him on the ufe of hellebore, iv. 184.
Paufanias fent by Seleucus to feize Demetrius, v. 160.
Peace, of Nicias, iii. 261. Between the Athenians and the king of Perfia, 185.
Peace of Antaclidas, iv. 24. v. 335. Between Sylla and Mithridates, iii. 150.
Peace, an altar erected to her, iii. 185. Verfes defcriptive of her, i. 190. 191.
† *Pedalion*, a rock fo called, iii. 22.
Pediæi, i. 233. *n.*
† *Pedum*, city of, ii. 102.
† *Pegæ*, i. 370. v. 381.
Peirithous, his friendfhip with Thefus, i. 72. He marries Deidamia, *ib.* Affifts Thefus in the rape of Helen, *ib.* Attempts to carry off Corè the daughter of Aidoneus, and is torn to pieces by his dog, 73.
Pelafgus, iii. 1.
† *Pelafgians*, i. 78.
Pelus, i. 54.
† *Pelignian*, ii. 173.
Pella, v. 153. ii. 176.
Pella, Lucius, difgraced by Brutus, v. 297.
† *Pellene*, recovered from the Ætolians by Aratus, v. 370. Taken by Cleomenes, iv. 413.
Pelopidas, the fon of Hippoclus, nobly defcended, ii. 189. Makes a generous ufe of his wealth, *ib.* Cannot prevail on his friend Epaminondas to partake of his riches, and therefore partakes of his poverty, *ib.* Marries into a noble family, yet afterwards by his munificence leffens his fortune, 199. Delights in the exercifes of the Palæftra and the field, *ib.* The happy confequences to the public from the perpetual friendfhip and harmony that fubfifted between him and Epaminondas, *ib.* Refcued in battle by Epaminondas, 200. The Lacedæmonians became jealous of the Thebans their late allies, *ib.* The party in Thebes which was inclined to an oligarchy, betrays the Cadmea to Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, *ib.* The Spartans lay a fine upon Phœbidas, but keep the citadel notwithftanding, 201. Put Ifmenias, one of the popular party in Thebes, to death, and pafs fentence of banifhment on Pelopidas and others, *ib.* Epaminondas is difregarded as a poor philofopher, *ib.* Archias and Leontidas become

come tyrants in Thebes, *ib.* Leontidas sends persons to Athens, to assassinate the exiles, but only one of them falls, *ib.* The Athenians encourage the exiles, *ib.* Pelopidas prevails upon them to attempt the deliverance of their country, *ib.* They acquaint their friends in Thebes with their resolution, 202. Charon offers his house for their reception, *ib.* Philidas, one of their party, finds means to get himself appointed secretary to the tyrants, *ib.* Epaminondas inspires the youth with an ambition to throw off the Spartan yoke, *ib.* Twelve of the exiles, of whom Pelopidas was one, having left the rest of their party at Thriasium, set out in disguise with dogs and hunting-poles, *ib.* One of their friends is staggered by the approaching danger, and the design near being disconcerted, 203. They enter the city in different quarters, under favour of their disguise and the snowy weather, and get safe to Charon's house, *ib.* The exiles and others make up the number of forty-eight, *ib.* Philidas had previously invited the tyrants to an entertainment at his house that evening, *ib.* A report is brought to Archias that the exiles were concealed in the city, and he sends for Charon, 204. His intrepidity before Archias prevents his being suspected, 205. Philidas drinks up the tyrants to a high pitch, and keeps up their expectation of some women he had promised, *ib.* A narrative is sent to Archias, from Athens, of the whole affair, but he refuses to read it, and says, "Business to-morrow," *ib.* Charon and others enter the banqueting-room, disguised as women, and despatch Archias and Philip, 206. Pelopidas goes against Leontidas, who was at home in his own chamber, and despatches him with much difficulty, *ib.* Hypates shares the fate of Leontidas, 207. Epaminondas and Gorgidas join the deliverers of their country, with a considerable body of men, *ib.* The error of the Spartan officers in not sallying out immediately upon them from the citadel, *ib.* Pelopidas is elected by the people, one of the governors of Bœotia, *ib.* Takes the Cadmea a little before succours arrived from

Sparta, 208. This action of Pelopidas justly called sister to that of Thrasybulus, *ib.* The Athenians, alarmed at the arrival of a Spartan army on the borders of Bœotia, draw off from the Theban league, but Pelopidas finds means to embroil them with the Spartans again, 209. His agents persuade Sphodrias the Spartan to make an attempt upon the Piræus, *ib.* He defeats the Spartans in several rencounters, 210. Circumstances which led to the battle of Tegyræ, 211. The battle, 212. The sacred band, first formed by Gorgidas, and improved by Pelopidas, 213. His answer to his wife, who desires him to take care of his person, *ib.* Marches with Epaminondas against Cleombrotus, 214. Story of the Leuctrides, daughters of Scedasus, whose *manes* were to be appeased by the sacrifice of a red-haired virgin, *ib.* The battle of Leuctra, 215, 216. Pelopidas, then captain of the sacred band, has a considerable share in the honour of the victory, *ib.* Pelopidas and Epaminondas are appointed joint-governors of Bœotia, and make very considerable progress in Peloponnesus, 216, 217. They venture to keep their commission beyond the expiration of the year, though the penalty was capital, 217. Lay waste Laconia with an army of seventy thousand men, *ib.* Drive the Spartans out of Messenia, and re-establish the ancient inhabitants, *ib.* In their return defeat the Athenians, *ib.* Are capitally tried for keeping the command beyond the time allowed by law, 218. Acquitted, *ib.* Meneclides forms a party against them, *ib.* Endeavours to put Charon upon a footing with them, *ib.* A heavy fine is laid upon that envious man, 219. The Thessalians apply to the Thebans for assistance against Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, *ib.* Pelopidas takes the command of the succours, and recovers Larissa, *ib.* Endeavours to humanize the tyrant, but in vain, *ib.* The tyrant escapes out of his hands, *ib.* Pelopidas goes into Macedonia, as arbitrator between Alexander and Ptolemy, 220. Brings Philip and thirty other hostages to Thebes, *ib.* Philip proposes Epaminondas as his pattern in the art and conduct of war,

war, 220. Ptolemy kills the king of Macedon, and aſſumes the ſovereignty, *ib.* Pelopidas permits him to keep it on certain conditions, for the performance of which he gives his ſon Philoxenus, as an hoſtage, 221. Beſieges Pharſalus, *ib.* Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, approaches it with his army, and Pelopidas is imprudent enough to go to him without guards, *ib.* The tyrant ſeizes him and Iſmenias, and makes himſelf maſter of Pharſalus, *ib.* Thebe, the tyrant's wife, viſits Pelopidas in the priſon, 222. Epaminondas recovers him and Iſmenias out of the tyrant's hands, 223. Pelopidas goes ambaſſador to the Perſian court, and is highly honoured by Artaxerxes, 224. Obtains all he deſires, *ib.* Accepts none of the king's preſents, *ib.* The tyrant of Pheræ extends his conqueſts and oppreſſions, 225. An eclipſe of the ſun happens, when Pelopidas is marching out againſt him, *ib.* He has the advantage in the battle, notwithſtanding his inforior numbers; but falls a ſacrifice to his reſentment againſt the tyrant, 226, 227. The ſorrow of the allies, as well as Thebans, for his death, 227. His funeral ſolemnized by the Theſſalians, 228. The Thebans ſend an army to revenge his death upon Alexander, 229. The tyrant is ſlain by his wife and her three brothers, 230.

Peloponneſian War, i. 379. Laſts twenty-ſeven years, iii. 262. *n.*

† *Peloponneſus*, iv. 411. i. 67. 73.

Pelops, after he was ſettled in Peloponneſus, formed alliances in his family with the neighbouring princes, and became the moſt powerful king in thoſe parts, i. 48. Father of Pittheus and Lyſidice, 52.

Pelops of Byzantium, Cicero expoſtulates with him by letter for not providing for his honourable reception there, v. 90.

† *Peluſium*, v. 165, 218.

† *Peneus*, river, ii. 367.

Pentacoſiomedimni, an order of men in Athens according to the conſtitution of Solon, i. 219. ii. 269.

Pentathlum, what, v. 346. *n.*

† *Pentele*, a borough of Attica, famed for its marble, i. 253.

† *Penteleum*, iv. 413. v. 377.

Pentheus, iii. 330. v. 413.

Peplum, or ſacred veil of Minerva, i. 65. *n.*

† *Percote*, a city given Themistocles by the king of Perſia, to ſupply his wardrobe, i. 299.

Perdiccas, on the death of Hephæſtion, ſupplies his place, iii. 365. He eſtabliſhes Eumenes in Cappadocia, 368. Marches againſt Ptolemy, 369. Is killed in a mutiny in Egypt, 373. Had aſſiſted Roxana in taking off Statira and her ſiſter, iv. 219.

† *Pergamus*, iii. 134. The library there, v. 206.

Pergamenians, Brutus's letter to them, v. 273.

Periander entertains the wiſe men, i. 204.

Periander, the ſon of Cypſelus, v. 346.

Peribœa, the mother of Ajax, married to Theſeus, i. 71.

Pericles, of the tribe of Acamantis, and the ward of Cholargia, i. 350. Son of Xanthippus and Agariſte, both illuſtrious perſonages, *ib.* His perſon deſcribed, *ib.* Railled by the comic poets, on the largeneſs of his head, *ib.* Damon, under pretence of teaching him muſic, inſtructs him in politics, 351. He attends the lectures of Zeno the Elean, *ib.* Moſt indebted, for his ſublime oratory and great knowledge of nature, to Anaxagoras, 352. Cured by him of ſuperſtition, 353. Patient under injuries, yet taxed with pride, *ib.* The ram with one horn, found in the grounds of Pericles, what interpretation was put upon it by Lampo and Anaxagoras, *ib.* Pericles reſembles Piſiſtratus in his perſon and manner, 354. Engages in the adminiſtration, and takes the popular party, becauſe Cimon was at the head of the nobility, 355. Lives extremely retired; for the ſake of preſerving his dignity, *ib.* Overthrows the power of the areopagus, by means of Ephialtes, *ib.* Improves his eloquence by his philoſophy, and from the force of it gains the furname of Olympius, 356. Said to thunder and lighten, as he ſpoke, *ib.* Thucydides's obſervation on the eloquence of Pericles, *ib.* Several ſayings of Pericles, 357. He firſt endeavours to bring himſelf to ſome ſort of equality with Cimon, and for that purpoſe corrupts the people with the public money, *ib.* Cauſes Cimon to be baniſhed by the oſtraciſm, 358. Cimon, during his exile, attempts to join his countrymen in the battle of

Tanagra against the Lacedæmonians, but is refused that favour, *ib.* Cimon is recalled, and Pericles and he take different departments in the state, 359. Pericles is unjustly charged with the assassination of Ephialtes, *ib.* Upon the death of Cimon, the nobility set up Thucydides against Pericles, 360. Pericles indulges the people more and more, *ib.* He employs sixty galleys for eight months every year, *ib.* His policy in sending out colonies, 361. He removes the public treasures of Greece from Delos, and takes them into his own custody, *ib.* Constructs noble edifices at Athens, *ib.* & 362. Rebuilds the Parthenon, 363. Phidias is superintendant of all the public edifices, *ib.* Builds the Odeum, or music-theatre, *ib.* Begins the long walls, *ib.* A workman falls from the vestibule of the citadel, and his life is despaired of, 364. A remedy for him is communicated to Pericles in a dream, *ib.* Phidias finishes the golden statue of Minerva, and inscribes his own name on the pedestal, *ib.* Pericles is accused of a variety of intrigues, *ib.* & 365. He offers the people, to be at the whole charge of the public buildings himself, if they would suffer them to be inscribed with his name, instead of theirs, 365. He procures the banishment of Thucydides, and becomes sole master of Athens, 366. Treats the people with less ceremony; but is strictly just, and does not add one drachma to his paternal estate, *ib.* & 367. Holds the reins for fifteen years after the banishment of Thucydides, and for forty years in all, 367. Attentive to his own finances, *ib.* A servant, named Evangelus, is very useful to him in his private œconomy, *ib.* Is informed that Anaxagoras intends to starve himself, and hastens to dissuade him, 368. Sends deputies to all the states of Greece, to summon them to Athens, to consult about rebuilding the Grecian temples, and the best measures for preserving the peace of Greece, *ib.* & 369. The Lacedæmonians oppose the requisition, and it comes to nothing, 369. The safety of his measures in war, *ib.* A saying of his thereupon, *ib.* Endeavours to dissuade Tolmides from his expedition

dition into Bœotia; but Tolmides neglects his advice, and falls there, 369, 370. Pericles's expedition to the Chersonesus, *ib.* That by sea around Peloponnesus, *ib.* He sails with a strong fleet, and secures the Grecian cities in the neighbourhood of the Euxine sea, 371. Sends a colony of six hundred Athenians to Sinope, *ib.* Restrains the wild desires of the Athenians, who were possessed with a passion for conquering Sicily and other countries, *ib.* Opposes the Lacedæmonians in the sacred war, and puts the temple of Delphi in the hands of the Phocians again, 372. Inscribes the Athenian privilege of consulting the oracle first, on the side of the brazen wolf, *ib.* The people of Eubœa and Megara revolt; and the Lacedæmonians, under their king Plistonax, invade Attica, *ib.* Pericles bribes Cleandrides, the guardian of Plistonax, to retire, *ib.* Puts down ten talents for a necessary use, and the Athenians allow it without examining the purpose, *ib.* The real use of those ten talents, 373. He chastises the Eubœans, *ib.* Agrees upon a truce for thirty years with the Lacedæmonians, 373. Makes war upon the Samians, at the instigation of Aspasia, *ib.* Some account of that celebrated woman, *ib.* Though Pericles had two sons by his wife, named Xanthippus and Paralus, they part by consent, and he marries Aspasia, 374. Has a son by her, *ib.* His operations against the Samians, who are at last entirely reduced, 375, *& seq.* He celebrates the obsequies of his countrymen who had fallen in the Samian war, and pronounces their funeral oration at Athens, 378. Upon a rupture between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, he sends Lacedæmonius the son of Cimon, with ten ships only, to the assistance of the latter, 379. Afterwards he sends a larger fleet, *ib.* Complaints made at Sparta against the Athenians by the people of Corinth, Megara, and Ægina, bring on the Peloponnesian war, *ib.* Anthemocritus, the Athenian herald, is assassinated on his way to Lacedæmon, and all propositions of peace prove abortive, 381. Phidias is accused, by the party that opposed Pericles, of embezzling the gold, when he made the statue

ſtatue of Minerva; but he had contrived it ſo, that he could take off all the gold, and weigh it, 382. Phidias, however, is condemned, for putting his own figure, and that of Pericles, on the ægis of Minerva, *ib.* Aſpaſia is accuſed of impiety, 383. The ſame accuſation is intended againſt Anaxagoras, and a charge of peculation againſt Pericles, *ib.* He begs Aſpaſia off, and conducts Anaxagoras out of Athens, *ib.* He haſtens on the war, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians deſire the Athenians to baniſh all execrable perſons; hoping that Pericles would be included in the number, 384. This attaches the Athenians to Pericles ſtill more, *ib.* He warns the Athenians of the enemy's deſigns to ſpare his lands, when they ravaged the reſt, *ib.* Archidamus invades Attica, and proceeds as far as Acharnæ; but Pericles keeps the Athenians cloſe in the city, *ib.* He divides the lands in Ægina amongſt the poor citizens of Athens, 385. He ravages the Peloponneſian coaſt with his fleets, and lays waſte the territories of Megara, 386. The plague breaks out at Athens, *ib.* He mans an hundred and fifty ſhips, *ib.* An eclipſe of the ſun happens, when he is about to ſet ſail, 387. He explains that phænomenon, ſo as to remove the ſuperſtitious fears of his men, *ib.* Lays ſiege to Epidaurus; but the ſickneſs amongſt his troops breaks his meaſures, *ib.* The Athenians deprive him of the command, and lay a fine upon him, *ib.* His eldeſt ſon Xanthippus behaves in a very undutiful manner, *ib.* He loſes that ſon, and ſeveral other perſons of his family, in the plague, 388. Retains his dignity of ſentiment till the death of his laſt legitimate ſon Paralus, *ib.* The Athenians, diſappointed in their other ſtateſmen, call Pericles again to the adminiſtration, *ib.* He repeals the law which he had made againſt baſtards, having now himſelf only natural children left, 389. The rigour with which that law had been put in execution, *ib.* The ſmall number of Athenian citizens, after the excluſion of thoſe of the half-blood, and the plague, *ib.* Pericles is permitted to enrol a natural ſon by his own name, *ib.* That ſon is put to death by the Athenians,

Athenians, after the ſea-fight at Arginuſæ, *ib.* Pericles takes the plague, but has it in a lingering manner, 390. His friends when they think him inſenſible, and at the point of death, diſcourſe about his bed, *ib.* The remarkable obſervation that he made on that occaſion, *ib.* His character, 391. Much wanted in the adminiſtration, and regretted by the Athenians, *ib.*

Periclidas, ſent by the Spartans to Athens, to requeſt ſuccours againſt the Helots, iii. 188.

Perigune, the daughter of Sinnis, Theſeus has a ſon by her, named Melanippus, whoſe ſon Ioxus migrates into Aſia, i. 53. She afterwards, by conſent of Theſeus, is married to Deïoneus the Œchalian, *ib.*

Perinthus, iv. 213, 297. v. 55.

Periphemus, a hero, to whom the oracle directs Solon to ſacrifice in Salamis, i. 208.

Periphetes, ſurnamed *Corynetus*, or the *Club-bearer*, ſlain by Theſeus, in the territories of Epidaurus, i. 52.

Periphoretus, Artemon why ſo called, i. 377.

Peripoltus, the diviner, conducts king Opheltas into Bœotia, iii. 170.

Periſkulakiſmoi, i. 106.

Peritas, Alexander's dog, that prince builds a † city of the ſame name in memory of him.

Perithois, one of the wards of Athens, iii. 265. ii. 44.

Perpenna, joins Sertorius, iii. 352. Jealous of the glory of that general, and conſpires againſt him, 362. Kills Sertorius, in ſpite of the ſanction of hoſpitality, 364. Is taken priſoner, and put to death by Pompey, *ib.* & iv. 62.

† *Perrhæbians*, ii. 168, 374.

Perſæus, the philoſopher, commands in Acrocorinth for Antigonus, v. 358. Aratus takes that citadel from him, 362. A ſaying of his, 363.

† *Perſepolis*, Alexander enters that city, iv. 178. Burns the palace of Xerxes there, 180.

Perſeverance, the effects of it, iii. 353.

Perſeus of the heroic times, iii. 172.

Perſeus, king of Macedon, the ſon of Philip, goes to war with the Romans, ii. 161, 162. Said to be a ſuppoſitious child, and really the ſon of a ſempſtreſs, *ib.* Defeats ſome of the Roman generals, 162. Makes great preparations for future hoſtilities, *ib.* His ſordid avarice, 165, 166. And timidity, 172. He is

encouraged

encouraged by his officers to venture upon a decisive action, 170. Said by some to have withdrawn to Pydna as soon as the battle began, 173. Defeated by the Romans, 175. His subsequent behaviour, 177. Octavius spares the sanctuary of the Cabiri, in which he had taken refuge, 180. Surrenders himself to Octavius, *ib.* Behaves meanly on being introduced to Paulus Æmilius, 181. Led in triumph, 188. Put to a cruel death, 191. Is the last of the kings of Macedon, v. 163.

† *Persians*, their wars with the Greeks under Darius ii. 275. Under Xerxes, ii. 284. & *seq.* With the Lacedæmonians in the time of Agesilaus, v. 333, & *seq.* With Alexander the Great, iv. 156. & *passim.* The entrance into their country difficult, 178. Their jealousy of their women, i. 295.

Pessinus, iii. 59. iv. 331.

Pestilence at Rome, i. 109, 347. Throughout Italy, 180. At Athens, 386. In the army of Demetrius, the consequence of unwholesome diet, v. 157.

† *Petelia*, ii. 262.

† *Petelian* hills, iii. 301.

Peteus, i. 73.

Petilius, the prætor, advises the senate to burn the books of Numa, which were found about four hundred years after his death, and treated of religion and philosophy, i. 193.

Petinus, one of the evil ministers of Nero, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Petitius, a Roman, receives Pompey into his ship, in consequence of a dream he had upon his voyage, iv. 121.

† *Petra*, in Arabia, iv. 85.

† *Petra*, near Mount Olympus, ii. 168.

† *Petrochus*, iii. 143.

Petronius one of Crassus's officers in the Parthian expedition his great fidelity to his general, iii. 327, 328.

Petronius Turpilianus, a person of consular dignity, put to death by Galba, v. 401.

Peucestas joins Eumenes, iii. 380. Endeavours to gain the principal authority in the army, 381. Is surprised at the news of Antigonus's approach, 383. The cavalry defeated and the baggage taken, thro' his cowardice, 385. Alexander's letter to him on his being bit by a bear, iv. 183.

Pexodorus, governor of Caria, treats of marriage between his daughter and Aridæus,

Aridæus, the ſon of Philip, iv. 143. Alexander's jealouſy is excited by that treaty, *ib.*

Phæa, the wild ſow of Crommyon, killed by Theſeus, i. 53.

Phæax, the name of one of the mariners who failed with Theſeus to Crete, i. 59.

Phæax and Nicias the only perſons able to make head againſt Alcibiades in the adminiſtration, ii. 44.

Phædimus informs Eumenes of a conſpiracy againſt him, becauſe Eumenes had borrowed money of him, iii. 384.

Phædon, archon of Athens. when the oracle directed the Athenians to carry the bones of Theſeus from Scyros to Athens, i. 77.

Phædra, Theſeus marries her, i. 70. The calamities ſaid to enſue upon her unlawful paſſion for Hippolytus, ſuppoſed not to be fictitious, *ib.*

Phænerete, the wife of Samon, diſcovers Neoptolemus's conſpiracy againſt Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

Phæton, ſome writers reckon him the firſt king of the Moloſſi, after the deluge, iii. 1.

Phalanx, the Macedonian, deſcribed, ii. 172. iii. 371, 367.

Phalerum, the monuments of Nauſitheus and Phæax erected there by Theſeus, i. 59.

Phantom of the evil genius of Brutus appears to him, iv. 284.

Pharax, a Lacedæmon an officer, under pretence of introducing liberty into Sicily, wanted to ſet himſelf up tyrant, v. 265.

† *Pharmacuſa*, iv. 221.

Pharmuthi, i. 91.

Pharnabazus endeavours to cover the Lacedæmonian ſhips with his land-forces, ii. 64. Is defeated by Alcibiades three ſeveral times, 65, 66, 67.

Pharnabazus complains to the Spartans of Lyſander's having plundered his province, iii. 109. Lyſander deſires him to ſend a letter by him, retracting what he had aſſerted, which he promiſes to do, but palms a different letter upon him, *ib.* Much reſpected by the Lacedæmonians for the ſervices he had done them, 110. Is defeated by Spithridates and Herippidas, iv. 11, 12. His conference with Ageſilaus, 13. Sent by Artaxerxes, as his general, againſt the Egyptians, v. 337.

Pharnabazus, ſon of Artabazus, commands a corps of

of foreign horſe under Eumenes, iii. 372.
Phrnaces, ſon of Mithridates, revolts from him to the Romans, upon which Mithridates kills himſelf, iv. 85. Sends preſents to Pompey, *ib.* Defeats Domitius Calvinus, Cæſar's lieutenant, 266. Defeated by Cæſar, *ib.* Cæſar's laconic account of it, *ib.*
† *Pharnacia*, iii. 213.
Pharnapates, the moſt experienced general that Orodes had, killed in battle by Ventidius, v. 187.
† *Pharos*, the iſle ſo called, its ſituation, iv. 163.
† *Pharſalia*, battle of deſcribed, iv. 115, 119.
† *Pharuges*, iv. 315.
† *Phaſelis*, iii. 183. iv. 152.
† *Phaſis*, river, iii. 234. iv. 79.
Phayllus, the Crotonian, fits out a veſſel at his own charge, and joins the Greeks at Salamis, iv. 176. In memory of his zeal for the cauſe of Greece, Alexander ſends part of the ſpoils of Aſia to the Crotonians, *ib.*
Phayllus, the Zacynthian, v. 327.
† *Pheneum*, iv. 413. v. 377.
Pherebæa, one of Theſeus's wives, i. 71.
Phercles ſent to corrupt the oracle of Dodona, iii. 115.
Phereclus, the ſon of Amarſyas, i. 59.
Pherecydes, the hiſtorian, i. 67. iv. 389.
Pherecydes, the philoſopher, his ſkin preſerved by direction of an oracle, ii. 214.
Phrecydes, the diviner dies of the louſy diſeaſe, iii. 163.
Pherondates commands the Perſian land-forces, and is defeated by Cimon, iii. 183.
Pherenicus, ii. 201.
Pheriſtus, ii. 149.
Phidias, the ſtatuary, his Jupiter, i. 382. *n.* His Minerva, 364. Surveyor of the public buildings for Pericles, 363. Unjuſtly accuſed by Memnon of embezzling the gold, 382. Impriſoned for putting his own figure and that of Pericles upon Minerva's ſhield, *ib.* Dies in priſon, *ib.*
Phiditia, the public repaſts at Sparta, i. 136. Rules obſerved in them, *ib.*
Phidius, defeated by Sertorius, iii. 349.
Phila, daughter of Antipater, and widow of Craterus, married to Demetrius, v. 127. Poiſons herſelf upon the loſs of the kingdom of Macedon, 155.
Philadelphus, king of Paphlagonia,

lagonia, takes part with Antony, v. 208.

Philadelphus See *Ptolemy*.

Philæus, one of the ſons of Ajax, i. 209.

Philagrus, preceptor to Metellus Nepos, pompouſly buried by him, v. 92.

Philaidæ, an Athenian tribe, i. 209.

Philargyrus, Cato's freedman, iv. 351.

Philemon, the poet, i. 349.

Philidas, a friend of Pelopidas, appointed ſecretary to Archias and Philip in Thebes, ii. 202. Invites the tyrants to his houſe, and promiſes to provide them ſome fine women, 204.

Philides, the affair between him and Themiſtocles, i. 271, 272.

Philinna, a courtezan; Philip has his ſon Aridæus by her, iv. 219.

Philip, king of Macedon, in his converſation with Dionyſius the younger, pretends to wonder how the elder Dionyſius could find time for his poetical performances, ii. 132. Dionyſius's anſwer, *ib.* A maxim of Philip's, 166. Brought up at Thebes, and imitates Epaminondas in his military conduct, 220. Sends perſons to Argos to aſſaſſinate Philopœmen, 353. Initiated in the myſteries, iv. 134. Dreams that his wife's womb is ſealed up with a ſeal, whoſe impreſſion was a lion, *ib.* That dream interpreted, *ib.* Commanded by the oracle of Delphi to ſacrifice to Jupiter Ammon, 135. Receives three important pieces of news in one day, 136. Affects to ſhew his eloquence like a ſophiſt, 137. His ſaying to his ſon, upon his managing Bucephalus, 139. Sends for Ariſtotle to inſtruct his ſon in philoſophy, 140. Cauſes great diſorders in his family, by marrying Cleopatra, while Olympias was living, 142. Orders the Corinthians to ſend him Theſſalus, one of Alexander's confidants, in chains, and baniſhes four others, 143. Aſſaſſinated by Pauſanias for refuſing him juſtice, under a great injury he had received, 144. The ſtate of Macedon at his death, *ib.* An account of the ſucceſs of his arms, 145. His extravagant joy upon the victory of Chæronæa, v. 57. He reflects with great emotion, after the battle of Chæronea, on the danger he had incurred, through the oppoſiion of Demoſthenes, *ib.* His mild and humane behaviour, 59, 152.

Philip, the ſon of Demetrius the ſecond, goes to

war with the Romans, ii. 365. Sulpitius, and another Roman general, only trifle with him, 336. Flaminius very fit to act against him, on account of his engaging manner, by which he could gain the Greeks, 365. He comes to an interview with Flaminius, 369. Addresses his army from an eminence, that happens to be a burying-ground, 371. Beaten by Flaminius, at Cynoscephalæ, *ib.* & 372. Submits to the discretion of the Romans, 373. Prepares again in the interior parts of his kingdom for war, 161. Puts his son Demetrius to death, v. 390. He came to the crown of Macedon on the demise of his kinsman Antigonus Doson, ii. 161. v. 383. Aratus, and the other Achæans, call him into their assistance, 385. He gains the Cretans by his moderation, and prospers by following the counsels of Aratus, *ib.* Puts some of his courtiers to death for insulting Aratus, 386. His vices, which were only masked, make their appearance, *ib.* He corrupts the wife of Aratus's son, *ib.* Takes Aratus up into Ithome, and asks his opinion as to seizing that stronghold, 387. Is defeated at sea by the Romans, 388. Causes Aratus, and the son of Aratus, to be poisoned, *ib.* & 390. Is obliged to receive hard conditions of peace from the Romans, 390. Suffers in his own peace, in a manner that his crimes deserved, *ib.*

Philip, Archias and Leontidas incite Phœbidas, the Lacedemonian, to seize the Cadmea; and become tyrants in Thebes, ii. 200.

Philip Aridæus. See *Aridæus*.

Philip, Pompey's freedman, buries his master, with the assistance of an old Roman, who had long lived in Egypt, iv. 127.

Philip, Alexander gives him a government in India, iv. 204.

Philip, Alexander's physician, accused of an intention to poison him, clears himself of the imputation, with great honour, iv. 154.

Philip, the father of Marcia, iv. 340.

Philippus, Marcius, his moderation in the office of censor, ii. 192.

Philippus, Lucius, father-in-law to Augustus, a saying of his concerning his affection for Pompey, iv. 45. Proposes to send Pompey into Spain, against Sertorius, 59.

† *Philippi*, battle of, v. 302.

Philippic, a gold coin, ii. 379.

Philippides, the comic poet, an enemy to Stratocles, v. 126. A favourite of Lyſimachus, 127. Deſires to be excuſed from hearing the ſecrets of princes, *ib.*

Philiſtus, the Syracuſian, commended as an hiſtorian, iii. 250. Marries one of the daughters of Leptines, v. 238. Comes with a fleet from Apulia, to aſſiſt Dionyſius the younger in Sicily, 256. Is beaten by the Syracuſans, *ib.* His ſaying to Dionyſius, *ib.* His accuſations againſt Dion, 239. The barbarous treatment he ſuffered, 256. His death, *ib.*

Philo, the acadamician ſcholar to Clitomachus, v. 70. Tutor to Cicero, *ib.*

Philo, the arſenal in the Piræus, his work burnt by Sylla, iii. 139.

Philo walks in the ſteps of Carneades, and defends the new academy, iii. 243.

† *Philobœtus*, a hill ſo called, iii. 140.

Philochorus, i. 56, 57, 67, 71.

Philocles, one of the Athenian commanders, defeated by Lyſander at Egos Potamos, iii. 97, 98. He had adviſed the Athenians to cut off the right thumbs of all their priſoners of war, 98. Lyſander's queſtion to him thereupon, and his anſwer, 101. His intrepidity and death, *ib.*

Philocrates, the ſervant of Caius Gracchus, v. 34.

Philocrates, the orator, v. 54.

Philocyprus, one of the princes of Cyprus, Solon adviſes him to remove his city from a barren hill to a fruitful plain below it, i. 230. In gratitude he calls his city *Soli*, 231.

Philomedus, or rather *Philomelus* of Phocis, robs the temple of Apollo at Delphi, ii. 145. Puniſhed by the gods for his ſacrilege, 146.

Philologus, Quintus, Cicero's freedman betrays Cicero to Antony's ruffians, v. 112. In what manner, and by whom put to death, 113.

Philombrotus, Solon choſen archon next after him, i. 214.

Philomedes, of Lampra, iv. 314.

Philonicus, the Theſſalian, offers the celebrated horſe Bucephalus in ſale to Philip, iv. 138.

Philopœmen, the ſon of Crauſis, or Craugis, of Megalopolis, ii. 342. Educated by Caſſander in his younger years, *ib.* Afterwards under the tuition of Ecdemus and Demophanes, who delivered their country from tyranny, *ib.* Excellently formed to virtue, 343.

Called the laſt of the Greeks, 343. His viſage not very homely, *ib.* Simple in his manner and dreſs, *ib.* The ſtory of his hoſteſs at Megara, *ib.* What Titus Flaminius ſaid of him, *ib.* His talents and inclinations propoſe Epaminodas as his pattern, *ib.* Deſpiſes the exerciſe of wreſtling, 344. Makes incurſions into Laconia, *ib.* Spends his leiſure either in the chace or agriculture, *ib.* Reads chiefly books relative to war, 345. Conſiders military excellence as the higheſt of human improvements, *ib.* Thirty years old, when Cleomenes ſurprized Megalopolis, *ib.* Stands upon his defence, till the inhabitants had made their eſcape, *ib.* & 346. Perſuades them not to return till Cleomenes had left the place, 346 Diſtinguiſhes himſelf under Antigonus, in a battle with Cleomenes, *ib.* & 347. A ſaying of Antigonus concerning him, 347. Antigonus is deſirous of retaining him in his ſervice; that, conſcious that he cannot bear a ſuperior, he goes into Crete, where he gains a thorough knewledge of the ſtratagems of war, *ib.* At his return, he makes a great reform in the Achæan cavalry, 348. Defeats the Ætolians and Eleans near the river Lariſſus, and kills Demophantus, commander of the Elean horſe, *ib.* The Achæans called in foreign princes in the time of Aratus, but ſtand upon their own bottom in that of Philopœmen, 349. He corrects the errors of the Achæans, in drawing up their forces, and in the make of their arms, *ib.* Turns their paſſion for ſhew, from dreſs and houſehold furniture to arms, 350. Takes the field againſt Machanidas, the tyrant of Lacedæmon, 351. And kills him in the battle of Mantinea, 352. The Achæans, on that account, erect a ſtatue to him at Delphi, *ib.* Paſſes his phalanx in review at the Nemean games, and is received with great applauſe in the theatre, *ib.* & 353. Philip of Macedon ſends ſome perſons to Argos, to aſſaſſinate him, 353. Philopœmen goes to reſcue the Meſſenians from Nabis, the tyrant of Lacedæmon, and ſucceeds, *ib.* Blamed for going a ſecond time into Crete, when his fellow-citizens were diſtreſſed by Nabis, 354. Philopœmen's

lopœmen's saying concerning Ptolemy, *ib.* The Megalopolitans inclined to pass an outlawry against him, *ib.* While in Crete, he outdoes the Cretans themselves in art and stratagem, 355. At his return, he finds Philip beaten by Flaminius, and Nabis engaged in war both with the Romans and Achæans, *ib.* He is chosen general of the Achæans, *ib.* Ventures to act at sea, and is shamefully beaten, *ib.* Puts to sea again, to relieve Gythium, and succeeds, 356. Nabis comes upon him as he was marching through a difficult pass, *ib.* He puts Nabis and the Lacedæmonians to the rout, and kills many of them, as they endeavour to regain their city in the night, *ib.* This gives umbrage to Flaminius, who makes peace with Nabis, 357. Nabis is assassinated by the Ætolians, Philopœmen seizes Sparta, and joins it to the Achæan league, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians sell the house and goods of Nabis, and by a public order, give the money to Philopœmen, *ib.* Timolaus is commissioned to acquaint him with that order, *ib.* Philopœmen refuses the money, *ib.* What he said on the occasion, *ib.* The Lacedæmonians having thoughts of withdrawing from the league, Diophanes, then general of the Achæans, goes with Flaminius to chastise them, 358. Philopœmen enters Sparta, and shuts its gates upon them both, *ib.* On a fresh complaint against the Spartans, he puts eighty of their citizens to death, demolishes their walls, and adds great part of their territory to that of Megalopolis, *ib.* Compels them to give their children an Achæan education, *ib.* Laments that he had not the command of the Achæans, when Antiochus and the Syrians behaved with so little regard to discipline in Greece, 359. Contends with the Romans, after they had established themselves in Greece, *ib.* A saying of his on that occasion, *ib.* Elected general of the Achæans the eighth time, when seventy years of age, 360. Says, there was no great account to be made of a man, who suffered himself to be taken alive, *ib.* Dinocrates draws Messene off from the league, *ib.* Philomenen, tho' sick, marches against him with a small

a ſmall corps of Megalopolitan volunteers, 360. Repulſes Dinocrates; but ſome freſh troops coming up, he is puſhed upon the rocks, and his horſe throws him, 361. Is taken alive, carried off in an ignominious manner, and put in priſon, *ib.* The Meſſenians themſelves lament his fall, *ib.* The Achæans demand him, 362. Dinocrates opens the dungeon in the night, and ſends in his ſervant with a doſe of poiſon, *ib.* Philopœmen inquires whether the Megalopolitan cavalry had eſcaped, *ib.* Being anſwered in the affirmative, he drinks off the poiſon with great ſatisfaction, *ib.* His death fills all Achaia with grief and lamentation, *ib.* The Achæans march againſt the Meſſenians, who open their gates, 363. Dinocrates, to prevent their revenge, kills himſelf, *ib.* The proceſſion of the Achæans to Megalopolis with his remains, *ib.* A Roman endeavours long after to get his ſtatues pulled down, but Mummius forbids it, 363, 364.

Philoſophers, the honour done them by Pompey, iv. 86. The difference between a ſpeculative and a practical philoſopher, i. 368.

Philoſtephanus, i. 151.

Philoſtratus the philoſopher, Cato pays him great reſpect, iv. 367. Octavianus diſlikes him, and why, 222. In what manner he obtains his pardon, *ib.*

Philotas, the ſon of Parmenio, provokes Alexander by his pride and arrogance, iv. 190. Has hunting-nets, that reach an hundred furlongs in length, 182. Suppreſſes an information of treaſon againſt the king, 190. Is ſeized and put to death, 191.

Philotas of Amphiſſa the phyſician, v. 182. Silences an impertinent fellow by a ſophiſm, 183. rewarded for it by the ſon of Antony, with a whole ſervice of plate, *ib.*

Philotis, or *Tutola*, a ſervant-maid in Rome, her ſtratagem to preſerve the honour of the Roman virgins, and to maſſacre the Latins in their camp, i. 116, 336.

Philoxenus Alexander's lieutenant on the ſea-coaſt, ſeverely reproved by him for an infamous propoſal, iv. 158.

Philoxenus, ſon of Ptolemy,

goes with Pelopidas from Macedonia as an hoſtage, ii. 221

Philoxenus, the poet, his dithyrambics, iv. 141.

Philoxenus marries Theſte the ſiſter of Dionyſius the elder, v. 245.

† *Phliarus*, river, iii. 120.

† *Phliaſians*, iv. 26. v. 377.

† *Phlius*, iv. 114. 424.

Phlyenſians, the people of one of the wards of Athens, i, 211.

† *Phocæa*, iii. 93.

Phocion, came to the adminiſtration when the commonwealth of Athens was no more than a wreck, iv 285. Probably not the ſon of a turner, 289. Educated by Plato and Renocrates in the academic philoſophy, *ib.* Particularities in his character, *ib.* A good-natured man with an ill-natured countenance, *ib.* His ſaying upon Chares's reflecting on his countenance, *ib.* His ſpeeches conciſe, but very weighty and perſuaſive, *ib* & 290. He ſerves under Chabrias in his youth, and helps to correct the impetuoſity of that general, 290. His gallant behaviour in the ſea-fight off the iſle of Naxos, *ib.* Goes to the iſlands with a ſingle ſhip, and prevails with them to ſend their quotas of ſhips and money, 291. Endeavours to excel both in the civil and military department, which was not the cuſtom in his time, *ib.* Elected general five and forty times, *ib.* Popular, tho' he oppoſed the inclinations of the citizens, *ib.* Several ſayings of his, 292, 293. 294. He had a great deal of goodneſs and humanity, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of his expreſſions, 294. He marches againſt Philip of Macedon's forces which were endeavouring to eſtabliſh themſelves in Eubœa, and defeats them, 295, 296. Drives Plutarch out of Eretria, 296. Makes himſelf maſter of the fort of Zaretra, *ib.* Saves Byzantium from Philip, 297. Takes ſeveral of his ſhips, and recovers cities which he had garriſoned, *ib.* Is wounded and returns to Athens, *ib.* Upon an application from the people of Megara, he fortifies their town, by building two good walls down to the harbour, as well as ſecures it on the land-ſide, 298. Demoſthenes carries it againſt him for war with Philip, but adviſes its being conducted at the

the greatest distance from Attica, 298. Phocion's saying upon it, *ib.* The Athenians are beaten, *ib.* The people are with much difficulty prevailed on by the court of Areopagus, to put their concerns in the hands of Phocion, *ib.* He gives his opinion for peace, but for a peace, the conditions of which should be previously known, 299. The error of the Athenians in not abiding by his counsel, *ib.* He will not permit any rejoicings at Athens on the death of Philip, *ib* Reproves Demosthenes for his invectives against Alexander, *ib.* Advises the giving up the orators which Alexander demanded, 300. Is in great esteem with that prince, who will not receive the submission of the Athenians from any other hands, *ib.* Phocion refuses Alexander's presents, 301. but applies for the liberty of his friends, *ib.* Alexander offer him his choice of four cities in Asia, but he rejects the offer, *ib.* His house shewn in the time of Plutarch, *ib.* The excellent character of his wife, 302. His son Phocus wins the prize in a foot-race in the Panathenæa, *ib.* Phocus is of a disorderly turn, and addicted to drinking, 302. His father carries him to Lacedæmon, to try what effect the discipline of Lycurgus would have upon him, 303. Alexander applies to the Athenians for ships, and the orators advise them to refuse him, *ib.* Phocion's saying upon it, *ib.* Harpalus traitorously brings off Alexander's treasures to Athens, and attempts to corrupt Phocion among the rest; but without effect, *ib.* Prevails upon Charicles, Phocion's son-in-law, to take money, 304. Charicles builds a superb monument for the deceased mistress of Harpalus, *ib.* Charicles is called to account by the people for the money he had taken, and desires the protection of Phocion, which he refuses, *ib.* Phocion's advice to the people upon the death of Alexander, iv. 304. He opposes the Lamian war, *ib.* Still disapproves it, notwithstanding the success of Leosthenes, 305. At the age of fourscore, takes the command, beats the Macedonians, and kills their general Micion, 306, 307. Antipater, after hi defeat in Thessaly, is joined by Craterus,

Craterus, and defeats the Greeks, 307. Antipater marches towards Athens *ib.* Phocion is ſent to treat with him for peace, and Antipater inſiſts that the conditions of it muſt be left entirely to him, 308. An account of thoſe conditions, 309. The Athenians are forced to receive a Macedonian garriſon into Munychia, *ib.* Menyllus, a friend of Phocion, commands the garriſon, *ib.* He offers Phocion money, 311. What Phocion ſaid upon it, *ib.* On the death of Antipater, Nicanor is appointed governor of Munychia by Caſſander, 313. Polyperchon practiſes upon the Athenians, in order to get the fort into his own hands, *ib.* The confidence that Nicanor placed in Phocion, *ib.* Dyrcillus forms a deſign to ſeize Nicanor, when he came down into the Piræus, *ib.* & 314. Nicanor makes an attempt upon the Piræus, and Phocion, who relied too much upon his honour, does not guard againſt him in due time, 314. Agnonides accuſes Phocion of treaſon, *ib.* Phocion retires to Polyperchon, 315. Deputies are ſent to the camp of that general to accuſe Phocion, 315. Phocion attempts to make his defence before Philip Aridæus; but being often interrupted by Polyperchon, holds his peace, *ib.* He and others are declared guilty of treaſon, and ſent back to Athens, to have ſentence paſſed upon them by the people, 316. An aſſembly of ſlaves, foreigners, infamous perſons, and citizens who were taught to believe that they could not otherwiſe recover the popular government, decree the death of Phocion, *ib.* Phocion labours to ſave his friends, but is not able, 317. The dignity of Phocion's behaviour in the laſt ſcene of his life, *ib.* What he ſaid to Thudippus, on his bewailing himſelf, 318. Other excellent ſayings of his on that occaſion, *ib.* A decree paſſed, that his body ſhould not remain within the bounds of Attica; nor that any Athenian ſhould furniſh fire for the funeral pile, *ib.* The laſt offices are performed in the territory of Megara, *ib.* The Athenians, ſoon repenting of what they had done, erect the ſtatue of Phocion in braſs, and bury his remains at the public expence,

pence, 319. They put to death his principal accuser, *ib.* His son Phocus destroys other two of his accusers, *ib.* The proceedings against him put the Greeks in mind of those against Socrates, *ib.*

Phocian war, iii. 117, 189.

† *Phocis* taken by Philip of Macedon, v. 55.

Phocus, a friend of Solon's, i. 215.

Phocus, son of Phocion, is victorious in the foot-race, iv. 302. Other particulars concerning him, 319.

Phœbidas, the Lacedæmonian incited by Archias, Leontidas, and Philip, to seize the citadel of Thebes, ii. 200. iv. 25. In return, he assists them against the Democratic party in Thebes, and they become tyrants, ii. 200. Deprived of his command by the Lacedæmonians, for seizing the Cadmea, yet they keep the fort, 201. Killed at Thespiæ, 210.

Phœbis, iv. 404.

† *Phœnicia* given by Antony to Cleopatra, v. 189.

† *Phœnicians*, their fleet beaten by Cimon, iii. 184.

Phœnix, preceptor to Achilles, ii. 342.

Phœnix of Tenedos, one of Eumenes's lieutenants, iii. 372.

Phœnix, the Theban, Alexander insists on his being given up to him, with Prothytes, iv. 145.

Phorbas, favourite of Apollo, i. 167.

Phorbas, father of Dexithea, i. 79.

Phormio, Demosthenes composes an oration for him against Apollodorus, and another for Apollodorus against Phormio, v. 53.

Photinus, the eunuch, minister to Ptolemy king of Egypt, advises him to put Pompey to death, iv. 125. Forms a scheme against Cæsar and Cleopatra, 265. Is capitally punished by Cæsar, 128.

† *Phraata* besieged by Antony, v. 191.

Phraates gives his father Orodes poison; and that proving ineffectual, despatches him another way, iii. 331. His message, as king of Parthia, to Pompey, and Pompey's answer, iv. 78. Beaten by Afranius, Pompey's lieutenant, 80. Forms a stratagem against Antony, v. 193.

Phrasicles, nephew to Themistocles, marries his daughter Nicomacha, i. 302.

Phrearians, the people of Phrear,

Phrear, one of the wards at Athens, i. 267.
Phrixus, iv. 36.
† *Phrygia*, iii. 374. iv. 152.
Phrygius, one of Alexander's companions, expelled from Macedonia by Philip. iv. 143.
Phrynichus, an Athenian general opposes the counsels of Alcibiades at Samos, and discovers them to the enemy, ii. 60. Is stabbed by one of Hermon's men, and afterwards declared a traitor to his country, 61.
Phrynichus, the comic poet, i. 272. ii. 54.
Phrynis, iv. 389.
Phryxus. See *Phrixis*.
Phthia, wife of Admetus, king of the Malossians, i. 294.
Phthia, the mother of Pyrrhus, iii. 1.
† *Phthiotæ*, ii. 225, 374.
Phygadotheras, or *Exile-hunter*, who so called, v. 65.
Phygæa, one of the wards of Athens, ii. 56.
Phylacia, v. 372.
Phylacium, the concubine of Stratocles, v. 125.
Phylarcus, the historian, iii. 34. iv. 402.
† *Phyle*, castle of, iii. 110. v. 135.
Phyllius fights gallantly in defence of Sparta, iii. 35.
Phytalidæ, Theseus meets with the first instance of hospitality from them in Attica, i. 54.
† *Picenum*, or the *Picene*, ii. 232, iv. 48.
† *Picinæ*, or rather *Pictæ*, iii. 132.
Picus and *Faunus*, two demi-gods; the story of their being taken by Numa, and obliged to instruct him in certain charms and expiations, i. 184.
Pierio, iv. 192.
Pigris, iii. 371.
Pilots, feast of. See *Cybernesia*.
Pinarii, said to be descended from Pinus, the son of Numa, i. 191.
Pinarius, i. 199.
Pindar, verses of his, i. 149. The favourite of Pan, 167. Alexander spares his family in Thebes, iv. 145. Pindar and Epaminondas redeem the credit of Bœotia, I. xiii.
Pindarus despatches Cassius at his request, v. 178, 304.
Pirates, those of Cilicia, masters of the seas, iv. 66. Their extreme insolence, *ib.* Conquered by Pompey, 70. Piraica gate, i. 69.
Piræus, the Athenian harbour fortified by Themistocles, i. 289. Sphodrias

drias makes an attempt upon it, iv. 26. Erginus, a friend of Aratus, and Aratus himſelf, do the ſame, v. 372. Sylla takes it, iii. 139.

Pirithous. See *Peirithous.*

Piſander ſent from Samos to Athens, to change the government from a Democracy to an Ariſtocratical form, ii. 61.

Piſander, brother in-law to Ageſilaus, appointed by him admiral, iv. 11. Is defeated and ſlain, 18.

† *Piſaurum*, v. 207.

† *Piſidians*, i. 300. iv 152.

Piſis, the Theſpian, his authority in Thebes, v. 150 Demetrius takes him priſoner, but afterwards makes him governor of Theſpiæ, *ib*

Piſiſtratides ſent ambaſſador from Sparta to the Perſian Satrapæ, a ſaying of his to them, i 153

Piſiſtratus, the kinſman of Solon, i. 201. His character, *ib. n* 234. Cauſes himſelf to be wounded in ſeveral places, and pretends to have received thoſe wounds from the nobility, *ib.* & 235. Obtains a guard from the people, and by means of that guard, ſets himſelf up tyrant, 235. Is accuſed of murder, and though poſſeſſed of ſupreme power, ſubmits to a trial before the court of Areopagus, 236. Makes a law in favour of ſuch as were maimed in the wars, *ib.*

Piſo, Calpurnius, iv. 91, 347. Cæſar marries his daughter, and makes him conſul the next year, *ib.* 92, 232.

Piſo, Caius, the hiſtorian, iii. 89

Piſo, Cicero's ſon-in-law, v. 96

Piſo, the conſul, Clodius aſſigns him the province of Macedonia, v. 95.

Piſo, adopted by Galba, v. 409. His excellent qualities, *ib.* He is killed by Otho's party, near the temple of Veſta, 413.

Piſſuthnes, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, a friend to the people of Samos, i. 375.

† *Pitane*, Mithridates ſhuts himſelf up in that city, iii. 196.

Pittacus, one of the ſeven wiſe men, the Mitylenеans chooſe him for their ſovereign, i. 215.

Pittheus, grandfather to Theſeus, by the mother's ſide, founds the city of Trœzene, i. 48.

† *Pityuſa*, iſle of, iii. 344.

† *Placentia*, v. 420.

Plague. See *Peſtilence.*

Plancus accuſed and caſt, though Pompey appeared in his behalf, iv. 101. Goes over from Antony

Antony to Augustus, v. 206.

Planting; Solon's law concerning it, i. 227.

† *Platæa*, battle of, ii. 293, 294.

Platæans, Alexander's compliment to them upon it long after, iv. 175. They build a temple to Minerva, ii. 296. The Greeks yield them the prime honour of the day in the battle against the Persians, *ib.* Games of liberty celebrated amongst them, 297, 298.

Plato, a passage in his writings concerning the happy effects of royal authority, and a philosophical mind united, i. 191. v. 115. Provides for the expences of his voyage into Egypt, by the merchandize of oil, i. 203. Finds fault with Eudoxus and Archytas, for applying the mathematics to mechanic purposes, ii. 244. Three blessings, for which he thanked his good genius, iii. 89. Admires the poetry of Antimachus, and comforts him when the preference was given by Lysander to Niceratus, 108. What Cicero said of him, v. 90. The Cyrenians apply to him for a body of laws, and he tells them it is hard to give laws to a wealthy people, iii. 194, 195. His doctrines derive their authority from his exemplary life, and from his asserting a divine principle superior to necessity and fate, 281. A maxim of his, v. 144. Another, 231. Another, 234. Directed by the gods into Sicily, 233. Sent away by Dionysius the elder, and sold at Ægina for a slave, 234. Dion, his disciple, 232. Returns to Sicily, 238. The great effect that his instructions had at first upon Dionysius the younger, 239. Entertains the Athenians with games, at Dion's expence, 241. Returns a third time to Sicily, 243. Archytas demands him of Dionysius the younger, in the name of the philosophers, 244. Demosthenes his disciple, v. 45.

Plato, the comic poet, i. 351. ii. 44.

Plebeian consul; when first created, plebeians gain the privilege of having tribunes to protect their rights, i. 249. *n.*

† *Plemmyrium*, iii. 276.

Plistarcus, the brother of Cassander, v. 143.

Plistinus, brother to Faustulus, killed in the dispute between Romulus and Remus, i. 88.

Pliſtonax, king of the Lacedæmonians, retires from Attica, by the advice of Cleandrides, and is fined for it ſo high that he is obliged to quit his country, i. 372. His anſwer to an Athenian, who ſaid that the Lacedæmonians were not learned, i. 148.

Plutarch, author of theſe lives, confirms the reputation which Bœotia had recovered, I. xiii. Chæronea, the place of his birth, xiv. He acknowledges the ſtupidity of the Bœotians in general, but imputes it rather to their diet than their air, *ib.* The year in which he was born, not eaſy to be aſcertained, *ib.* He ſtudied philoſophy under Ammonius, at Delphi, when Nero made his progreſs into Greece, *ib.* Ammonius did not correct his pupils with the rod, xv. Corporal puniſhment in our public ſchools, one of the worſt remains of barbariſm, *ib.* Amongſt the ancients, at a very early period, they ſtudied things inſtead of words, xvi. Plutarch, when he learned the Roman language, which was not till he was ſomewhat advanced in life, got the knowledge of words from his knowledge of things, *ib.* The Greeks had acceſs to the mathematics, philoſophy and every other ſcience, without the acquiſition of any language but their own, xvi. An inſtance of Plutarch's early ſkill in criticiſm, in his diſſertation on the word ει, engraved on the temple of Apollo, *ib.* New interpretation of that word, xvii The works of their poets were almoſt univerſally committed to memory by the Greeks, xviii. The advantage Plutarch made of that mode of education, *ib.* Yet ſometimes he made miſtakes by truſting too much to his memory, xix. He was probably of the latter academy, but borrowed, notwithſtanding, what he found excellent in every ſect, xix. xx. His benevolent regards to the animal creation, xxi. xxii. He pays great attention to dreams, xxiii. His reading prodigiouſly extenſive, *ib.* His family not without wealth, xxiv. He had the happineſs to know his great grandfather Nicarchus, *ib.* His grandfather Lamprias, a man of great eloquence, and an excellent companion, *ib.* His father a learned and virtuous man, but his name not delivered down to us,

us, xxiv. An inſtance of his father's diſcretion, *ib.* Plutarch's affection to his two brothers, Timon and Lamprias, *ib.* He is ſaid to have paſſed into Egypt, xxv. Undoubtedly viſited Italy, and probably on ſome buſineſs of the Chæroneans, *ib.* Probably wrote his morals at Rome, and his lives at Chæronea, xxvi. Conſtantly kept a common-place book, *ib.* Was at Rome, and other parts of Italy, almoſt forty years, xxvii. Collected many materials from converſation, *ib.* Excellence of the table-talk of the ancients, and meanneſs of the moderns, *ib.* He made no great progreſs in the Latin tongue, xxviii. Tells us himſelf that he wrote the lives of Demoſthenes and Cicero, at Chæronea, *ib.* Did not retire to Chæronea till after the death of Trajan, *ib.* The book of Apophthegms, ſuppoſed to be written by another hand, *ib.* Preceptor to Trajan, by whom he was raiſed to the conſular dignity, and appointed governor of Illyria, xxix. His letter to Trajan, and the genuineneſs of it defended, xxix, xxx. The attention the Roman nobility paid to his lectures, xxx. An inſtance of it in Aurulenus Ruſticus, *ib.* His friendſhip with Soſſius Senecio, xxxi. His being preceptor to Trajan, defended, *ib.* Errors as to the time of the eſtabliſhment of his reputation in Rome, refuted, and the real time aſſerted, xxxii. The Roman writers, who were his cotemporaries, probably jealous of his fame, *ib.* & xxxiii. Teſtimonies of other writers to his merit, *ib.* He retires in the decline of life to Chæronea, and there writes his lives xxxv. *Critique* upon thoſe lives, xxxv. xxxvi. Plutarch's ſentiments of the duty of a biographer, xxxvi. xxxvii. He was conſtitutionally religious, and therefore too indulgent to ſuperſtition, xxxvii. Yet, upon the whole, had honourable notions of the Supreme Being, *ib.* His opinion of genii or dæmons, *ib.* & xxxviii. He is conſecrated prieſt of Apollo, xxxviii. Elected archon of Chæronea, xxxix. In what manner a philoſopher would adminiſter juſtice, *ib.* He juſtly aſſerts, that the moſt dangerous public factions are often at firſt kindled by private miſunderſtandings,

ſtandings, xl. He aſſerts all the neceſſity of obedience and deference to magiſtrates, though they happen to be our inferiors, *ib.* A republican at heart, and a friend to liberty, xli. His domeſtic connexions, xlii. The name of his wife was Timoxena, *ib.* Her character, *ib.* & xliii. He had at leaſt five children by her, four ſons, and a daughter, xlii. Two of his ſons and his daughter die young, xliii. He left two ſons, Plutarch and Lamprias. The latter has given us a catalogue of his father's writings, *ib.* A liſt of thoſe that are loſt, xliv. His nephew Sextus teaches the Greek language and learning to Marcus Antoninus, xlv. The character given by that emperor, of Sextus, applicable to Plutarch, *ib.* Our author enjoyed that reward of philoſophy, long life; but of the time of his death we have no ſatisfactory account, *ib.*

Plutarch of Eretria aſks aſſiſtance of the Athenians, iv. 295. He is defeated by the Macedonians, 296. Driven out of Eretria by Phocion, *ib.*

Plutus, the god of riches, not only blind, but without ſenſe and motion at Sparta, i. 135.

Plynteria, the time during which the ornaments of the Palladium, or image of Minerva, are purified, and the image itſelf is covered up, ii. 70.

Pnyx, i. 68, 69. The roſtrum from which the Athenian orators ſpoke there, turned towards the ſea by Themiſtocles, 289.

† *Po*, river, iii. 66. v. 425.

Pœkile, iii. 174.

Poiſoners, their heads cruſhed flat between two broad ſtones in Perſia, v. 333.

Polemarchs, amongſt the Spartans, i. 136. The annual governors of Bœotia ſo called, ii. 202. Who ſo called amongſt the Athenians, i. 220. *n.*

Polemon, Alcetas and Docimus, diſpute the command with Eumenes, iii. 374.

Polemo, king of Pontus, Antony's ally, taken priſoner by the Parthians, v. 191.

Polichus, or *Poliuchus*, Jupiter ſo called, v. 153.

Poliocertes, a name given to Demetrius, v. 153.

Politics, ii. 89, 90. iv. 287, 381. v. 38, 59, 74, 80, 115.

Pollichus the Syracuſan, uncle to Heraclides, goes with ten galleys againſt Nicias, to aſſiſt his nephew who was in danger of being taken, iii. 282.

Pollio, the troops of Otho find fault with him, v. 432.

Pollis the Spartan, takes Plato on board his ſhip by deſire of Dionyſius the elder, and ſells him for a ſlave, v. 234.
Pollux. See *Caſtor* and *Pollux.*
Polus of Ægina, a celebrated actor, v. 65
Polyænus, a friend of Philopœmen, ii. 352.
Polyarces, the Lacedæmonian ambaſſador, i. 380. His ſaying to Pericles, *ib.*
Polybius, ſon of Lycortas, carries Philopœmen's urn, which is attended with a mixture of triumphal and funeral pomp, ii 363. Solicits Cato in favour of the Achæan exiles, 314.
Polycletus, one of Nero's miniſters, put to death by Galba, v 403.
Polycletus, the ſtatuary, i. 349.
Polycrates the Sicyonian, a deſcendant of Aratus, v. 344. Plutarch addreſſes the life of Aratus to him, *ib.*
Polycrates, Lyſander follows his example, iii. 96.
Polycrite, daughter of Lyſimachus the ſon of Ariſtides, ii. 304. The Athenians aſſign her a public allowance out of regard to her grandfather, *ib.*
Polycritus the Mendæan, phyſician to Artaxerxes, v 334.
Polydectes, ſon of Eunomus, and half-brother to Lycurgus, i. 123, 124.
Polydorus and Theopompus, kings of Sparta, inſert a clauſe in the *Rhetra*, i. 130.
Polyeuctus, one of the ſons of Themiſtocles, i. 302.
Polyeuctus the Sphettian, exhorts the Athenians to war, and it proves a laborious piece of work to him to ſpeak about it, iv. 293. Phocion's obſervation thereupon, *ib.* He calls Demoſthenes the greateſt orator, but Phocion the beſt ſpeaker, iv. 289. v. 49.
Polygnotus the painter, ſuppoſed to have had an intrigue with Elpinice, iii. 173.
† *Polygnitus*, tower of, v. 348.
Polymachus a Macedonian, put to death by Alexander for preſuming to rifle the tomb of Cyrus, iv. 212.
Polymedes, father of Glaucus, iv. 296.
Polyperchon, or *Polyſperchon*, declared general of the army by Antipater a little before his death, iv. 313.
Polyperchon and Leptines kill Calippus, v. 271.
Polyphron killed by his nephew Alexander, tyrant of

of Pheræ, who consecrates the spear with which he despatched him, ii. 223.

Polystratus, a Macedonian, iv. 185.

Polytion joins Alcibiades in prophaning the sacred mysteries, ii. 52.

† *Polyzelium*, iii. 285.

Polyzelus, i. 217.

Pomaxæthres the Parthian kills Crassus, iii. 328. Obtains the customary reward, 330.

Pomœriam, what, and why so called, i. 89.

Pompeia, the third wife of Cæsar, suspected of an intrigue with Clodius v. 94. Cæsar divorces her, 95.

Pompedius Silo, iii. 75. iv. 321.

† *Pompeii*, v. 76.

Pompeus, a senator, accuses Tiberius Gracchus of aspiring to the sovereignty v. 13.

Pompeius, *Aulus*. See *Aulus Pompeius*.

Q. *Pompeius Rufus*, consul with Sylla, iii. 77. *n.* 129. His son is killed by the tribune Sulpitius, 77.

Pompey, son of Strabo, as much beloved by the Romans, as his father was hated, iv. 44. His excellent qualities, 45. The beauty and dignity of his person, *ib.* Like Alexander the Great, *ib.* Flora's passion for him, *ib.* Simple in his diet, 46. His saying upon his physician's ordering him a thrush, *ib.* Serves under his father against Cinna, *ib.* Saves himself and his father from being assassinated, and prevents the troops from deserting, 47. Defends himself, and his deceased father, at the bar, with applause, *ib.* The prætor Antistius gives him his daughter, *ib.* He repairs to Cinna's camp, but soon after disappears for some time, 48. On the death of Cinna, Carbo takes the reins, *ib.* Pompey raises forces in the Picene, *ib.* Marches to join Sylla, 49 On the way defeats three generals of the opposite party, *ib.* Scipio the consul advances against him, and his men desert to Pompey, 50. Pompey defeats Carbo's cavalry, *ib.* Sylla marches to Pompey, and salutes him Imperrator, *ib.* Pompey goes at the request of Metellus, to his assistance in Gaul, *ib.* He is persuaded to divorce Antistia, and to marry Æmilia, daughter-in-law to Sylla, 51. The affecting circumstance, of that divorce, *ib.* Æmilia dies in child-bed, *ib.* He expels Perpenna from Sicily, and recovers that island, 52. Puts Carbo to death *ib.*

Spares the Himereans for a bold ſaying of their countryman Sthenis, 52. & 53. Sails to Africa with a powerful fleet and army, 53. Seven thouſand of the enemy revolt to him, *ib.* His ſoldiers, with a ſpirit of infatuation, dig for treaſure about the ruins of Carthage, *ib.* He defeats and kills Domitius, 54. The battle deſcribed, *ib.* Takes Hiarbas priſoner, and gives his crown to Hiempſal, *ib.* Reduces Africa in forty days, *ib.* Sylla ſends him an humiliating order, with regard to the diſpoſition of his troops, *ib.* The army expreſs their indignation, *ib.* At his return to Rome, Sylla gives him the ſurname of Magnus, 55. He demands a triumph, and gains it, after ſomeoppoſition from Sylla, 56. Refuſes to flatter the army, 57. Gets Lepidus returned conſul, againſt the will of Sylla, *ib.* Sylla's prediction thereupon ſoon verified, *ib.* & 58. Sylla takes no notice of him in his will, yet he procures Sylla interment in the Campus Martius, though oppoſed by Lepidus, 57. Lepidus collects the remains of the Marian faction, and ſets up for dictator, 58. Pompey is ſent againſt him by Catulus the other conſul, and ſoon defeats Lepidus and all his partiſans, *ib.* Behaves diſhonourably to Brutus, who had ſurrendered Mutina, *ib.* Lepidus flies into Sardinia, where he dies of grief for the infidelity of his wife, *ib.* Pompey has intereſt enough to be ſent in aid to Metellus Pius againſt Sertorius in Spain, 59. Sertorius expreſſes his contempt of him, *ib.* He is afflicted at the loſs of Lauron, which Sertorius burns in his preſence, 60. He defeats Herennius and Perpenna, *ib.* Fights the battle of Sucro, from which he eſcapes by quitting his horſe with gold trappings, *ib.* Behaves with great reſpect to Metellus, 61. Applies to the ſenate for money to pay his troops, and Lucullus, who was jealous of him as a competitor for the command againſt Mithridates, takes care to ſee the money ſent, *ib.* Sertorius is aſſaſſinated, and Perpenna undertakes to ſupply his place, *ib.* Pompey, by a ſtratagem, draws Perpenna into the field, defeats, and puts him to death,

death, 62. Very prudently deſtroys the papers of Sertorius, *ib.* Returns to Italy when Craſſus had almoſt finiſhed the war with the gladiators, and happening to kill five thouſand of thoſe ſlaves, acquaints the ſenate, that he had cut up the war by the roots, *ib.* It is apprehended that he will retain his troops, that they may raiſe him to the dictatorſhip, but he diſmiſſes them immediately after his triumph, 63. He reſtores the tribunes of the people their authority, *ib.* A ſecond triumph is decreed him, together with the conſulſhip, *ib.* Craſſus is appointed his colleague, *ib.* & 64. They diſagree in every thing, 64. Pompey permits judges to be appointed out of the equeſtrian order, *ib.* When conſul, he appears before the cenſors to give an account of his having ſerved the campaigns required by law, *ib.* Craſſus and he are reconciled by a command announced as from Jupiter, 65. Pompey leaves the bar. ſeldom appears in public, and never but amidſt a large company of friends and retainers, *ib.* Some account of the ſtrength and audacity of the Cicilian pirates, 66, 67. Gabinius propoſes an edict for ſending Pompey againſt them, and inveſting him with a moſt extenſive command both at ſea and land, 67, 68. The people, and Cæſar for his own views, approve the edict; but it diſpleaſes the ſenate, and one of the conſuls ventures to ſay, If Pompey imitates Romulus, he will not eſcape his fate, 68. After this bill is paſſed, Pompey procures an enlargement of his powers, 69. He divides the Mediterranean into thirteen parts, and appoints a lieutenant for each, *ib.* Numbers of the pirates are reduced, and the reſt retire to Cilicia, *ib.* He clears the ſea of all the piratical adventurers, in forty days time, *ib.* The conſul Piſo inveighs againſt him at Rome, *ib.* He returns to Rome, *ib.* Gabinius prepares a decree for depoſing Piſo, but Pompey will not ſuffer him to propoſe it, *ib.* Pompey reimbarks, and touches at Athens, *ib.* The honour the Athenians paid him, *ib.* He defeats the pirates on the Cilician coaſt, and compels them to ſurrender all

their

their caftles, 70. Places the pirates in inland towns, 71. Guilty of an invidious action, in attempting to ftrip Metellus of his command in Crete, *ib.* & 72. The tribune Manilius procures a decree which gives Pompey the direction of the war againft Mithridates and Tigranes, and makes him, in fact, fovereign of the Roman empire, 72. The injuftice thereby done Lucullus, 73. The artificial behaviour of Pompey, when he receives the news, *ib.* He takes all opportunities to annul the acts of Lucullus, 74. The two generals have an interview, which only makes the breach the wider, *ib.* Pompey feduces all Lucullus's foldiers, except fixteen hundred, *ib.* Lucullus departs for Rome, and Pompey marches in queft of Mithridates, 75. Pompey's operations againft Mithridates, *ib.* He routs him entirely near the Euphrates, 76. Mithridates flies with only three attendants, one of which was his concubine Hypficratia, *ib.* Tigranes fets a price upon his head, 77. Mithridates directs his flight through Colchis, *ib.* Pompey enters Armenia, on the invitation of young Tigranes, who had revolted from his father, 77. Tigranes the elder receives a Roman garrifon into his capital, and makes his perfonal fubmiffion to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey continues to Tigranes the dominions that he has in his hands, and offers to make his fon king of Sophene, *ib.* The father is very happy in thefe conditions; but the fon murmurs, and is referved in chains for Pompey's triumph, 78. Pompey marches in fearch of Mithridates, *ib.* The Albanians attack him, and are defeated, *ib.* & 79. He grants them peace, 79. Defeats the Iberians, who were never conquered till this time, *ib.* Enters Colchis, in order to purfue Mithridates, who concealed himfelf about the Bofphorus and the Palus Mœotis, *ib.* Is called back by the revolt of the Albanians, *ib.* Defeats them again, and kills Cofis, the king's brother, with his own hand, *ib.* Defigns to vifit Hyrcania, but is prevented by the great number of ferpents he finds on the way, 80. Takes the route to Armenia the lefs, *ib.* Gives audience

audience there to the ambaſſadors of the Elymæans and the Medes, *ib.* Sends Afranius againſt the Parthians, who were laying waſte Gordyene, *ib.* Afranius defeats, and purſues them as far as the province of Arbelis, *ib.* Pompey's polite behaviour to Stratonice, favourite concubine to Mithridates, 81. The king of Iberia ſends him rich preſents, and he delivers them to the quæſtors, to be applied to the public revenue, *ib.* Finds in the caſtle of Cænon Mithridates's private papers, by which he diſcovers him in his real character to be cruel and libidinous, *ib.* Goes to Amiſus, where he diſtributes governments, before the war is finiſhed, though he had blamed that meaſure in Lucullus, 82. Twelve kings appear before him there, *ib.* He is deſirous to recover Syria, and puſh his conqueſts as far as the Red ſea; and in the mean time takes meaſures for reducing Mithridates by famine, *ib.* Inters the bodies of thoſe Romans who fell under Triarius three years before, 83. Subdues the Arabians about Mount Amanus, *ib.* Converts Syria into a Roman province, 83. Reduces Judæa, and takes its king Ariſtobulus priſoner, *ib.* Adminiſters juſtice, and decides diſputes between cities and princes, particularly between the Armenians and Parthians, *ib.* Too indulgent to his own miniſters, *ib.* The inſolent uſe that his freedman Demetrius made of his favour, *ib.* & 84. Pompey's theatre beautiful and grand, but his houſe not oſtentatiouſly great, *ib.* He marches againſt Petra in Arabia, 85. Near that place, he receives the news of the death of Mithridates, *ib.* Marches to Amiſus, where he finds preſents from Pharnaces, together with the body of Mithridates, *ib.* Moves with great pomp towards Italy, 86. His bounty to philoſophers and other learned men at Rhodes and at Athens, *ib.* At his return to Italy, has the mortification to find that his wife Mucia had diſhonoured his bed, 87. He divorces her, *ib.* Apprehenſions in Rome that he will keep his army on foot, and make himſelf abſolute maſter, *ib.* Removed by his diſbanding it immediately, *ib.* The

The cities pour out their inhabitants, to welcome and conduct him to Rome, 87. Finding Cato the only person that ventured to oppose him in the administration, he endeavours to gain him by proposing a family alliance, but is rejected, *ib.* & 88 Bribes publicly for one of his friends, 88. His triumph remarkable in being over the third quarter of the world, after his former triumphs had been over the other two, 89. He advances the Roman revenues from fifty to eighty-five millions of drachmæ, and brings to the value of twenty thousand talents into the treasury, 88. Ruined by the weight of his own power, 89. Lucullus gets his acts confirmed, which Pompey had annulled, 90. Pompey having lost his majority in the senate, has recourse to the tribunes of the people, *ib.* Clodius insists on his sacrificing Cicero, and he complies, *ib.* Cæsar, on his return from Spain, reconciles Pompey and Crassus, *ib.* Cæsar, in consequence of that union, is appointed consul, and proposes several laws agreeable to the people, but not to the senate, 91. Pompey declares he will defend those laws with the sword, *ib.* Marries Julia, Cæsar's daughter, who had been promised to Cæpio, *ib.* Gives his own daughter to Cæpio, who had been promised to Faustus, *ib.* The consul Bibulus and others are driven out of the forum by violence, and the law for the division of lands is carried, *ib.* The acts of Pompey are confirmed, and the two Gauls with Illyria are given to Cæsar for five years, 92. Cato foretells the calamities that would fall upon the commonwealth and on Pompey himself, *ib.* Lucullus retires from state affairs, *ib* Pompey becomes extremely uxorious, *ib.* Clodius behaves to him with extreme insolence, *ib.* Culleo advises Pompey to repudiate Julia, others to recal Cicero, 93. He embraces the counsel of the latter, *ib.* Cicero, at his return, reconciles the senate to Pompey, and procures for him the important charge of supplying Rome with corn, 94. He executes it with great ability, *ib.* During the wars in Gaul, Cæsar is privately making preparations

parations for Rome for his future ſovereignty, 95. Pompey and Craſſus give him the meeting at Lucca, where it is agreed that they two ſhall have the conſulſhip the enſuing year, and Cæſar his command continued for five years more, *ib.* Marcellinus attempts to bring the matter to an eclairciſſement, 96. The anſwers that Pompey and Craſſus gave him, *ib.* Domitius is perſuaded by Cato to ſtand for the conſulſhip; but he and all his friends are driven out of the forum by an armed force, *ib.* Pompey prevents Cato from being elected prætor, by a pretence of having ſeen an inauſpicious flight of birds, *ib.* The greateſt part of the Roman empire is divided amongſt the triumvirate, *ib.* & 97. Pompey is to have Africa and both the Spains for his ſhare, 97. Craſſus repairs to his province of Syria, *ib.* Pompey exhibits games, on the dedication of his theatre, *ib.* Julia's great affection to Pompey, ib. She dies in child-bed, and the child does not long ſurvive her, 98. Craſſus is ſlain by the Parthians, and thus the laſt obſtacle to a civil war is removed, 98. Pompey affects to deſpiſe Cæſar, 99. Suffers anarchy to prevail, in order that he himſelf may be appointed dictator, *ib.* Is prevented by Cato for a time, *ib.* Suffers confuſion to take place again, *ib.* Bibulus makes a motion that Pompey ſhould be declared ſole conſul, and Cato approves of it, *ib.* & 100. Pompey marries Cornelia, the daughter of Metellus Scipio, 100. Her great accompliſhments, *ib.* He makes laws againſt bribery, and againſt encomiums upon perſons accuſed, but is extremely partial in the execution of them, 101. Takes his father-in-law for his colleague, the laſt five months of his time, *ib.* & 102. His governments are continued to him for four years more, and he has a thouſand talents a year allowed for the ſubſiſtence and pay of his troops, 102. Cæſar's friends demand that he ſhould either have another conſulſhip, or the term of his governments prolonged, and Pompey favours that requiſition; but Cato's ill-timed ſeverity prevents any accommodation, *ib.* Pompey ſends

fends for the two legions he had lent Cæfar, and Cæfar fends them home liberally rewarded, *ib.* Great rejoicings are made in Italy for Pompey's recovery from ficknefs, *ib.* He is lulled afleep with the pride of power, and makes no preparations for war, 103. Cæfar, now not far from Italy, fends his foldiers to vote in elections, and makes powerful friends in Rome by his money, *ib.* Curio the tribune makes plaufible propofals in the name of Cæfar, 104. The conful Marcellus infifts that Cæfar fhould be declared an enemy to the ftate, if he did not lay down his arms, *ib.* Cæfar's friends remonftrate, and make other motions, but in vain; and Marcellus, at the head of the fenate, marches out of the city to Pompey, 105. Pompey has no fuccefs in the new levies, *ib.* Cicero endeavours to bring about a reconciliation, but without effect, *ib.* Cæfar, having feized Ariminum, marches with a fmall body of men, and paffes the Rubicon, *ib.* Tullus afks Pompey what forces he has ready for the war, and receives an unfatisfactory anfwer, 106. Pompey is invefted with difcretionary powers, *ib.* He declares he will confider thofe who remain in Rome, as the partifans of Cæfar, 107. Cæfar arrives at Rome, and is fevere to no man but the tribune Metellus, who endeavours to prevent his touching the money in the public treafury, *ib.* Cæfar haftens to drive Pompey out of Italy, before his forces could arrive from Spain, *ib.* Pompey fails from Brundufium to Dyrrhachium, having firft filled the principal ftreets of Brundufium with fharp ftakes, and covered them with earth, 108. Cæfar having made himfelf mafter of all Italy in fixty days, marches into Spain with an intent to gain Pompey's forces there, *ib.* & 109. Pompey exercifes his new-raifed troops with great diligence and activity, 109. Many kings and princes repair to his camp, and he has a complete fenate about him, *ib.* Even Labienus and Brutus repair to his ftandard, *ib.* Cicero, though he had advifed otherwife, and Tidius Sextius, tho' extremely old, do the fame, 110. The humane decree made at the motion of Cato, *ib.* Cæfar, having

having made himſelf maſter of Pompey's forces in Spain marches back thro' Italy, ſails to Oricum, and ſends Vibullius Rufus to Pompey with propoſals of peace, 110. & 111. Pompey, inſtead of accepting the propoſals, ſecures the ports and ſtrong-holds, 111. Cæſar often attacks Pompey's entrenchments and in one of thoſe attacks is in danger of loſing his whole army, *ib.* Pompey does not purſue his advantage, *ib.* Cæſar, for want of proviſions, is forced to decamp, and takes his way to Theſſaly, 112. Upon this, Pompey's troops are too much elated, and impatient for a deciſive action, *ib.* Afranius adviſes Pompey to regain Italy, *ib.* His reaſons for refuſing that advice, *ib.* He purſues Cæſar, and comes up with him on the plains of Pharſalia, 113, 114. Is teazed into a battle, againſt his better judgment, 114. His dream, *ib.* Another preſage of his defeat, *ib.* Cæſar's ſaying when he perceived the enemy prepared for battle, 115. The diſpoſition of the two armies, 116. Pompey orders his to wait for the enemy's charge, 116. The numbers on each ſide, *ib.* The battle, 117, 118. Pompey quits his ranks, and retires to his camp; but finding that not ſecure, he changes his habit and flies, 119. The number of the ſlain, 120. The enemy finds Pompey's camp full of preparations of feſtivity, *ib.* Pompey finding himſelf not purſued quits his horſe, paſſes by Lariſſa, and comes to Tempe, *ib.* Goes down to the ſea-coaſt, and paſſes the remainder of the night in a fiſherman's cabin, *ib.* Coaſts along in a ſmall river-boat, *ib.* Is taken up by Petitius, a Roman citizen, into a ſhip of burthen, 121. The perſon, he took with him, *ib.* Steers for Mitylene, to take up Cornelia and his ſon, *ib.* Their diſtreſsful meeting, 122. The advice he gave the people of Mitylene, 123. He complains to Cratippus of Providence, *ib.* Sets ſail with his wife and friends, *ib.* Touches at Atalia, where he is joined by ſome Cilician galleys, *ib.* Finds in a little time ſixty ſenators about him, *ib.* Is informed that his fleet is entire, and that Cato is gone with it to Africa, *ib.*

123. Laments his great error in giving Cæſar battle at a diſtance from his fleet, *ib.* Raiſes men and money, *ib.* Deliberates about the country he ſhould retire to, and fixes at laſt upon Egypt, 124. Notifies his arrival to Ptolemy, *ib.* The young king demands of his council in what manner he ought to treat him, and concludes to put him to death, 125. A boat is ſent to receive him, *ib.* Cornelia divines his fate, 126. The laſt words he ſaid to her, *ib.* Ptolemy's people ſit ſullen in the boat, *ib.* Aſſaſſinate Pompey as he is getting out, *ib.* Dies the day after his birth day, at the age of fifty-nine, *ib.* Cornelia makes her eſcape, 127. The body of Pompey is thrown out naked, *ib.* Buried by his freedman Philip, and an old Roman ſoldier, who was a ſojourner in Egypt, *ib.* Cæſar arrives in Egypt, and executes vengeance on the murderers of Pompey, 128.

Pompey the younger, that is Sextus, ſeizes Sicily, and infeſts the Italian coaſts, v. 185. His anſwer to Mark Antony, 186. Menas propoſes to make him maſter of the world, *ib.* His anſwer to Menas, *ib.*

Pompon, ſon of Numa, i. 191.

Pomponia the wife of Quintus Cicero, 112.

Pomponius, the father of Numa, perſuades his ſon to accept the Roman crown, i. 169, 170.

Pomponius, the prætor, gives a conciſe but plain account of the loſs of the battle at the Thraſymenian lake, ii. 5.

Pomponius, wounded and taken priſoner, by Mithridates, iii. 210. He anſwers, with a dignity becoming a Roman, to Mithridates's propoſal, *ib.*

Pomponius, killed in defence of Caius Gracchus, v. 34.

Pontifices, inſtituted by Numa, i. 174.

Pontifex Maximus, his office, i. 175.

Pontius Cominius aſcends the capitol, to inform the ſenate of Camillus's victory over the Gauls, i. 328.

Pontius, a ſervant of a Roman of that name meets Sylla in a prophetic rapture, and tells him he brings him ſucceſs from Bellona, iii. 153.

Pontius Glaucus, the title of one of Cicero's poems, v. 70.

† *Pontus*, iii. 134.

Popedius Silo, attempts to intimidate Cato, when a child, iv. 321.

Popilius,

Popilius, the prætor, baniſhes the friends of Tiberius Gracchus, v. 23. Obliged to quit Italy himſelf, *ib*.

Popilius, the tribune, murders Cicero, though defended by him under an accuſation of parricide, v. 112.

Popilius Læna, his addreſs to Brutus and Caſſius, v. 282. His diſcourſe with Cæſar, 283.

Poplicola See *Publicola*

Poplicola one of Antony's lieutenants, v. 211.

Poppæa, the wife of Criſpinus, her connections with Otho and Nero, v. 405, 406.

Populace, whether moſt inſolent to good men when government proſpers, or in the contrary circumſtances, iv. 286.

Popularity, iv 381, 382

Porcia, ſiſter to Cato the younger, iv. 319.

Porcia the daughter of Cato, firſt married to Bibulus, iv 340 Her excellent character, v 281. Gives herſelf a private wound, by way of trial of what ſhe could bear, *ib*. Her diſcourſe to Brutus, *ib* Her great anxieties on his account, 282. How affected at the ſight of a picture at Elea, 288. Said by ſome to have ſwallowed hot aſhes, by others to have died in another manner, 312.

Porcia Baſilica, or *Porcian* hall, built by Cato the cenſor, iv. 325.

Porcii, whence that family name, i. 249

Porcius, ſon to Cato of Utica, gives into debauchery, iv 380. Atones for it by the valour he exerted in the battle in which he fell, *ib*.

Porſena adopts the cauſe of Tarquin, and declares war againſt the Romans, i. 254 They retire before him, *ib*. Beſieges Rome, 255 The bold attempts of Mucius Scævola, 256, 257 Porſena's generous behaviour to him, and to the Romans in general, 256, 258 They erect his ſtatue in braſs, *ib*

Porus, one of the principal kings in India, his prodigious ſtature, iv 203 Taken priſoner by Alexander, 204 When aſked how he deſired to be treated, anſwers only, "Like a king," *ib*. Reſtored to his dominions, *ib*

Poſideon, one of the Athenian months, iv. 255.

Poſidonius the philoſopher, iii. 89 Cicero his diſciple, v 72

Two Poſidonii, iv. 86 *n*.

Poſthuma, Sylla's daughter by Valeria, iii 164

Posthumius the soothsayer requires to be bound and imprisoned till Sylla had conquered Marius, iii. 132.
Posthumius Albinus, rallied by Cato for writing a history in Greek, and asking pardon for improprieties of language, ii. 318.
Posthumius Tubertus created consul, i. 258. Appointed dictator, to act against the Æqui and and Volsci, i. 305.
Posthumius, Spurius, rivals Tiberius Gracchus, v. 7.
Potamo the Lesbian, iv 204.
† *Potamos*, a place in Attica, where the Athenians assign the daughter of Aristides a farm for her dowry, ii. 304.
Pothinus, v. 207.
† *Potidæa*, ii. 39. iv. 136.
Poverty, ii. 339.
Power, what its effect, iii. 158. Arbitrary power a burthen to the possessor, as well as to the people, ii. 131.
Præcia, a courtezan, her influence in Rome, iii. 199.
† *Prænestines*, iii. 159.
Prætexta, a Roman garment edged with purple, i. 103. *n.*
Prætorian cohorts, v. 396.
Pranicus the poet, iv. 192.
Prayer, i. 183. Of Camillus, 309.
Praxagoras advises the Neapolitans to offer sacrifices to the gods for Pompey's recovery from sickness, iv 102.
Praxiergidæ, the persons who performed certain ceremonies about the image of Minerva, ii. 70.
† *Priene*, i. 204. v. 205.
Prima, said to be the daughter of Romulus by Hersilia, i. 94.
Principia, the general's quarters in the Roman camp, esteemed sacred, on account of the images of the gods being placed there, v. 399.
Priscus. See *Helvidius Priscus*.
Priapus, i. 80.
Procrustes. See *Damastes*.
Proculeius, employed by Augustus to get Cleopatra alive into his hands, v. 221.
Proculus, Julius, makes oath that Romulus had appeared to him in a form more than mortal, i 163. Sent to offer Numa the crown, 168.
Proculus, captain of the guards to Otho, v 422.
Prodici, the guardians of kings who were minors, so called by the Lacedæmonians, i. 124.
Prodigies; the sweating of the image of the god *Adranus*, and the brandishing of his spear, ii. 129. The preternatural overflowing of the

Alban lake, i. 306. The vaniſhing of the body of *Alcmena*, 114. What happened in marking out the foundations of *Alexandria*, iv. 164. Stone ſaid to fall from heaven, iii. 100. What happened to a perſon who leaped upon the altar of the twelve gods, 267. One of *Antony's* ſtatues at Alba ſweats for many days, v. 208. An *Altar* emits a bright flame, when the fire ſeems to be extinguiſhed, 86. At *Argos* the prieſteſs of the Lycian Apollo runs into the ſtreet, and cries out that ſhe ſees the city covered with blood and gore, iii. 38. The vaniſhing of *Ariſteas* the Proconeſian, i. 113. Incidents relating to *Bees* interpreted as prodigies, v. 247, 300, 308. The raining of *Blood*, i. 108. *Ceres* and *Proſerpine* attiring themſelves for a journey, ii. 124. The vaniſhing of *Cleomedes* the Aſtypalenſian, i. 113. The entwining of a ſnake about the face of *Cleomenes* on the croſs, iv. 432. A child born with an elephant's head, ii. 262. *Crows* conduct Alexander thro' the Libyan deſerts to the temple of Ammon, iv. 165. *Eagles*, and ſtandards ſo called, prodigies relating to them, iii. 79, 312. iv. 173. v. 28, 247, 299, 308. *Entrails* ſlip out of the hands of Craſſus, iii. 312. A *Fiſh* ſeizes the hinder parts of a hog intended for ſacrifice, iv. 310. A *Flame* iſſues from the ſtandard, iii. 130. A globe of *Fire* falls between two armies, 202. A double *Gall* belonging to one victim, and incloſed in one caul, v. 380. The *Hermæ* defaced in Athens in one night, ii. 52. iii. 267. *Liver* without a head, ii. 263. iii. 37, 191. iv. 215. *Lightening*, prodigies relating to it, ii. 178, 262. v. 208, 258. *Moons*, three ſeen at one time, ii. 232. *Orpheus's* ſtatue of cypreſs wood ſweats profuſely, iv. 148. *Oxen*, prodigies relating to them, ii. 262. iii. 38. v. 258. *Palm-tree* grows up by the baſe of Cæſar's ſtatue, iv. 263. *Ram* with one horn, i. 253. *River* in the Picene, appears to flow with blood, ii. 232. *Ravens* devour their young in the city of Rome, iii. 130. *Rats* gnaw the conſecrated gold, 130. *Serpents* creep into a helmet, and lay their eggs there, v. 16. *Shields* and ſpears, and perſons fighting, ſeen in the ſky, iii. 59. *Sound* of a *Trumpet* in a mournful tone

tone heard in the air, 130. Crown of *Victory* falls upon the head of Timoleon in the temple at Delphi, ii. 124. Tumbles down at Pergamus, iii. 134. *Victim* without a heart, iv. 278. *Voice* from heaven announces the coming of the Gauls, i. 316, 317. See *Omens*.

Prolyta and *Apolia*, daughters of Agesilaus, iv. 20.

Promachus, victorious in a drinking-match, dies in three days, iv. 212.

Promathion the historian, i. 80.

Prometheus, iv. 44.

† *Promontories* of Diana, iv. 310.

Prophantus, brother to Clinias; his wife saves Aratus, v. 345.

† *Propontis* iii. 200.

Proserpina, the wife of Aïdoneus, king of the Molossi, i. 73.

Proserpine, the ceremonies of her feast, iii. 204. Her robe worn by the person who took the great oath, v. 270.

Prosperity, iii. 228, 375.

Protagoras, the philosopher, i. 388. Banished Athens for ascribing extraordinary phænomena to natural causes, iii. 281.

Proteas desires of Alexande, a proof of his being reconciled to him, and he gives him five talents, iv. 181.

Protheus the Spartan endeavours to prevent the war with the Thebans, iv. 30.

Prothytes and *Phœnix* demanded by Alexander of the Thebans, as authors of the war, iv. 145.

Protogenes the Caunian, a celebrated painter, v. 134.

Protus a merchant, founder of Massilia or Marseilles, i. 203.

Proverbs. *Nothing without Theseus*, i. 71. *Business to-morrow*, ii. 205. *A platter will not hold a dolphin*, iii. 219. *He plays the Cretan with a Cretan*, 109. *He wears wisps on his horns*, 297. *Dead men do not bite*, v. 296. iv. 125. *Such a one has need of nothing but parsley*, ii. 141. *The die is cast*, iv. 106, 251. v. 369. *In wine there is truth*, v. 329. *Woe to the conquered*, i. 331.

Providence, particular, ii. 133.

Proxenus the Macedonian, discovers a spring of an oily nature on the banks of the river Oxus, iv. 199.

Prusias, king of Bithynia, Hannibal flies to his court, and is demanded of him by the Romans, ii. 385.

Prytanes, members of the Athenian ſenate who compoſed a court of judicature, and continued in office the tenth part of a year, i. 221. *n.*
Prytaneum, i. 59, 65, 221, 222.
Prytanis, ths grandfather of Lycurgus, i. 123.
Pſammo the philoſopher, aſſerts the Divine Power and Providence, iv. 166.
Pſenophis, prieſt of Heliopolis, i. 230.
Pſyhce, the wife of Marphadates the Cappadocian, corrupted by the ſons of Cato of Utica, iv. 380.
Pſylli, Africans who cured perſons bitten by ſerpents, by ſucking the parts affected, iv. 366.
Ptœdorus of Megara, vindicated by Dion, v. 242.
Ptolemais, the daughter of Ptolemy, given in marriage to Demetrius, v. 143, 156.
Ptolemy reſtored to his kingdom by Gabienus and Mark Antony, v. 164.
Ptolemy, natural ſon of Amyntas the ſecond, makes war upon his brother Alexander, king of Macedon, ii. 220. Is the father of Philoxenus, 221.
Ptolemy, ſon of Pyrrhus and Antigone, iii. 6. Killed in the battle with the Lacedæmonians on the way to Argos, 37.
Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedon, killed in battle by the Gauls, iii. 26. News of that event is carried to Pyrrhus, *ib.*
Ptolemy Lamyrus, king of Egypt, appoints Lucullus a table in the palace, and offers him preſents to the value of eighty talents; but he refuſes them, and takes nothing but ſhips, which he was ſent by Sylla to procure, iii. 195.
Ptolemy, nephew to Antigonus, ſent as a hoſtage for Eumenes to come and treat, iii. 377.
Ptolemy Dionyſius, king of Egypt deliberates on the meaſures he ſhould take with reſpect to Pompey, iv. 125. An account of his vile miniſters, who perſuade him to deſtroy that great man, *ib.* Defeated in battle by Cæſar, and never heard of afterwards, 128, 266.
Ptolemy Lagus, afterwards king of Egypt, one of Alexander's principal officers, marries Apama, iii. 366.
Ptolemy, king of Egypt, Cato's advice to him, iv. 349.
Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, the propoſals Cato made him, iv. 348. He poiſons himſelf, 349.
Ptolemy Philometor, makes propoſals

proposals of marriage to Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, v. 2.

Ptolemy, the son of Chrysermus, visits Cleomenes in prison, iv. 429. He is killed, 430.

Ptolemy Euergetes, his friendship to Aratus, and favours to the Sicyonians on his account, v. 353, 355. Declared head of the Achæan league, 364. Demands of Cleomenes his mother and children as hostages, iv. 417. Behaves with some degree of generosity to that prince, but refuses to send him back to Greece, 426. His death *ib.*

Ptolemy Philopator, son of Euergetes, his effeminate life, and ill treatment of Cleomenes, iv. 426. Orders the body of Cleomenes to be fastened to a cross, 431. A serpent entwines about the head of Cleomenes, 432. The superstitious fears of Philopator on that occasion, *ib.*

Ptolemy, governor of Alexdria, killed by Cleomenes, iv. 430.

Ptolemy the diviner, his prediction to Otho, v. 409.

Ptoum ii. 211.

Publicola, Valerius, descended from the ancient Valerius, who was the chief author of the union between the Romans and the Sabines, i. 238. Distinguished under the kings by his eloquence and riches, *ib.* Employs both with great propriety, *ib.* The people rise against Tarquin the Proud, on account of the injury done Lucretia, and her unhappy fate, *ib.* Valerius assists Brutus in expelling the king and his family, *ib.* Stands for the consulship with Brutus, and loses his election, 239. Is the first that takes the oath proposed by Brutus, to support the Roman liberty; though before he had retired from public business in discontent, *ib.* Tarquin by his ambassadors proposes to treat, but Valerius will not suffer them to be heard, 240. The exiled king demands his effects, and obtains a grant of them, notwithstanding the opposition of Brutus, who calls his colleage Collatinus traitor, *ib.* The ambassadors, during their stay in Rome, corrupt the Aquilli and Vitelli, who were nephews to Collatinus the consul, 241. The Vitellii draw in two of the sons of Brutus, *ib.* They assemble in the house of the

the Aquillii, to bind the conſpiracy with a dreadful ſacrifice and oath, 241. A ſlave named Vindicius, diſcovers the plot to kill the conſuls, and informs Valerius of it, 242. He and his brother ſecure the conſpirators, and ſeize the letters that were to be ſent to Tarquin, *ib.* The conſpirators acknowledge their crime, 243. Brutus condemns his own ſons, and gives orders for their execution, *ib.* The firmneſs with which he beholds that ſcene, *ib.* The conſul Collatinus, being accuſed of favouring his relations who had conſpired againſt the commonwealth, is degraded, 244. Thoſe relations of his ſuffer death, *ib.* Publicola is ſubſtituted in his place, *ib.* Vindicius is rewarded for his information, *ib.* The goods of the Tarquins are plundered, and their palace levelled with the ground, 245. A field which had been in their poſſeſſion, is conſecrated to Mars, *ib.* Tarquin applies to the Tuſcans, who give the Romans battle, 246. Aruns, the ſon of Tarquin, and Brutus, the Roman conſul, fall by each other's hand, 246. The armies, after great ſlaughter, are ſeparated by a ſtorm, *ib.* The Tuſcans deſert their camp, and near five thouſand are taken priſoners, 247. Valerius triumphs, and is the firſt conſul that enters Rome in a chariot and four, *ib.* Pronounces the eulogium of Brutus, *ib.* Thence the cuſtom of funeral orations, *ib.* Valerius is envied for his governing without a colleague, and for his lofty houſe, *ib.* Gains the name of Publicola, 248. Fills up the ſenate, 249. Paſſes an act for liberty of appeal from the conſuls to the ſenate, *ib.* Exempts artificers, and others, from taxes, *ib.* What the value of an ox, and a ſheep, was in his time, *ib.* He makes it lawful, without form of trial, to kill any man who ſhould attempt to ſet himſelf up for king, *ib.* & 250. Places the public treaſure in the temple of Saturn, and permits the people to chooſe quæſtors for the management of it, 250. Takes Lucretius, and afterwards Marcus Horatius for his colleague, *ib.* Is deſirous to have the dedicating

of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which was built by Tarquin, 252. But the senate gives that honour to Horatius, *ib.* History of that temple, 253. Tarquin having applied to Porsena for assistance, that prince declares war against the Romans, 254. Porsena gains a considerable advantage, and pursues the Romans to the neighbourhood of Rome, *ib.* Publicola gives him battle, in which he is defeated, and carried off wounded, *ib.* Horatius Cocles, with two other brave Romans, defends the wooden bridge, till the Romans break it down behind him, 255. Publicola stands chiefly upon the defensive, *ib.* Defeats a flying party that was ravaging the country, *ib.* Provisions extremely scarce in Rome, *ib.* The story of Mucius's attempt upon the life of Porsena, *ib.* & 256. Publicola refers the dispute between the Romans and Tarquin to Porsena, *ib.* Tarquin refuses to abide by his arbitration, 257. Porsena makes peace with the Romans, *ib.* The conditions of the peace, and the hostages which the Romans were to give, 257. The story of Clœlia, one of the hostages, *ib.* Porsena leaves the camp full of provisions for the Romans, 258. They erect a statue to him, *ib.* The Sabines invade the Roman territories, *ib.* Marcus, brother to Valerius, defeats them in two battles, and is honoured with a triumph, *ib.* Publicola consults the Sibyls books upon certain natural appearances of an alarming kind, 359. Appius Clausus, founder of the Claudian family, migrates, with a very considerable number of Sabines, to Rome, 260. The Sabines renewing the war, form an ambuscade for the Romans; but Publicola, by a counter-stratagem defeats them with great slaughter, *ib.* & 261. He is honoured with a triumph, *ib.* Dies soon after, and is buried at the public charge, 261, 262. The women continue the mourning for him a whole year, *ib.*

Publicus steals the scabbard of Mithridates's sword, and sells it to Ariarathes, iv. 86.

See all the PUBLII *under their family names.*

Purple;

Purple; that of Hermione, much efteemed, iv. 178. Preferves its colour an hundred and ninety years, *ib.* In what manner prepared, *ib.*

† *Puteoli*, iii. 163.

Pyanepſion, the month fo called, v. 65.

† *Pydna*, iv. 190. i. 294.

Pylades, the mufician, ii. 353.

Pylius adopts Hercules, previous to his initiation, i. 75.

† *Pylos*, iii. 258. ii. 45, 89.

† *Pyramia*, iii. 40.

† *Pyrenees*, i. 317. iii. 343.

Pyrilampes, a perfon connected with Pericles, i. 365.

Pyrrha, iii. 1.

Pyrrhidæ, the fucceffors of Neoptolemus, fo called, iii. 1.

Pyrrhus, the fon of Æacides and Phthia, iii. 2. His faying concerning the Romans, ii. 369. Some account of the peopling and polifhing of his country, iii. 1, 2. Has two fifters named Deidamia and Troias, 2. His father is depofed, and the fons of Neoptolemus brought in, *ib.* Pyrrhus is carried off, when an infant, by two faithful fervants, named Androclides and Angelus, to the court of Glaucias, king of Illyria, and laid as a fuppliant at his feet, 2, 3. Glaucius, after fome hefitation, takes the infant into his protection, 3. Caffander, king of Macedon, demands him of Glaucius, who refufes to deliver him up, *ib.* Glaucius conducts him, at an early period, into Epirus, and places him on the throne, *ib.* His perfon defcribed, *ib.* Believed to cure the fwelling of the fpleen, by touching the part affected with his toe, *ib.* About five years after, he goes out of his own territories, to attend the nuptials of one of Glaucias's fons, 4. The Moloffians take that opportunity to revolt to Neoptolemus again, *ib.* Pyrrhus applies for protection to Demetrius, who had married his fifter Deidamia, *ib.* Accompanies Demetrius at Ipfus, and diftinguifhes himfelf in that battle, *ib.* Keeps for Demetrius the cities of Greece, *ib.* Goes a hoftage into Egypt, where he gains the favour of Ptolemy and Berenice, *ib.* Marries Antigone, the daughter of Berenice, by Philip, her former hufband, *ib.* Antigone procures him men and money, which enable him to recover the king-

dom of Epirus, 5. He aſſociates Neoptolemus in the kingdom, *ib.* The kings of Epirus took an oath in the manner of the kings of England, *ib.* Neoptolemus attempts, or it is pretended that he attempts, to poiſon Pyrrhus, *ib.* Pyrrhus diſpatches Neoptolemus, 6. Has a ſon by Antigone, whom he names Ptolemy, *ib.* Builds the city of Berenicis, *ib.* Alexander the ſon of Caſſander, applies to him for aſſiſtance againſt his brother Antipater, who had driven him out of Macedonia, *ib.* He demands the maritime part of Macedonia for his reward, *ib.* Lyſimachus, who was inclined to aſſiſt Antipater, forges letters as from Ptolemy king of Egypt, to retard the progreſs of Pyrrhus, 7. Pyrrhus detects the fraud, *ib.* Demetrius, who had likewiſe been applied to, arrives, kills Alexander, and gets himſelf proclaimed king of Macedon, *ib.* Demetrius is jealous of the growing power of Pyrrhus, and goes to ſeek him in the field, *ib.* They inadvertently paſs each other, *ib.* Pyrrhus finds Pantauchus, Demetrius's lieutenant, and gives him a great overthrow, 8. The Macedonians conceive a high opinion of his valour, and diſcover in him a ſtrong reſemblance of Alexander the Great, *ib.* Antigonus's ſaying concerning him, *ib.* Not eaſily provoked, quick to repay a kindneſs, 9. Saying of his, *ib.* After the death of Antigone, he marries ſeral wives for the purpoſes of intereſt and power, *ib.* Beſide his ſon Ptolemy, already mentioned, he has Alexander by Lanaſſa, the daughter of Agathocles, and Helenus by Bircenna, the daughter of Bardyllis, *ib.* Says he will leave his kingdom to the ſon who has the ſharpeſt ſword, 10. The Epirots give him the name of Eagle, *ib.* Has intelligence that Demetrius is ſick, enters Macedonia, and penetrates as far as Edeſſa, *ib.* Demetrius marches againſt him, and he retires, *ib.* Demetrius meditates an expedition for the recovery of his paternal kingdom, *ib.* The other kings deſire Pyrrhus to exert himſelf on this occaſion, 11. Pyrrhus loſes his wife Lanaſſa, and the iſle of Corcyra,

ra, both which are gained by Demetrius, 11. He marches against Berœa, *ib.* His dream concerning Alexander the Great, *ib.* Takes Berœa, 12. Demetrius, apprehending that his army might revolt to Lysimachus, if he continued his march against him, turns against Pyrrhus, *ib.* The Macedonians revolt to Pyrrhus, and he is proclaimed king of Macedon, *ib.* Lysimachus makes his appearance soon after, and pretending that he had contributed equally to the flight of Demetrius, demands his share of the kingdom, which Pyrrhus agrees to, *ib.* & 13. The insignificance of treaties between kings, 13. Pyrrhus enters the citadel of Athens, *ib.* Advises the Athenians never to admit another king within their walls, *ib.* Takes the Grecian cities from Demetrius, notwithstanding the peace he had made with him, *ib.* Demetrius's affairs being entirely ruined, Lysimachus marches against Pyrrhus, debauches his army, and dispossesses him of his share of Macedonia, 14. Pyrrhus's impatience of inaction is relieved by an application from the Tarentines, for assistance against the Romans, 14. Meton the Tarentine endeavours to dissuade his countrymen from calling in a foreign prince; and to excite their attention he feigns himself intoxicated, *ib.* & 15. Cineas, first minister to Pyrrhus, draws him into a conversation, in which he shews him the vanity of ambition, but does not cure him of that disease, 16, 17. He meets with a dreadful storm in his passage to Italy, 17. Makes the land with great difficulty, and marches with the scattered remains of his forces to Tarentum, *ib.* & 18. Corrects the luxury of the Tarentines, and introduces strict discipline, 18. Has intelligence that Lævinus the Roman consul, is coming against him, *ib.* Goes to the river Siris, to reconnoitre the enemy's army, *ib.* What he said on the occasion, *ib.* His proposal of acting as mediator is rejected, *ib.* The action on the banks of the Siris, in which Pyrrhus proves victorious chiefly by means of his elephants, 19, 20. The battle described, *ib.* Not-

withſtanding his victory, he ſends Cineas to Rome, with propoſitions of peace, which are rejected, 21. The ſpeech of Appius Claudius againſt thoſe propoſitions, 22. Cineas calls the ſenate of Rome an aſſembly of kings, 23. Fabricius ſent ambaſſador to Pyrrhus, to treat about the ranſom and exchange of priſoners, *ib.* Pyrrhus offers him money, which he refuſes, tho' his circumſtances were very mean, *ib.* Pyrrhus's phyſician makes Fabricius an offer of poiſoning him, 24. Fabricius diſcovers the traiterous deſign to Pyrrhus, *ib.* Pyrrhus defeats the Romans again at Aſculum, 25. Says to thoſe who complimented him upon it, Such another victory, and we are undone, 26. Receives invitations from the Macedonians on one hand, and from the Sicilians on the other, *ib.* Leaves a garriſon in Tarentum, contrary to the inclinations of the people, and paſſes into Sicily, *ib.* & 27. Finds the moſt agreeable reception there, 27. Ravages the Carthaginian province, takes Eryx by ſtorm, and celebrates the games which he had vowed to Hercules, 27. Defeats the Mamertines, a numerous and warlike people about Meſſane, *ib.* The Carthaginians court his friendſhip; but he inſiſts on their evacuating Sicily, which they refuſe, 28. His next object is Africa; and wanting mariners, he compels the Sicilians to ſupply him, *ib.* Degenerates from a moderate prince into a tyrant, *ib.* Ungrateful to Thonon and Soſtratus, the perſons who firſt introduced him into Syracuſe, *ib.* Loſes his influence in Sicily, *ib.* What he ſaid on leaving it, 29. The Mamertines attack him, after his return to Italy, *ib.* He cleaves down one of their ſoldiers, who challenged him to ſingle combat, *ib.* Marches againſt Manius Curius, who lay at Beneventum, and is defeated, 30. The battle deſcribed, *ib.* Returns to Epirus, enters Macedonia, defeats Antigonus, and is once more raiſed to the throne of Macedonia, 31. Marches to Sparta, at the requeſt of Cleonymus, 32. His operations before Sparta, 33, 36.

36. He is repulſed, 36. On the invitation of Ariſteas, marches to Argos, 37. His ſon Ptolemy is killed by the way, *ib.* He ſends a challenge to Antigonus, 38. That prince's anſwer, *ib.* He enters Argos, *ib.* His actions there, 39. His orders are miſtaken, 40. He takes the plume from his helmet, 41. Struck down by a poor old woman with a tile, *ib.* Deſpatched by Zopyrus, who cuts off his head, 42. A magnificent funeral pile provided for him by Antigonus, who gives his aſhes to his ſon Helenus, 43.

Pythagoras, a Spartan, remarbable in the Gymnaſtic exercifes, viſits Italy, i. 162.

Pythagoras the philoſopher, went into Italy about five ages after Numa, i. 162. Affects to be thought ſomething ſuperior to the reſt of the human race, 172. Uſes a tame eagle, to ſerve that purpoſe, and ſhews his golden thigh, 173. Believes the Supreme Being to be incorruptible, impaſſive, inviſible, and an object only of the mind, *ib.* Sacrifices nothing to him that has life, *ib.* His precepts, 182, 183. A ſtatue erected to him at Rome, as the wiſeſt of the Greeks, 174. Elogium of him, I. xxii. xxiii.

Pythagoras, the diviner, iv. 215.

Pytheas, the orator, ſeverely reproved by Phocion, for his impudence in ſpeaking to the people, iv. 303. Tells Demoſthenes that his orations ſmell of the lamp, v. 47. Demoſthenes's anſwer, *ib.* Joins Antipater, 64. Speaks to the Arcadians againſt the Athenians, *ib.* Is anſwered by Demoſthenes, *ib.*

Pythian Apollo. See *Apollo Pythius.*

Pythian games. See *Games.*

Pythionice, the miſtreſs of Harpalus, iv. 304. He erects a magnificent monument to her memory, *ib.*

† *Pythium*, ii. 168.

Pythocles, ſon of Polycrates, a deſcendant of Aratus, v. 345. Plutarch writes the life of Aratus for the benefit of him and his brother, *ib.*

Pythocles, one of thoſe that ſuffered death with Phocion, iv. 317.

Pythoclides ſaid to teach Pericles muſic, i. 351.

Pythodorus lies in wait for Themiſtocles, i. 295.

Pytholaus,

Pytholaus, brother to Thebe, the wife of Alexander of Pheræ, assists her in despatching him, ii. 229.
Python, one of Alexander's officers, iv. 218.
Python, the musician, iii. 9.
Python, the Byzantine orator, answered by Demosthenes, v. 48.
Python, the serpent killed by Apollo, ii. 211.
† *Pythopolis*, i. 68.

Q.

QUadrans, a small piece of brass coin, v. 95. which each Roman citizen contributed towards Publicola's funeral, i. 262.
Quadrantaria, or *Quadrantula*, a name given an infamous sister of Clodius, v. 95.
Quails, ii. 41.
Quarrels. See *Dissensions*.
Quæstor, the office what, i. 250. By whom first instituted, *ib.*
† *Quinda*, iii. 379. v. 143.
Quintilis i. 111, 189.
Quintio, one of Cato the Censor's freedmen, ii. 328.
Quintius, Titus and Lucius, brothers. See *Flaminius*.
Quintius, Lucius the tribune, attempts to rescind the acts of Sylla, but is opposed by Lucullus, iii. 199. Obtains a decree for recalling Lucullus, 234.
Quintius. See *Capitolinus*.
Quintus Cassius goes with Antony to Cæsar, v. 167.
Quintus, one of Crassus's lieutenants, and his quæstor, Scropha, fly from Spartacus, iii. 301. *See all the other* QUINTI *under their family names*.
Quirinal Mount in Rome, i. 115, 182.
Quirinalis, Flamen, i. 171.
Quirinus, Romulus so called, i. 113, 115, 163.
Quiris, the meaning of the term, i. 102, *n.* 115.
Quirites, the Romans why so called, i. 102, 165.
Quiritis. See *Juno Quiritis*.

R.

RAIN; an attempt to account for its falling in great quantities after a battle, iii. 63, 64.
Ram with one horn, found in the grounds of Pericles, i. 353. Explained in the way of omen, *ib.* Accounted for philosophically, *ib.*
Rape of the Sabine virgins, i. 93. Occasions a war, 96. Productive of better consequences, 102. Rape of Helen, by Theseus. See *Helen*.

Rape, how puniſhed, by Solon's laws, i. 225.

Rat heard to cry, when Minucius named his general of horſe, ii. 234.

Ratumena, one of the gates of Rome, near the capitol, i. 251.

† *Ravenna*, iii. 44.

Regiſters, the Syracuſan, taken by the Athenians, iii. 270.

Religion, its exerciſes to be performed with great reverence and attention, i. 182. How defined, ii. 156. The regard the Romans paid to it for a long time, 233.

Remonium, a ſtrong ſituation on Mount Aventine, where Remus propoſed to build the city, i. 87.

Remus, twin-brother of Romulus, ſeized and carried before Numitor, 84. His ſpeech, *ib.* & 85. Fauſtulus carries to court the trough, or cradle, in which Romulus and he were taken up, and he is acknowledged by Numitor, 85. What occaſioned his death, 88. He is buried in Remonium, *ib.*

Reſignation, v. 59.

Retreat of the ten thouſand Greeks under Xenophon. See *Xenophon*.

Rhadamanthus, a judge under Minos, i. 58. Said to have married Alcmena after the death of Amphitryon, iii. 119. The Haliartians ſhew his tomb at Alea, 118.

†*Rhamnus*, iv. 306. v. 144.

Rhamnus, one of Antony's freedmen, v. 199.

Rhamnenſes, i. 103.

Rhea, Ilia, or *Sylvia*, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

Rhea, the mother of Sertorius, iii. 338.

† *Rhegians*, ii. 126.

† *Rhegium*, ii. 25. v. 249, 271.

Rhenia, a little iſland near Delos, in which Nicias prepared the proceſſion and choirs that were to perform in honour of Apollo, iii 254.

Rhetoric, the art of ruling the minds of men, i. 366.

Rhetræ, the fundamental ſtatutes of Lycurgus, i. 137. He calls them ſo, becauſe he would have them thought oracular, *ib.*

†*Rhine*, Cæſar lays a bridge over it, iv. 242.

† *Rhodes* taken by Caſſius, v. 294.

† *Rhodians*, their brave defence againſt Demetrius, v. 134. They deſire him to leave one of his engines, as a monument of the ſiege they had undergone, 133.

Rhodo-

Rhodogune, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Orontes, v. 341.
Rhodon, v. 223.
Rhœſaces, Cimon's generous anſwer to him, iii. 182.
Rhœſaces and *Spithridates* attack Alexander on his paſſing the Granicus, iv. 150. Alexander kills Rhœſaces, *ib.*
† *Rhoetium*, iv. 418.
† *Rhone*, river, iii. 57, 339.
Rhopoperperethres, a name given Demoſthenes, v. 49.
Rhus, i. 70.
Rhymitalces, i. 98.
† *Rhyndacus*, river, iii. 205.
Rhyntaces, a Perſian bird ſo called, v. 332.
Riches and eloquence, the means by which the Romans gained a place in the adminiſtration, iii. 47.
Riches, not to deſire them more glorious than to uſe them well, ii 85. A competency preferable to them, i. 202. The true uſe of them, ii. 198.
† *Riphæan* mountains, i. 317.
Roads, the attention of C. Gracchus to the repairing of them, v. 26.
Romans riſe to the height of empire by means of temperance and fortitude, i. 113. Admit no uſe of images in the worſhip of the gods, for an hundred and ſeventy years after the building of Rome, 173. Retire into the capitol, on the coming of the Gauls, 323. Diſtreſſed by famine, 331. Delivered by Camillus, 332. Defeated by Hannibal in the great battle of Cannæ, ii. 20. Behave with dignity on that occaſion, 21. Their attention to religious ceremonies, ii. 100. Offer human ſacrifices on the invaſion of the Gauls after the firſt Punic war, 232. The Romans, for ſome ages, unpoliſhed, and ſkilled only in agriculture and war, 253. Marcellus firſt gives them a taſte for paintings, and other curioſities of art, for which he is blamed by the graver citizens, *ib.* Loſe both their conſuls by one of Hannibal's ſtratagems, 263, 264. Degenerated in the time of Cato the cenſor, 309. He compares them to ſheep, 313. They reject the preſents of Pyrrhus, and all propoſitions of peace, while he remains in Italy, iii. 22. Proclaim liberty to the Greeks, ii. 374.
Roma, one of the Trojan matrons, who came with Æneas into Italy, i. 78. Adviſes her female companions

panions to burn the ſhips, 79. Rome ſaid to be called after her, or after Roma, the daughter of Italus and Leucaria, *ib.*

Romanus, ſon of Ulyſſes and Circe, i. 79.

Rome built by Romulus, i. 89. The time of its foundation, 90. Its ferocious and uncivilized ſtate at the acceſſion of Numa, corrected by the influence of religion, 172. Burnt by the Gauls, 326. Rebuilt by Camillus, and adorned by Marcellus, ii. 253.

Romulus, various accounts of his origin, as well as that of Rome, i. 78, 81. The ſon of Ilia, Rhea, or Sylvia, the daughter of Numitor, 81. Amulius, the brother of Numitor, orders Romulus and his brother Remus, to be deſtroyed, but the ſervant only expoſes them by the river, *ib.* There they were ſuckled ſome time by a ſhe-wolf, *ib.* Taken up by Fauſtulus, and nurſed by his wife Acca Larentia, 82. Sent to Gabii for education, 83. Their powers of body and mind, generous inclinations and actions, *ib.* They diſtinguiſh themſelves in a fray between the herdſman of Numitor and Amulius, *ib.* While Romulus is employed in divination, Remus is taken priſoner, and brought to anſwer for the late violence, 84. The reigning prince leaves the correction of him to Numitor, who feels an inſtinctive kindneſs for him, *ib.* His ſpeech to Numitor, *ib.* & 85, who conceives hopes of his being his grandſon, 85. Fauſtulus deſires Romulus to aſſiſt his brother, and informs him of the particulars of his birth, *ib.* Fauſtulus haſtens with the cradle to Numitor, but is queſtioned by Amulius's guards, who inform that prince of their ſuſpicions, *ib.* Romulus arrives, brings a conſiderable force with him, and many of the citizens join him, 86. Amulius is taken and ſlain, *ib.* The two brothers reſolve to build a city in the place where they had their firſt nouriſhment, *ib.* Open a place of refuge for fugitives, 87. A diſpute ariſes between them about the ſituation of their intended city, which is referred to the deciſion of augury, and carried in favour of Romulus, *ib.* Remus ridicules, and leaps over the ditch which Romulus opened, 88.

Remus

Remus is ſlain, probably by the hand of Romulus, 88. Fauſtulus falls in the ſcuffle, *ib.* Ceremonies obſerved in founding Rome, under the direction of proper perſons from Hetruria, 89. The twenty-firſt of April celebrated as the birth-day of Rome, 90. Forms the moſt warlike of the people into legions, 91. Conſtitutes a ſenate, *ib.* Appoints the connection between the patricians and plebians, as patrons and clients, 92. Exhibits games, at which the intended rape of the Sabine women is put in execution, 93. Marries Herſilia, and has by her Aollius and Prima, 94. The original of the nuptial acclamation *Talaſio,* 94, 95, 96. The Sabines demand their women, 96. Romulus kills Acron, king of the Ceninenſians, with his own hand, and dedicates the Spolia Opima to Jupiter Feretrius, 97. Tatius leads the reſt of the Sabines againſt the Romans, 98. Tarpeia betrays the capitol to the Sabines, *ib.* & 99. A battle enſues between the Sabines and the Romans, in which the Romans give ground, 99, 100. Romulus prays to Jupiter, and the Romans return to the combat, 101. The Sabine women interpoſe, *ib.* The ſpeech of Herſilia on that occaſion, *ib.* & 102. A peace is concluded, *ib.* The conditions of it, *ib.* The Sabines are incorporated with the Romans; an hundred additional ſenators are elected; and the number of ſoldiers in a legion is doubled, *ib.* The tribes and wards of Rome, originally what, 103. The privileges of the Sabine women, *ib.* Romulus and Tatius meet each his hundred ſenators ſeparately for ſome time, but afterwards aſſemble together, *ib.* Story of the cornel-tree propagated from the ſhaft of Romulus's ſpear, 104. The Sabines receive the Roman months, and the Romans come into the uſe of their ſhields, *ib.* The feaſts of Matronalia and Carmentalia inſtituted, *ib* The Lupercalia, 105. Romulus introduces the ſacred fire at Rome, and appoints the veſtal virgins, 106. Is ſkilled in divination, *ib.* The Lituus, what, *ib.* His law concerning divorces, *ib.* Appoints no puniſhment for actual parricides, but calls all

murder parricide, 107. Tatius is killed at Lavinium, for the criminal behaviour of ſome of his people to certain ambaſſadors, *ib.* Romulus gives the body of Tatius an honourable interment, but does not puniſh his murderers, *ibid.* & 108. Thought acceſſary to his death, *ib.* The Sabines remain quiet, *ib.* The Latins ſend ambaſſadors to him, *ib.* Takes Fidenæ, and makes it a Roman colony, *ib.* The plague breaks out at Rome, *ib.* The Camerians attack the Romans, *ib.* Romulus defeats them, takes and colonizes their city, *ib.* & 109. The Veientes declare war againſt the Romans, 109. Extravagant account of the valour of Romulus, *ib.* The Veientes obtain a truce for a hundred years, by giving up the diſtrict of Septempagium, 110. Romulus triumphs for his victory, *ib.* After he has reduced the neighbouring countries, aſſumes the monarch to an odious degree, *ib.* Gives offence by his dreſs, by his guards and lictors, *ib.* On the death of his grandfather Numitor, he leaves the adminiſtration of Alba in the hands of the inhabitants. 111. The Sabines in Rome have alſo a magiſtrate of their own, *ib.* Specimens theſe of a free commonwealth, *ib.* Romulus dictates to the ſenate, and the patricians go into the houſe, only to learn the news of the day, *ib.* Other arbitrary acts of his, *ib.* He diſappears unaccountably, *ib.* Various ſtories concerning his death, 112. All agree in this, that the ſenators deſpatched him, *ib.* The ſenators tell the people that Romulus was caught up to heaven, *ib.* Julius Proculus confirms it on the ſtrength of a pretended apparition, 113.

Romus, ſon of Æmathion, i. 79.

Roſcius, the actor, iii. 163. v. 73.

Roſcius, defended by Cicero againſt Sylla's proſecution, v. 71.

Roxana, ſiſter to Mithridates, iii. 213. Dies untimely, execrating her brother, 214.

Roxana, pregnant by Alexander, iv. 219. Is jealous of Statira, and procures the death both of that princeſs and her ſiſter, *ib.*

Roxanes, a Perſian officer, addreſſes Themiſtocles in reproachful terms, as he paſſes

passes him in the court, i. 298.
† *Rubicon*, Cæsar passes it, but first deliberates, iv. 105, 251.
Rubrius, prætor in Macedonia, iv. 326.
Rufinus, one of the ancestors of Sylla, expelled the senate for being possessed of more than ten pounds weight of plate, iii. 122.
Rufus, Lucius, boasts of being concerned in killing Caius Gracchus, v. 18.
Rufus, Cluvius, v. 417. *n.*
Rumilia, the tutelar goddess of children at the breast, i. 81.
Ruminalis, what so called, and why, i. 81.
Rumours, extraordinary ones, ii. 178, 179.
Rustius, or *Roscius*, iii. 329.
Rutilius, lieutenant to Metellus, iii. 51.
Rutilius Rufus, the historian, iii. 71. iv. 82.

S.

SABACO, Cassius. See *Cassius Sabaco*.
Sabbas, one of the kings of India, his revolt from Alexander, iv. 207.
† *Sabines*, supposed to be a colony of Lacedæmonians, i. 96, 162. Attack the Romans on account of the rape, 96. Invade the Roman territories, and are defeated by Marcus Valerius, brother to Publicola, losing thirteen thousand of their men, 258. Again defeated by Publicola, 261.
Sabine women, carried off by the Romans, i. 94. Run in between the Romans and the Sabines, 101. Their eloquent remonstrance on that occasion, which conciliates a peace, *ib.* & 102. The honours paid them by the Romans on that account, 102, 103.
Sabinus, v. 90.
Sacred Mount, ii. 81.
Sacred band of Thebans. See *Band*.
Sacred war, ii. 145. *n.*
Saculio, a buffoon, v. 305.
Sadales. See *Adallus*.
† *Sagra*, river, ii. 178.
† *Salamus*, said to be first given up to the Athenians by Philæus and Eurysaces the sons of Ajax, i. 209. The Athenians lose it, and, after many vain trials, make a law that there shall be no more attempts for recovering it, 207. Recovered by Solon, 208, 209. The Grecian and Persian fleets engage in the straits of Salamis, 285.
Salaminian galley, i. 355. ii. 55.
† *Salamis*, city of, v. 129.
Salii, priests instituted by Numa, to take charge of the brazen shield that fell from

from heaven, i. 180. An account of their proceſſion, 181.
Salinator, Julius. See *Julius Salinator.*
Salius, commander of the Pelignians, throws his ſtandard amongſt the enemy, ii. 173.
Salius, a perſon of Samothrace or Mantinea, ſaid to have taught the dance in armour, i. 181.
Salonium, iii. 78.
Salonius, ſteward to Cato; Cato the cenſor in his old age marries his daughter, ii. 332.
Salonius, Cato. See *Cato Salonius.*
Salt-ſprings, or ſalt-works, i. 110.
Saluſt, the hiſtorian, miſtaken in ſaying that camels were firſt ſeen by the Romans in the battle fought by Lucullus near the river Rhyndacus, iii. 205.
Salvius, a Roman who had ſerved under Pompey, takes part in his aſſaſſination, iv. 125.
Samena, a kind of ſhip ſo called, i. 376.
Sambuca, a machine invented by Marcellus in the ſiege of Syracuſe, ii. 245. It is deſtroyed by Archimedes, *ib.*
† *Samians* beat the Athenian fleet after Pericles was gone, and brand the priſoners in the forehead with the figure of an owl, i. 376. The Athenians had branded them with a *Samæna*, and thence they were called by Ariſtophanus *a lettered people*, *ib.* They are entirely reduced by Pericles, 377. Their flattery to Lyſander, iii. 307.
† *Samnites*, iii. 15. v. 6.
Samon, chief herdſman to Neoptolemus, iii. 5.
† *Samos*, Pericles beats down the walls of its capital, i. 378.
† *Samoſata*, v. 187.
† *Samothrace*, or *Samothracia*, iii. 207. iv. 66.
Samothracian gods. See *Cabiri.*
Samothracians at Sparta, iv. 404.
Sandaee, ſiſter to Xerxes, her three ſons ſacrificed by the Greeks to Bacchus Omeſtes, i. 283.
† *Sapha*, iii. 219.
† *Sappho*, v. 148.
Sardians to be ſold, why proclaimed by the crier at Rome before every ſacrifice for victory, i. 110.
† *Sardis*, iii. 97, 374, iv. 10. v. 156.
Sardonic laugh, v. 30.
Sarmentus, v. 207.
Sarpedon, preceptor to Cato the younger, iv. 321.
Satibarzanes, an eunuch belonging to Araxerxes, v. 326.

† *Satricum*,

† *Satricum*, taken by the Tuſcans, i. 341. Retaken by Camillus, *ib.*

Satureius, Publius, the tribune, gives Tiberius Gracchus the firſt wound, v. 17.

Saturnalia, feaſt of, i. 195. iii. 84. v. 144.

Saturninus, Lucius, a furious tribune, iii. 56. Supports Marius in all his meaſures, *ib.* & 70. Propoſes an Agrarian law, 71. Baniſhes Metellus, *ib.* Retires into the capitol, 73. Is promiſed indemnity on ſurrendering himſelf, *ib.* Killed, notwithſtanding, as ſoon as he enters the forum, *ib.*

Satyr brought to Sylla, iii. 152.

Satyrus, the diviner, or, as he is called by others, *Orthagoras*, aſſiſts in killing Timophanes, the brother of Timoleon, ii. 122.

Satyrus, the actor, forms the pronunciation and delivery of Demonhenes, v. 46.

Sayings and apophthegms of *Acuphis*, iv. 201. *Æmilius*, ii. 182, 183. v. 390. *Æſop*, i. 232. *Afranius*, iv. 259. *Ageſilaus*, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25. *Agis*, 386, 396. 397. *Alcibiades*, ii. 39, 41, 48, 56. *Alexander* the Great, iv. 16, 137, 141, 145, 147, 148, 158, 166, 168, 171, 182, 183, 203, 215. *Anacharſis*, i. 205, 206. *Antalcidas*, 138. iv. 28, 34. *Antigonus*, i. 98. ii. 197. iii. 8, 376, 382. v. 122. *Antipater*, iv. 285. *Antiſthenes*, i. 160. *Archelaus*, 128. *Archeſtratus*, ii. 49. *Archidamidas*, i. 148. *Archidamus*, iv. 421. *Argileonis*, i. 153. *Ariſtides*, ii. 272, 273, 274. 301. *Auguſtus*, v. 113. *Artaxerxes*, 319. Of *Barca*, ii. 20. *Brutus*, v. 282, 297.—Of *Cleopatra*, 184. *Cæſar, Julius*, i. 98. 348. iv. 115. 116, 229, 256, 258, 263, 268, 269, 380. *Camillus*, i. 314, 332. *Calicratidas*, ii. 197. *Caſſius*, iii. 325. v. 301. *Cato* the cenſor, ii. 196, 312, 316, & *paſſim*. *Cato* the younger, iv, 336, 344. *Cicero*, v. 73, 75, 91, 92, 93, 103, 105. *Cimon*, iii. 182. *Cleomenes*, iv. 402. *Craſſus*, iii. 290, 291. *Crateſiclea*, iv. 417, 418. *Curius Dentatus*, ii. 307. *Crobylus*, v. 55.—Of *Deiotarus*, iii. 308. *Demades*, i. 218. iv. 421. *Demaratus*, i. 147. iv. 15. 179. *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, v. 122. 134. *Demetrius* the Pharian, v. 387. *Demoſthenes*,

nes, iv. 290. v. 47, 49, 50, 53, 54, 63, 66. *Diogenes*, ii. 12. iv. 147. *Dionysius*, ii. 131, 132. *Draco*, i. 219.—Of *Epaminondas*, 138. *Epimenides*, 212. *Eumenes*, iii. 374, 376, 384.—Of *Fabius Maximus*, ii. 8, 26, 27. *Favonius*, iv. 259. *Flaminius*, ii. 382.—Of *Gracchus*, Caius, v. 22. *Galba*, 404. *Gorgo*, i. 139.—Of *Hannibal*, ii. 14, 18, 19, 26, 264.—Of *Iphicrates*, 197.—Laconic sayings, instances of them, i. 146—148, v. 152.—Of *Leo* of Byzantium, iii. 280. *Leonidas*, i. 147. *Lucullus*, iii. 201, 215. *Lycurgus*, i. 147, 150. iii. 91. *Lycurgus* the orator, iii. 332. *Lysander*, 96, 111.—Of *Marius*, 66, 68, 70, 76, 83, 291. *Metellus*, 50, 72, 73.—Of *Pædaretus*, i. 153. *Parmenio*, iv. 190. *Pelopidas*, ii. 199, 211, 213, 222. *Pericles*, i. 356, 357, 369. 370, 390. *Philip*, 349. iv. 139. *Philopœmen*, ii. 354, 358. *Phocion*, iv. 289, 292, 293, 294, 298, 299, & *passim*. *Pittheus*, i. 49. *Plato*, 366. ii. 90, 116. iii. 194. v. 118, 244. *Plistonax*, i. 148. *Pisistradidas*, 153. *Pompey*, iv. 46, 56, 92, 95, 131. *Pompeius*, Sextus, v. 186. *Pomponius*, iii. 210. *Philippides*, v. 127. *Ptolemy*, v. 121. *Pyrrhus*, iii. 9, 10, 26, 29. *Pytheas*, v. 47.—Of *T. Quintius Flaminius*. See *Flaminius*.—Of *Romulus*, i. 108.—Of *Sertorius*, iii. 342, 343, 356, 357, 362. *Solon*, i. 205, 214, 215, 220, 232, 234, 235. *Sthenis*, iv. 52. *Stilpo*, v. 124. *Stratonicus*, i. 160. *Sylla*, iii. 136, 137, 138, 156. *Scopas*, ii. 324.—Of *Theano*, 56. *Themistocles*, i. 270. 287, 288. *Teleclides*, ii. 123. *Theodorus*, ii. 70. *Theopompus*, i. 131, 159. *Theste*, v. 244. *Tigranes*, iii. 225. *Timoclea*, iv. 146. *Timon*, ii. 49. *Timotheus*, 197.

Scævola. See *Mutius*,

Scambonis, a ward in Athens, ii. 56.

Scapte Hyle, what, iii. 173. *n*.

Scaurus, his daughter Æmilia is Pompey's second wife, iv. 51. iii. 160.

Scedasus, the story of his daughter, ii. 214.

Scellius, a friend of Antony attends him in his flight at the battle of Actium, v. 212.

Scenes, a slave of Pompey, iv. 126.

Scenical Entertainments. See *Theatrical*.

Sceuthas

Sceuthas and *Technon*, servants to Aratus, v. 347.

Schinocephalus, a name given to Pericles, i. 350.

† *Scillouſtis*, iſle of, iv. 209.

† *Scionæans*, re-eſtabliſhed by Lyſander, iii. 103.

Scipio, Publius Cornelius, ſurnamed *Africanus*, undertakes to remove the Carthaginian war from Italy into Africa, ii. 28. His great actions there, 30. He defeats Hannibal, *ib.* Has an interview with Hannibal at Epheſus, 386. They debate, who was the greateſt general in the world, 387.

Scipio Naſica, ſon-in-law to Africanus, offers to fetch a compaſs, and conduct a party for Æmilius, to take Perſeus on the more acceſſible ſide, ii. 168. Executes the ſervice with great ability, 169. An enemy to Tiberius Gracchus, and why, v. 12. Puts Tiberius to death, 17, 18.

Scipio Æmilianus, or the ſecond Africanus, happily formed for virtue, valiant and ambitious of glory, ii. 176. The army afraid that he was loſt in the action with Perſeus, *ib.* Favours the people in his adminiſtration, 192. In that reſpect different from his father, 192. Foretels the future greatneſs of Marius, iii. 45. Different accounts of his death, v. 28.

Scipio, Metellus, father-in-law to Pompey, iv. 100. Pompey aſſigns him the command in Macedonia, 258. The altercation between him and other friends of Pompey about ſucceeding Cæſar in the pontificate, 114. He commands the main body in the battle of Pharſalia, 115. He and Cato retire into Africa, 267. Is received by Juba, king of Mauritiana, iv. 267. Tiberius Gracchus ſerves under him, v. 4. Is defeated by Cæſar at Thapſus, iv. 269.

Scipio Salutius, a mean perſon in Cæſar's army, Cæſar gives him the titular command, in order to turn an ancient prophecy on his ſide, iv. 268.

† *Sciradium*, promontory of, i. 209.

Sciron ſlain by Theſeus, i. 53.

Scirophorion, iv. 3.

Scirus provides Theſeus with a Salaminian pilot, i. 59.

Scopas the Theſſalian, a ſaying of his, ii. 324.

Scorpions ſeen fighting by

Marius

Marius on the African coast; it is deemed ominous, iii. 84.
† *Scotusa*, ii 223, 370 iv. 115.
† *Scotussæa*, i. 70.
Scropha, quæstor to Crassus, iii. 301.
Scribonia, v. 409.
† *Scyros*, isle of, Theseus retires thither, i. 76. Taken by Cimon, iii. 178.
Scytale, what, i. 159. iii. 109.
Scytalæ, serpents so called, ii. 329.
Scytha, one of the Lacedæmonians sent to Larissa by Agesilaus, iv. 17.
† *Scythians*, iii. 317. v. 131.
Sea. See *Caspian* and *Mediterranean*.
Secession of the Roman people to the sacred mount, ii. 81.
Secundus, secretary to Otho, v. 424.
Sedition. See *Neuters*.
Seisachia, what, i. 218.
† *Seleucia* upon the Tigris, iii. 219, 310.
Selucus I. surnamed Nicanor, recovers Babylon from Antigonus, v. 122. He marries Stratonice the daughter of Demetrius, 143. Quarrels with Demetrius, 144. Discovers by means of his physician that his son Antiochus is desperately in love with Stratonice, 148. Gives up Stratonice to his son, and assigns him a considerable territory, 149. Enters into alliance with Ptolemy and Lysimachus against Demetrius, 154. Gains over the army of Demetrius, and keeps him a prisoner at large, 159, 160. A saying of his, 160.
† *Sellasia*, battle of, ii. 346.
† *Selybria*, taken by Alcibiades, ii. 66.
Sempronius, Tiberius, consul, ii. 233. Much beloved by the people of Rome, *ib*. Permitted to nominate his own successors, *ib*.
Sempronius Indistrus, or rather *Densus*, a centurion, without any particular obligation to Galba, stands up in his defence, and is killed in the attempt, v. 413.
Senate of Sparta, of what number it consisted, i. 129. The method of choosing its members, 154. Is the principal support of the Spartan state, 129.
Senate of Athens, i. 220, 221. v. 125.
Senate of Rome, oppose Caius Gracchus with his own weapons, v. 27.
Senators, Roman, called *Fathers*, and *Conscript Fathers*, i. 91, 92. A hundred members from the Sabines added to their number,

number, 102. Judges of all causes, till the Gracchi added an equal number of the equestrian order to the bench, v. 24.

Seneca, in his friendship for Otho, persuades Nero to send him into Lusitania, v. 406.

Senecio. See *Sossius*.

† *Senones*, i. 317.

Sentius, the Roman governor of Macedon, iii. 135.

Septempagium, i. 110.

Septimius, who had served under Pompey, assists in the murder of that great man, iv. 126.

Septimuleius connected with the consul Opimius, v. 34.

† *Sequani*, iii. 66. iv. 239.

Serapion, a young man who played with Alexander at tennis, what he said to that prince, iv. 181.

Serapis, iv. 216, 218. His temple and oracle at Babylon, *ib.*

Serbonis, an Egyptian marsh, v. 165.

Sergius the player, a retainer to Antony, v. 170.

† *Seriphus*, i. 288.

Serpent, the fable of its tail quarrelling with its head, iv. 382.

Serpents said to be produced from the human marrow, iv. 432.

Sertorius, Quintus, of a respectable family in the town of Nursia, and country of the Sabines, iii. 338. Lost his father when a child, *ib.* Had a liberal education given him by his mother Rhea, *ib.* Makes his first campaign under Cæpio, against the Cimbri and Teutones, 339. Swims the river Rhone in his armour, *ib.* Acts against the same enemy under Marius, and goes amongst them as a spy, *ib.* Goes in capacity of tribune under Didius into Spain, and takes up his winter-quarters in Castulo, *ib.* The barbarians attack the Romans there, and kill many of them, *ib.* Sertorius gets out of the town, collects some scattered soldiers, enters it again, and puts the inhabitants to the sword, 340. Disguises his party in the clothes and arms of the barbarians, marches against the Gyrisœnians, and cuts them off, *ib.* He is appointed quæstor in the Cisalpine Gaul, where he is very active in the cause of Marius, *ib.* Stands for the office of tribune of the people, and loses it through the opposition of Sylla's faction, 341. Joins Cinna against Octavius, *ib.* Cinna is beaten in the forum, and forced to quit Rome,

Rome, 341. He and Sertorius collect fresh forces in Italy, *ib.* Marius returns to Italy, and offers to join Cinna, *ib.* Sertorius opposes it, till he is informed that Marius came upon the invitation of Cinna, *ib.* Remonstrates to Marius and Cinna against his savage proceedings after victory, 342. Destroys Marius's Bardiæans, *ib.* After the death of the elder Marius, finds the war against Sylla in Italy badly carried on, and retires into Spain, 343. Pays toll to the barbarians for his passage over the Pyrenees, *ib.* His saying upon it, *ib.* Finding the Spaniards averse to the Roman government, he lowers the taxes, and excuses them from providing quarters for the soldiers, *ib.* Sends Julius Salinator to block up the passes of the Pyrenees, *ib.* Salinator is assassinated, and Annius, lieutenant to Sylla, gains his passage, 344. Sertorius sails for Africa, but the Moors refuse to receive him, and he returns to the Spanish coast, *ib.* Lands in the isle of Pityusa, *ib.* Prepares with some piratical vessels to fight Annius, but is prevented by a storm, *ib.* Passes the straits of Gades, and lands in Bætica, 344. There meets with some mariners who give him an account of the Atlantic or Fortunate islands, *ib.* He is desirous to go and live there, 345. The Cilician pirates leave him, and go to restore Ascalis to the throne of Mauritania, *ib.* Sertorius supports the Moors against Ascalis, *ib.* Sylla sends Paccianus to the assistance of Ascalis, *ib.* Sertorius defeats and kills Paccianus, *ib.* Takes the city of Tingis, *ib.* The story of Antæus, who was buried there, 346. The Lusitanians invite him to take the command amongst them, *ib.* The character of Sertorius, *ib.* A little changed in the latter period of his life, by his misfortunes, 347. As general of the Lusitanians reduces the neighbouring provinces, and numbers come over to him, *ib.* The great use he made of a white hind, which he pretends to be a gift from Diana, *ib.* & 348. With a small force carries on the war against four Roman generals, 348. Beats Cotta at sea, *ib.* Defeats Phidius in Bætica; Domitius and Lucius Manlius in the

hither Spain; and kills Thoranius, who was ſent againſt him by Metellus, 349. Reduces Metellus to ſuch extremities that he is forced to call in Lollius to his aſſiſtance from Gallia Narbonenſis, and Pompey the Great is ſent with another army from Rome, *ib.* Metellus marches againſt the Langobritæ, who had but one well in their city, 350. Sertorius ſends them two thouſand ſkins filled with water, *ib.* Metellus ſends out Aquilius to collect proviſions, but Sertorius, lays an ambuſh for him, and cuts off the convoy, 351. Sertorius arms and trains the Spaniards in the Roman manner, *ib.* Collects the children of the nobility from the ſeveral nations of Spain into the city of Oſca, and gives them maſters to inſtruct them in the Grecian and Roman literature, *ib.* By this means the children become ſo many hoſtages for the fidelity of their parents, *ib.* Multitudes lay themſelves under engagements, if Sertorius ſhould fall in battle, to die with him, 352. Perpenna arrives in Spain, and his troops inſiſt upon his joining Sertorius, the rather, becauſe Pompey had now paſſed the Pyrenees, 352. Sertorius applies to the ſenſes of the Spaniards by a ſymbol, recommending to them unanimity, perſeverence, and obedience to their general, 353. The means he took to ſubdue the Characitani, who dwelt in caves upon a mountain in all appearance impregnable, 354. Takes the city of Lauron, tho' Pompey was come to its relief, and lay cloſe by him, 356. Beats Pompey in the battle of Sucro, 357. Pompey is wounded, and obliged to quit his horſe, but eſcapes while the barbarians are quarrelling about the furniture, *ib.* Loſes his hind, but is happy enough to find her again, *ib.* Gives Metellus and Pompey battle on the plains of Saguntum, and Metellus being wounded, the Romans exert themſelves in ſuch a manner that they defeat Sertorius, 358. Sertorius retires into a fortreſs, while his officers aſſemble freſh forces, *ib.* He cuts off the Roman convoys, both by ſea and land, 359. Metellus retires into Gaul, and Pompey ſends a meſſage to the Roman ſenate, expreſſing his diſtreſs, *ib.* Metellus offers a great reward

reward to any Roman that should take Sertorius, 359. His vanity upon an advantage gained of that general, *ib.* Sertorius forms a senate out of the patricians who had taken refuge with him, 360. His passion to be restored to his country, *ib.* His extreme grief upon the news of the death of his mother, *ib.* The greatness of his behaviour, and regard to the dignity of his country in his treaty with Mithridates, 361. Mithridates's saying upon it, 362. Mithridates, by that treaty, is to have Cappadocia and Bithynia, and Sertorius to supply him with a general and some troops; the king, on the other hand, is to furnish Sertorius with three thousand talents, and forty ships of war, *ib.* Sertorius sends him a general named Marcus Marius, *ib.* Perpenna and others cabal against Sertorius, and cause some of the cities of Spain to revolt, *ib.* & 363. Sertorius exasperated at this, puts some of the children of the Spanish nobility to death, and sells others for slaves, 363. Perpenna draws Sertorius, by false pretences, to an entertainment in his tent, 363. The conspirators take that opportunity to despatch Sertorius, 364. Perpenna gives Pompey battle, and is defeated and put to death, *ib.*

Servile war, iii. 300. iv. 62.

Servilia, sister to Cato of Utica, iv. 320. Married to Lucullus, and divorced for infidelity to his bed, 339. Attends Cato in his expeditions, 364. Is left with her child at Rhodes, *ib.*

Servilia, another sister of Cato of Utica, married to Silanus, iv. 337.

Servilia, the mother of Brutus, v. 272. Debauched by Cæsar, 275. Sends Cæsar a billet which is delivered to him in the senate-house, *ib.* Cato insists that the billet is from the conspirators, and Cæsar shews it him, *ib.* See also iv. 339.

Servilius the augur, prosecuted by Lucullus for undue proceedings in his office, iii. 193. Acquitted, *ib.*

Servilius Cæpio. See *Cæpio*

Servilius Isauricus. See *Isauricus.*

Servilius the prætor, sent by the senate to forbid Sylla's approaching Rome in arms, is treated by the soldiers with great indignity, iii. 132.

Servilius, upon Pompey's refusing to flatter his soldiers,

soldiers, declares him truly great and worthy of a triumph, iv. 57.
Servilius Ahala, M. Brutus descended from him, v. 272. Stabs Spurius Mælius for aspiring to the monarchy, *ib.*
Servilius, employed by Pompey to guard the Pontic sea, meets him at Colchis, iv. 79.
Servilius, Marcus, his speech in behalf of Paulus Æmilius, and in reply to Sulpitius Galba, ii. 185, 186.
Servius Galba opposes the granting Paulus Æmilius a triumph, ii. 185. Cato, at the age of ninety, accuses Servius Galba, 321.
Servius, a friend of Sylla, is candidate for the consulship, and the people reject him, in order to shew their disapprobation of Sylla, iii. 134.
Sestius, governor of Sicily, v. 274.
Sestius, Publius, what Cicero said to him, v. 92.
† *Sestos* taken from the Athenians by Lysander, iii. 102.
† *Setia*, iv. 274.
Seven wise men, i. 204.
Sextilis, month of, iii. 68.
Sextilius, prætor in Africa, sends a message to Marius, to forbid his entrance, iii. 83. Marius's remarkable answer, *ib.*
Sextilius the prætor carried off by pirates, with all the ensigns of his dignity, iv. 67.
Sextilius, Lucullus's lieutenant, his exploits, iii. 223.
Sextius, Lucius, the first consul chosen out of the Plebeians, i. 249. *n.* 347.
Sextus Ælius. See *Ælius*.
Sextus Lucinus, thrown, by order of Marius, from the Tarpeian rock, iii. 88.
Sextus Pompeius. See *Pompey* the younger.
Sextus, nephew to Pompey, iv. 322.
Sheep, the price of one at Athens in the time of Solon, i. 226.
Shield that fell from heaven. See *Ancylia*.
Sibyls, their books consulted on great emergencies, i. 259. *n.* ii. 6. The persons employed to consult them were under the obligation of secrecy, *ib.* Their prediction concerning the battle of Chæronea, v. 56, 57.
† *Sicambri*, iv. 242.
Sicinius Vellutus, one of the first tribunes of the people, ii. 82. Opposes the sending a colony to Velitræ, but is over-ruled by C. Marcius Coriolanus, 87. Pronounces sentence of death against Marcius, 93. Agrees that Marcius shall have a farther trial before the people; upon which Marcius is adjudged to banishment, 95.

Sicinus, tutor to Themistocles's children, i. 282. Sent privately by Themistocles to Xerxes, *ib.*
Sicyon, rescued by Aratus, from tyranny, v. 350. Joins the Achæan league, 351. Famed for its painters, 354, 355.
† *Sidon*, v. 201.
† *Sigliuria*, i. 254.
Silanio, a celebrated statuary, i. 50. Honoured by the Athenians for his statue of Theseus, *ib.*
Silanus, Junius, elected consul, v. 81. Declares for the highest punishment upon the accomplices of Catiline, iv. 338. Qualifies that declaration, *ib.* Marries Servilia, the sister of Cato, 337. In what respect blamed by Cato, 338.
Silenus, Marcus, quits Antony, v. 207.
Silanus, said to be the son of Apollo, to be sent to Delphi, to demand certain oracles, by which Lysander designed to change the Spartan constitution, iii. 116.
Silicius, Publius, why proscribed, v. 291.
Sillaces, one of the Parthian generals, iii. 313. 330.
Silo, Popedius. See *Popedius Silo*.
† *Silvium*, iii. 153.
Similes. See *Comparisons*.
Simmius, a friend of Philopœmen, ii. 352.
Simmias the Athenian, i. 387.
Simulus the poet, i. 99.
Sinnis, the pine-bender, slain by Theseus, i. 52.
† *Sinnaca*, mountains of, iii. 325.
† *Sinope*, delivered from the tyranny of Timesilaus by Pericles, who sends thither six hundred Athenian colonists, i. 371. Taken by Lucullus, iii. 220.
Sinope the daughter of Asopus, iii. 220.
† *Sinuessa*, ii. 260. v. 416.
Sippius, a noted epicure, iv. 323.
Siris, river, iii. 18.
Sisenna the historian, iii. 194.
Sisimethres, besieged by Alexander upon a rock that was deemed impregnable, iv. 200.
Sismatia, the monument of those that were killed by an earthquake at Sparta, iii. 183.
Sitting at table, a posture of mourning among the Romans, iv. 367.
Slaves, Spartan. See *Helots*.
Slaves, Roman, their liberty during the Saturnalia. See *Saturnalia*.
Smyrna, Homer said to have died there, iii. 338.
Sochares the Declean, what he said to Miltiades, iii. 178.
Socrates opposes the Sicilian expedition, in consequence of admonitions from his good genius, ii. 50, 51. iii. 268. The purity

purity of his love for Alcibiades, ii. 36. Yields to Alcibiades the prize of valour, 40. Is saved by Alcibiades in the battle of Delium, *ib.* The qualities of his mind, how different from what his person promised, 312. Admired by Cato the Censor for his becaviour in his family, 326. Condemned to die for his philosophy, iii. 281. His fate like that of Phocion, iv. 319.

† *Soli*, a city of Cyprus, i. 231. iv. 167.

† *Soli*, a city of Cilicia, repaired by Pompey, iv. 71.

Solon, the son of Excestides, a descendant of Codrus, i. 201. Connected with Pisistratus, not only by friendship, but by blood, *ib.* His father hurts his fortune, which originally was not great, *ib.* He endeavours to retrieve it by merchandize, 202. but has no attachment to riches, farther than they are useful, *ib.* This expressed in some agreeable verses of his, *ib.* The use he made of his poetical talents, 203. Cultivates that part of moral philosophy which treats of civil obligations, *ib.* Has little knowledge of natural philosophy, 204. No one of the seven wise men will allow himself to be the wisest of the seven, 204. Solon takes Anacharsis into his friendship, 205. Their conversation concerning laws, *ib.* He is entertained by Thales at Miletus, and asks him why he does not marry, *ib.* The contrivance of Thales thereupon, *ib.* The Megarensians having taken Salamis, a decree is passed at Athens, that no attempt should be made for the recovery of it, 207. Solon feigns himself insane, and gets the decree repealed, 208. Different accounts of the manner of his retaking the island, *ib.* & 209. The dispute concerning the island continues, till it is determined by the Lacedæmonians, 209. Solon procures a decree from the Amphictyons for chastising the Cirrhæans, who had sacrilegiously laid siege to Delphi, 210. Brings the long disputes about the affair of Cylon to a conclusion, 211. Prodigies appear, and Athens labours under superstitious fears, 212. Epimenides is called in from Crete, to perform his ceremonies of expiation, *ib.* His character, *ib.* He prophesies that the Athenians will one day repent of having

having raiſed the fortreſs of Munychia, 213. An account of the parties in Attica, and of the miſeries the poor laboured under by reaſon of their debts, *ib.* To rectify the diſorders, Solon is appointed archon, and lawgiver, 214. Many exhort him to aſſume regal power, but he declines it, *ib.* He cancels debts, and makes an order that for the future no man ſhould take the body of his debtor for ſecurity, 216. Enlarges meaſures and the value of money, *ib.* Unhappily diſcovers his deſign to cancel debts to ſome of his friends, who make a villainous advantage of it, *ib.* & 217. Sets the firſt example of the remiſſion of debts, 217. The rich are diſpleaſed at the cancelling of debts, and the poor at his not making an equal diviſion of lands, *ib.* They are reconciled to him, and inveſt him with full powers of legiſlation, 218. He repeals the laws of Draco, except thoſe concerning murder, *ib.* Appoints four orders of citizens according to their property, 219. Perſons of ſuperior property to bear offices, *ib.* The Thetes, who are the loweſt order, have no other right than that of voting in the general aſſembly; but this appears in time to be a matter of great importance, 219. He eſtabliſhes the court of Areopagus upon a better footing, 220. Appoints a ſenate of four hundred, 221. One of his laws declares the perſon infamous who ſtands neuter in time of ſedition, 222. His laws concerning heireſſes, *ib.* Concerning marriage, 223. Againſt ſpeaking ill of the dead, *ib.* Againſt reviling the living on certain public occaſions, *ib.* Concerning wills, *ib.* & 224. He regulates the journeys, mournings, and ſacrifices of the women, 224. A ſon not obliged to maintain his father, if he had not taught him a trade, 225. Baſtards excuſed from relieving their fathers, *ib.* The court of Areopagus to examine into every man's means of ſubſiſtence, and to chaſtiſe the idle, *ib.* Some abſurdity in his laws concerning women, *ib.* His laws concerning wells, planting of trees, and raiſing ſtocks of bees, 226, 227. No product of the earth, except oil, to be exported from Attica, 227. Laws relating to

to wolves and dogs, 226, 227. To the naturalizing of foreigners, 227. To the going to public entertainments, *ib.* These laws of his were to continue in force for a hundred years, 228. He amends the calendar, 229. When his laws took place, he withdrew from the captious opportunity of the citizens, and travelled for ten years, *ib.* & 230. He visits Egypt, and gets an account from the priests of the Atlantic island, which he attempts to describe in verse, *ib.* Sails to Cyprus, and is very serviceable to one of the kings in building a new city, which is called Soli, *ib.* & 231. His interview and conversation with Crœsus upon happiness, 231, 232. What Æsop, the fabulist, said to him, *ib.* When Crœsus is on the point of suffering death before Cyrus the Great, he calls on the name of Solon, and relates the conversation; which saves his life, 233. The three parties in Attica quarrel with each other during Solon's absence, *ib.* The character of Pisistratus, who was at the head of one of these parties, 234. He wounds himself, in order to procure a guard, 234. Solon, who was now returned, opposes it, but in vain, 235. Thespis exhibits in tragedy, 234. Solon's opinion of such exhibitions, *ib.* Pisistratus seizes the citadel, and with it absolute power, 235. Solon exhorts the Athenians to recover their liberty, but without effect, *ib.* His answer to those who asked him, how he durst speak so freely, 236. Pisistratus observes the greatest part of Solon's laws; upon which, Solon gives him some countenance, *ib.* Plato attempts the description of the Atlantic island, but does not live to finish it, 237. Solon's ashes said to have been scattered about the isle of Salamis, *ib.*

Solon, of Platæa, iv. 315.

Soloon, one of the companions of Theseus in his expedition against the Amazons, i. 68. Drowns himself in consequence of his hopeless passion for Antiope, *ib.* The river called by his name, *ib.*

Sonchis, the Païte, the most learned of the Egyptian priests, gives Solon an account of the Atlantic island, i 230.

Sophanes, ii. 337.
† *Sophene*, country of, iii. 222, 229. iv. 77.
Sophax, son of Hercules, by Tinga the widow of Antæus, builds a city which he calls Tingis, after the name of his mother, iii. 346.
Sophocles carries the prize of tragedy from Eschylus, iii. 179. A saying of his, iii. 270.
Sophrosyne, a daughter of Dionysius the elder by Aristomache, v. 234.
Soranus, father to Atilia, Cato's first wife, iv. 325.
Sorex, the mimic, one of the people that Sylla amused himself with, iii. 163.
Sornatius, an officer under Lucullus, defeats a party of Mithridates's that attacked a convoy, iii 212. Left in Pontus by Lucullus, 221.
Sosibius, minister to Ptolemy Philopator, forms a scheme against Cleomenes, iv. 428.
Sosicles and *Aminias* thrust Ariamenes, Xerxes's brave admiral, with their pikes into the sea, i. 284.
Sosigenes, a friend of Demetrius Poliorcetes, v. 159.
Sosis, the Syracusan, his infamous character, v. 255. Plots against Dion, *ib.* Condemned by the Syracusans, and capitally punished, 256.
Soso, though sister to Abantidas the reigning tyrant of Sicyon, saves Aratus when a child, v. 345.
Sossius Senecio, a Roman of consular dignity, Plutarch dedicates his lives to him, i. 47. v. 231.
Sossius, Mark Antony's lieutenant, v. 188.
Sostratus, a person of great authority in Syracuse, invites Pyrrhus into Sicily, iii. 28. Pyrrhus grows jealous of him, and he is forced to fly, *ib.*
Soteria, a feast in honour of Aratus the deliverer of his country, v. 389.
Soul, its immortality, i. 114. Possessed of a self-directing power, 348.
Soüs, king of Sparta, one of the ancestors of Lycurgus, i. 123. Under his conduct the Spartans subdue the Helots, *ib.* He over-reaches the Clitorians, *ib.* & 124.
Sow, the wild one of Crommyon, i. 53.
† *Spaniards* disciplined in the Roman manner, and a number of their children educated by order of Sertorius, iii. 351. They devoted their lives for their generals, 352.
Spanus makes Sertorius a present

present of a white hind, iii. 347.

Sparamixes, the eunuch, employed by Paryſatis to ruin Mithridates the Perſian, v. 329.

† *Sparta*, the only city where riches had no influence, Plutus being there lame as well as blind, i. 135. The whole city, in the regularity which the inhabitants were obliged to obſerve, reſemble one great camp, 151. Fortitude cultivated there more than juſtice, 156. Luxury enters that city along with money, iv, 385. United by Philopœmen to the Achæan league, ii. 357. Oppreſſed by tyrants, 358, 359.

Spartacus, the gladiator, originally a Thracian ſhepherd, but a man of great ſpirit and underſtanding, iii. 297. The prodigy of a ſnake twining about his face, explained by his wife, *ib.* He eſcapes by ſtratagem from a mountain where he was beſieged, puts the Romans to flight, and takes their camp, 298. Defeates Furius the lieutenant of Varinus, and Coſſonius Varinus's colleague, *ib.* Makes his way in ſpite of Lentulus and Caſſius, 299. Beats Mummius, lieutenant to Craſſus, 299. Finds a method of getting over the wall which Craſſus built acroſs the peninſula of Rhegium, 300. His ſubſequent ſucceſs makes his troops refractory, and he is forced to try a general action, 301. Previous to this he kills his horſe, 302. He makes great havoc of the enemy, kills two centurions with his own hand, and falls overpowered by numbers, *ib.*

† *Spartans*, the privacy of their commerce with their brides, i. 140. The education of their children, 143. The chief end of their diſcipline, was, to teach them obedience, patience under toil, and ambition to conquer, *ib.* Their beds, 144. Their thefts, *ib.* Whipped for want of dexterity, if diſcovered in their thefts, *ib.* The reſolution of a young Spartan, in ſuffering a fox which he had ſtolen to gnaw out his bowels, rather than he would be detected, 145. Their ſhort ſayings and ſharp repartees, 147, 148. Their poetry and muſic, 149. Secrrifice to the muſes before a battle, *ib.* Nouriſh their hair, and dreſs it elegantly, 150. Their diet better, and

diſcipline

discipline less severe in time of war, 150. The method of electing their senators, 153, 154. Their burials, and time of mourning, 155. Their *Ambuscade*, a cruel way of lessening the number of the *Helots*, 156. Applied to by the people of other countries for generals, 160. Their youth seasoned with an early desire of glory and dread of disgrace, iii. 91. See *Lacedæmonians*.

Sparto, the Rhodian, iv. 301.

Sparton, the Bœotian general, defeats the Athenians, iv. 19.

Spectres. See *Apparitions*.

Spendon, a Lacedæmonian poet, i, 157.

† *Sperchius*, river, i. 75.

Speusippus, the philosopher, intimately acquainted with Dion at Athens, v. 241. Dion gave him a piece of pleasure-ground when he went to Sicily, *ib.*

† *Sphacteria*, isle of, ii. 46. iii. 258.

Sphærus, the historian, his account of the number of Lycurgus's associates, i. 129.

Sphærus, the Borysthenite, instructs Cleomenes in philosophy, iv. 399. Assists him in forming the Spartan youth, 407.

† *Sphettus*, a borough of Attica, i. 55.

Sphines, the true name of Calanus, iv. 209.

Sphinx, an ivory one, given by way of gratuity to Hortensius in a certain cause, v. 75. Cicero rallies him upon it, *ib.*

Sphodrias, the Spartan, of a violent temper, and very capable of being flattered, iv. 26. Attempts the Piræus, *ib.*

Sphragitides, nymphs so called, ii, 294.

Spicillus, the gladiator, v. 396.

Spinther, the consul, why he favoured Pompey's appointment to the sovereign command for supplying Rome with corn, iv. 94.

Spinther, Domitius and Scipio contend for Cæsar's pontificate before the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 114. 260.

Spiral form of drawing up an army, ii. 350.

Spithridates, a Persian officer, killed by Clitus in the instant that he was aiming a blow at Alexander, iv. 150.

Spithridates, the father of Megabates, iv. 8. Brought over to the Grecian interest by Lysander, *ib.*

Spolia Opima. See *Opima*.

Springs. See *Fountains*.

Spurinna, one of Otho's generals, v. 420.

Spurius Lartius aſſiſts in defending the bridge againſt Porſena, i. 255. *See the other* SPURII *under their family names.*

† *Stagira*, the birth-place of Ariſtotle, iv. 140. Rebuilt at his requeſt, *ib.*

Staphylus, ſon of Theſeus by Ariadne, i. 61.

Stars, the opinions of Anaxagoras and other philoſophers concerning them, iii. 100.

Staſicrates makes a propoſal to Alexander to cut Mount Athos into a ſtatue, iv. 215.

Stateſman, what courſe he ſhould ſteer, iv. 286, 381.

Statianus, one of Antony's officers, killed by the Parthians, v. 191.

Statilius. See *Statyllius*.

Statira, ſiſter to Mithridates, the fortitude with which ſhe dies, iii. 214.

Statira, wife of Darius, treated with great reſpect by Alexander, iv. 157. Dies in child-bed, 168.

Statira, daughter of Darius, and wife of Alexander, iv. 212. Murdered by Roxana, 219.

Statira, wife of Alexander Mnemon, v. 316. Poiſoned by Paryſatis the queen-mother, 332.

Statius Murcus, kills Piſo, v. 413.

Stator. See *Jupiter Stator*.

Statyllius affects to imitate Cato of Utica, iv. 375. Would have killed himſelf as he did, had he not been prevented, 381. A friend of Brutus, *ib.* v. 280. His hardy enterprize, 310, 311. His death, 311.

Stephen, an experiment of the power of Naptha made in the preſence of Alexander upon his body, iv. 177.

Stephanus, v. 53.

Steſimbrotus, the hiſtorian, cenſured for inconſiſtency, i. 365, 376. His account of Cimon, iii. 173.

Sthenis, an orator of Himera, iv. 53. For a frank and bold ſaying of his, he and his fellow-citizens are ſpared by Pompey, *ib.*

Stilbides, the diviner, attends Nicias into Sicily, iii. 281.

Stilpo, the philoſopher, tells Demetrius, "He found none that wanted to ſteal any knowledge," v. 124.

† *Stiris*, in Phocis, iii. 171.

Stira, ward of, ii. 62.

Stoic philoſophy, iv. 399.

Stolo. See *Licinius*.

Strabo,

Strabo, the philosopher, iii. 227.
Strabo, the father of Pompey, hated by the people as much as his son was beloved, iv. 44. Killed by lightening, *ib.*
Straits of Thermopylæ, iv. 18, 145. v. 135. Of Salamis, i. 281. Of Symbolum, 299
Stratagems; of Alcibiades, ii. 65, 67. Of Aratus, v. 347, 348, 368, 374. Of Cæsar, iv. 244. Of Camillus i. 345. Of Cimon iii. 191. Of Dion v. 249. Of Eumenes, iii. 371, 375, 384. Of Hannibal, ii. 9, 13, 22. Of Lucullus, iii. 198, 210. Of Mithridates, 211. Of Nicias, 271. Of the Parthians, v. 192, 197. Of Sertorius, iii. 354, 356. Of Solon, i. 207, 208, 209. Of Spartacus, iii. 298. Of Themistocles, i. 281. Of Tiribazus, v. 338. Of Timoleon, ii. 126.
Strato, the friend of Brutus, said to have assisted him in despatching himself, v. 311.
Stratocles, the Athenian orator, 125, 126. His impudence and servility, *ib.* The extravagant decrees he procured in favour of Antigonus and Demetrius, *ib.*
Stratonice, favourite concubine to Mithridates, iv. 80.
Stratonice, daughter of Demetrius by Phila, v. 143. Married to Seleucus, *ib.* By whom she has a son, 148. Given up by Seleucus to his son Antiochus, who was discovered to be desperately in love with her, 149.
Stratonice, daughter of Corræus, and wife of Antigonus, v. 118.
Stratonicus, i. 160.
Sublician. See *Bridge*.
† *Sucro*, river, iv. 60.
Suetonius Paulinus, one of Otho's generals, v. 420.
† *Suevi*, iv. 242.
Suicide condemned, iv. 425.
Suilius, why a Roman name, i. 249.
Sulpitius, or *Sulpicius*, elected consul, iv. 360.
Sulpitius, a bold and insolent tribune of the people, brings Marius into the forum, and declares him proconsul and general in the Mithridatic war, iii. 76, 131, 132, Takes a guard of six hundred horse, whom he calls his anti-senators, 77. Kills the son of Pompeius Rufus the consul, *ib.* Condemned by the senate, 133. Betrayed by one of his slaves, *ib.* And executed, *ib.*
Sulpicius Quintus, degraded from the priesthood, ii. 234.

 Sulpitius

Sulpitius, Caius, v. 85.
Sulpitius the *Interex* declares Pompey ſole conſul, iv. 100.
Sulpitius, who commanded in Macedonia, ii. 366.
Sun, eclipſes of it, iv. 18. The opinion of aſtronomers concerning its motion, 286.
† *Sunium*, v. 373.
Superſtition, the great evil of it, iv. 217.
Sura. See *Lentulus*.
Surena, the Parthian general, iii. 313. His character, 314. The privilege of his family to crown the king of Parthia, *ib*. He hides his main force behind the firſt ranks, 316. Defeats Craſſus with great ſlaughter, 319. Sends propoſals of a conference, in order to be informed whether Craſſus was retired into Carræ or not, 326. By his artful meaſures gets Craſſus into his hands, 328. Sends the head of Craſſus to Orodes, *ib*. Burleſques the Roman triumph, 329. Produces to the ſenate of Seleucia the books found in the baggage of Roſcius, *ib*. This puts the ſenators in mind of Æſop's wallet, *ib*. His army compared to the ſerpents called *Scytalæ*, *ib*. He is put to death by Orodes, 330.
Surnames. See *Names*.
† *Suſa*, iv. 15. The wealth there found by Alexander, 178.
Suſamithres, uncle to Pharnabazus, undertakes to deſpatch Alcibiades, ii. 76.
† *Sutrium*, i. 335. Taken and retaken the ſame day, 339.
Swordmen. See *Machæriones*.
Sybaris, one of the daughters of Themiſtocles, i. 302.
† *Sybaris*, a city in Lucania, colonized by Pericles, and called Thurii, i. 361.
Sybarite ſays, "It was no wonder that the Spartans freely riſqued their lives, becauſe they had nothing worth living for," ii. 196.
Sycophant, the original meaning of the word, i. 227.
Sylla, Lucius Cornelius, the conſul Rufinus was one of his anceſtors, iii. 122. Born to a ſcanty fortune, *ib*. His figure, 123. Whence his name of Sylla, *ib*. Fond of players and jeſters, and joins in every drollery in company, though grave and auſtere when he had buſineſs to tranſact, *ib*. Addicted to debauchery through life, *ib*. Nicopolis, the courtezan,

leaves

leaves him her estate, 123. His mother-in-law does the same, *ib.* He goes quæstor with Marius into Africa, *ib.* Gains great honour in the military department, *ib.* Makes a friend of Bocchus, king of Upper Numidia, *ib.* Bocchus delivers up Jugartha to him, 124. Marius is jealous of Sylla's fame, *ib.* That jealousy is increased by the signet which Sylla makes use of, *ib.* Yet Marius continues to employ him in his wars, *ib.* Sylla takes Copillus, chief of the Tectosagæ, prisoner, *ib.* Persuades the Marsi to declare for the Romans, *ib.* Acts under Catulus the colleague of Marius, *ib.* Procures provisions for the camps both of Catulus and Marius, 125. Applies for the prætorship, and loses it, *ib.* Gains it the next year, *ib.* Cæsar tells him, he bought it, *ib.* Re-establishes Ariobarzanes in Cappadocia, and restrains Mithridates in his progress of power, *ib.* & 126. Is the first Roman that received an ambassador from Parthia, *ib.* A person in the train of that ambassador foretells Sylla's future greatness, *ib.* Censorinus prepares to accuse him of extortion, but does not proceed, 126. The quarrel between Sylla and Marius breaks out afresh, on occasion of Bocchus's erecting certain statues in the capitol, *ib.* Sylla performs great things in the Marsian war, 127. His enemies represent him, rather as a fortunate, than a great general, *ib.* He glories in being the favourite of fortune, *ib.* Advises Lucullus to attend to the visions of the night, 128. Has many inconsistencies in his character, *ib.* Overlooks the crime of his soldiers in killing Albinus, one of his lieutenants, *ib.* Elected consul with Quintus Pompeius, when he was fifty years of age, 129. Marries Cæcilia the daughter of Metellus the chief pontiff, *ib.* The names of others of his wives, *ib.* Ambitious of the conduct of the Mithridatic war, *ib.* Finds a rival for that post in Marius, *ib.* Prodigies announce the civil war, 130. The observations of the Tuscan diviners upon them, *ib.* Sulpitius, the abandoned tribune, decrees the command in the Mithridatic war to Marius, 131. Pompeius Rufus and Sylla order

order a ceſſation of all publicbuſineſs, 131. Sylla is compelled by Sulpitius to revoke it, *ib.* The ſon of Pompeius is killed, and Sylla ſaves his life by eſcaping into the houſe of Marius, *ib.* Sylla gets to the camp before Marius's officers, and they are ſtoned, 132. Marius plunders, and puts to death the friends of Sylla in Rome, *ib.* Sylla marches to Rome, *ib.* Attacks it with fire and ſword, 133. Marius is forced to fly, *ib.* Sylla aſſembles the ſenate, and gets Marius and Sulpitius condemned to death, *ib.* Sets a price upon the head of Marius, *ib.* The people reject his nephew Nonius, in his application for the conſulſhip, 134. His ſaying upon it, *ib.* He propoſes Cinna, who was of the oppoſite faction, for the conſulſhip; but firſt makes him ſwear to do nothing againſt him, *ib.* Cinna is no ſooner elected, than he impeaches Sylla, *ib.* Sylla leaves the impeachment behind him, and ſets forward againſt Mithridates, *ib.* Prodigy that happened to Mithridates, and other circumſtances of his affairs, *ib.* On the arrival of Sylla in Greece, all the cities, except Athens, ſubmit to him, 135. He beſieges Athens, which was held by the tyrant Ariſtion for Mithridates, *ib* Cuts down the groves of the Academy and Lyceum, *ib.* Violates the treaſures of Greece, and ſpares not even the temples, *ib.* His ſaying upon Caphis's ſcruple to touch thoſe of Delphi, 136. Ariſtion inſults him and Metella from the walls, 137. Famine prevails in Athens, *ib.* The tyrant's extreme inſolence and cruelty to the people during the famine, *ib.* Sylla ſcales the walls near the Heptachalos, *ib.* He pulls down part of the wall, and enters the town at midnight, 138. A dreadful ſlaughter enſues, *ib.* Sylla, at laſt, ſtops the carnage, *ib.* What he ſaid on that occaſion, *ib.* The tyrant retires to the citadel, 139. Is forced to ſurrender for want of water, *ib.* Sylla likewiſe takes the Piræas, and lays moſt of it in aſhes, *ib.* Taxiles, the enemy's general, moves down from Thrace with a great army, *ib.* Sylla marches into Bœotia, for the ſake of proviſions, *ib.* Hortenſius joins him with a reinforcement from Theſſaly,

Theſſaly, 139. His army but a handful in compariſon of the enemy, 140. He keeps cloſe in his entrenchments, and the enemy ſtraggle off, *ib.* In their excurſions they ſack the cities of Panopea and Lebadia, *ib.* Sylla trieswhetherlabour would not make his troops more willing to face danger, and it has its effect, 141. Orders them to ſeize a difficult poſt ſword in hand, *ib.* Archelaus moves againſt Chæronea, and Sylla ſends it ſuccours, *ib.* Circumſtances previous to the battle of Chæronea, 142. The battle deſcribed, 143—145. Out of ſuch prodigious numbers of the enemy, only ten thouſand reach Chalcis, 145. Sylla miſſes only fourteen men, *ib.* He inſcribes his trophies to Mars, Victory, and Venus, *ib.* Celebrates games at Thebes, *ib.* Takes from the Thebans half their territories, *ib.* Marches to oppoſe Flaccus, but return upon intelligence that Dorylaus had entered Bœotia, with Mithridates's beſt troops, 146. That general accuſes Archelaus of treachery; but, after ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes with Sylla, agrees with Archelaus that the war ought to be protracted, 614. Yet the plains of Orchomenus tempt the king's generals to engage, *ib.* Account of the battle, *ib.* & 147. Metella comesfromRome with an account that Cinna and Carbo, beſide other outrages had burnt Sylla's houſes, 147. Archelaus propoſes a peace, 148. The conditions on which Sylla grants it, *ib.* Mithridates demurs, and deſires to be excuſed as to certain articles, 149. The rather becauſe Fimbria, who had killed the conſul, Flaccus was marching againſt him, *ib.* But Sylla, who has an interview with him at Dardanus, obliges him to ratify the whole, 150. He reconciles Ariobarzanes and Nicodemes to him, *ib.* Mithridates delivers up ſeventy of his ſhips, and five hundred archers, *ib.* The Romans think the conditions too eaſy for that prince, who had murdered an hundred and fifty thouſand Romans in one day, *ib.* Sylla marches againſt Fimbria, who was encamped at Thyatira, *ib.* Fimbria's troops go over to Sylla, and Fimbria kills himſelf, *ib.* Sylla lays a fine upon Aſia

Asia of twenty thousand talents, and compels the people to quarter his soldiers at a vast expence, 150, 151. He sails to Athens, where he is initiated in the mysteries of Ceres, 151. Carries from thence the library of Apellicon, in which were the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus, *ib.* Having something of the gout, he goes to the warm baths at Ædepsus, *ib.* Encourages the Alæans to rebuild their city, *ib.* Goes to Apollonia, where a satyr is brought to him from a place called Nymphæum, 152. He is afraid that his troops will disperse as soon as they reach Italy; but they voluntarily come, and take an oath to stand by him to the last, *ib.* Has to cope with fifteen generals in Italy, who have under them twenty-five legions, *ib.* Several presages of his being victorious, 153. He defeats young Marius, and Norbanus the consul, *ib.* Other predictions and presages, *ib.* Marcus Lucullus, one of Sylla's lieutenants, defeats the enemy with a very inferior force, 154. Sylla corrupts Scipio's soldiers, under pretence of treating of peace, *ib.* Beats Marius, now consul, and kills ten thousand men, with the loss only of twenty-three, 155. His lieutenants are every where victorious, *ib.* Carbo passes over into Africa, *ib.* Sylla's last conflict is with Telesinus the Samnite, whom he overcomes with difficulty, *ib.* The battle described, 156, 157. Sylla wears in all his battles a golden image of Apollo, 156. His address to it on this occasion, *ib.* Crassus's great services in the action with Telesinus, *ib.* The remains of the broken faction send deputies to him at Antemna, 157. He promises them impunity on certain conditions; but, after they have performed the conditions, destroys them in cold blood in the Circus at Rome, *ib.* The senate, which he is haranguing, listens with terror to their cries, *ib.* What he said upon it, *ib.* He fills the city with massacres, 158. C. Metellus ventures to ask him when there would be an end of them, *ib.* His proscriptions and confiscations, 159. Young Marius kills himself at Præneste, *ib.* Sylla's cruelty to the people of that

that place, 159. The noble behaviour of one of Sylla's friends in that city, *ib.* Catiline having killed his own brother, Sylla, at his request, puts him amongst the proscribed, *ib.* Sylla declares himself dictator, 160. Makes Pompey divorce his wife and marry his daughter-in-law Æmilia, *ib.* Lucretius Ofella, who had acted as his lieutenant against Præneste, aspires to the consulship without his consent, and is killed by his order, *ib.* Sylla leads up his triumph, in which the restored exiles make the most agreeable appearance, 161. Takes the additional name of Felix, *ib.* Gives the name of Faustus and Fausta to the twins he had by Merella, *ib.* Lays down the dictatorship, *ib.* Dedicates the tenths of his substance to Hercules, 162. Metella dies, and he marries Valeria, *ib.* Falls into the lousy disease, 163. Circumstances preceding his death, *ib.* His burial and epitaph, 164.

Sylla, Sextius, i. 94.

Syllanian Jupiter. See *Jupiter.*

Syllis, a poem so called, v. 241.

Sylvia, Ilia, or *Rhea*, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, i. 81.

† *Symbolum*, v. 299.

Synalis, governor of Minoa, v. 248. A friend of Dion, *ib.*

Syphax. See *Sophax.*

† *Syracusans*, their war with the Athenians, iii. 271. Decoyed to Catana by Nicias, *ib.* Instead of fifteen generals, elect three, whom they invest with a discretionary power, *ib.* Draw a cross wall from the city to hinder the Athenians from finishing theirs, 273. Ready to capitulate when Gylippus arrives, 274. Give the Athenians a total defeat under the conduct of Gylippus, 283. Keep a festival in memory of their taking Nicias prisoner, 286. Delivered by Dion from the tyranny of Dionysius, v. 257. Their ingratitude to Dion, 258. Recal that deliverer, 260. Their miserable state after his death, ii. 119. Their affairs retrieved by Timoleon, 139, *& seq.*

† *Syracuse*, a Corinthian colony, ii. 119. *n.* v. 261. Besieged by the Romans. See *Marcellus.*

Syrians, said to be descended from Syrus the son of Apollo, and the nymph Sinope, iii. 220.

Syrmus, king of the Triballi, Alexander defeats him ſoon after his acceſſion, iv. 145.
Syrtes, v. 248.
Syrus, ſon of Apollo, iii. 220.

T.

TABLE, Cato the cenſor thought it the propereſt place for the forming of friendſhips, ii. 333. Cato's agreeable behaviour at his own table, *ib.* He would ſuffer no evil to be ſpoken at it of any man whatever, *ib.*
Tables, ſilver ones, which Caius Gracchus was poſſeſſed of, v. 3.
Tachos, the Egyptian, entertains Ageſilaus in his ſervice, iv. 39. Leaves Ageſilaus only the command of the mercenaries, 40. Ageſilaus goes over from him to Nectanabis, 41. Tachos, thus deſerted, takes to flight, 42.
Tacita, the muſe to whom Numa pays his homage, i. 173.
Tactics, ii. 345.
† *Tænarus*, iv. 66. 311. v. 213.
† *Tagus*, river, iii 354.
Talaſius, a young Roman of note at the time of the rape of the Sabine virgins, i. 94.
Talaſio, the nuptial acclamation, ſuppoſed to be firſt uſed on his account, i. 95. iv, 48.
† *Talaura*, iii. 214.
† *Tamynæ*, iv. 295.
† *Tanagra*, i. 358. ii. 210. iii. 189.
† *Tanais*, river, iv. 187.
† *Taphoſiris*, v. 229.
Tarchetius, king of Alba, i. 80.
Tarcondemus, king of Upper Cilicia, is in Antony's army, v. 208.
† *Tarentines* call in Pyrrhus to their aſſiſtance againſt the Romans, iii. 15. One of their citizens warns them of the reſtraints they would be laid under, iii. 15. Their archers, iv. 403.
† *Tarentum* recovered from Hannibal by Fabius Maximus by means of a woman, ii. 24. Fabius ſaid, he would leave that city its angry gods, 26.
Tarpeia betrays the capitol to the Sabines, who promiſe her what they wore upon their left arms, i. 98. She dies overwhelmed by their ſhields, 99.
Tarpeia, a Veſtal virgin, admitted at Numa's ſecond conſecration, i. 176.
Tarpeian rock, whence ſo called, i. 99.
Tarpeius, entruſted by Romulus with the defence of the capitol againſt Tatius, i. 98. According

ing to Juba the hiſtorian, guilty of betraying it, 99.
Tarquinia the veſtal virgin, ſaid by ſome to have given a field to the public, which was afterwards called the *Campus Martius*, i. 245. How honoured for that gift, 246.
Tarquinius, ſon of Demaratus, according to ſome authors, the firſt that triumphed in a chariot, i. 98.
Tarquinius Sextus, i. 238. *n*.
Tarquinius Superbus, either ſon or grandſon of Tarquinius the ſon of Demaratus, i. 251. Attains the Roman crown in an iniquitous manner, and governs like a tyrant, i. 238. Expelled on his ſon's committing a rape upon Lucretia, *ib*. Sends to Rome, to demand his goods, 240. Finds ſhelter with the Tuſcans, who ſend him back with a numerous army, 246. Is defeated, and his ſon Arunsſlain, *ib*. Retires to Lara Porſena at Cluſium, 254. Refuſes to refer his cauſe to Porſena, 256.
Tarracinia, iv. 274.
Tarracina, iii. 78, 81.
Tarrutius marries Larentia, i. 82.
Tarutius, calculates the day and hour of Romulus's nativity, from the circumſtances and actions of his life, i. 90.
Tatia, daughter of Tatius, and wife of Numa, i. 165.
Tatienſes, i. 103.
Tatius, general for the Sabines againſt the Romans, i. 98. Gives the Romans battle, upon which the matrons interpoſe, 101. Reigns in conjunction with Romulus, 102. Killed as he was ſacrificing with Romulus at Lavinium, 107. Buried in an honourable manner on Mount Aventine, 108.
Taureus, ii. 49.
† *Tauromenium*, ii. 126.
Taurus, general and prime miniſter in Crete, i. 57. His connection with Paſiphaë, 60. Vanquiſhed by Theſeus in the games which Minos exhibited, *ib*.
† *Taurus*, Mount, iii. 222. v. 101.
Taurus commands Auguſtus's land-forces, v. 211.
Tax, paid by the Greeks for carrying on the Perſian war, ii. 300.
Taxes in Greece trebled in ſixty years time, ii. 300. *n*.
Taxiles, Mithridates's general, comes down from Thrace and Macedon, to join Archelaus, iii. 139. Defeated by Muræna, Sylla's lieutenant, 145. Sent

Sent by Mithridates to Tigranes, to advise him to avoid a general action with the Romans, 225. His answer to Tigranes, who observed to him that the Romans were flying, 225.

Taxiles, one of the kings of India, the extent of his dominions, iv 201. His sensible address to Alexander, and that prince's answer, *ib.* Gives and receives presents, 202.

† *Taygetus*, i. 142. iii. 188. iv. 387.

Technon, a servant of Aratus, v. 360,

† *Tectosagæ*; Sylla, when lieutenant to Marius, takes Copillus, chief of the Tectosagæ, prisoner, iiii. 124.

† *Tegea*, i. 73. iv. 37, 391, 417.

Tegetæ, ii. 294.

† *Tegyræ*, battle of, described, ii. 212 This battle a prelude to that of Leuctra, 210

Teius, Marcus, or rather *Ateius*, iii 138

Telamon, grandson of Sciron, i 54.

† *Telamon*, a port of Tuscany, iii. 84.

Teleclides, his verses, in which he describes the power of Pericles amongst the Athenians, i. 367. Of Nicias, iii. 255.

Telemachus, i. 79.

Telemachus, the Corinthian, ii. 129.

Teleontes, an Athenian tribe, i. 226.

Telephus, the son of Hercules, i. 79.

Telesides, one of the auxiliaries whom the Syracusans commissioned to go to Dion, v. 260.

Telesinus, the Samnite, his operations against Sylla, iii. 155. He decamps in the night, and marches to Rome, *ib.*

Telesippa, a courtezan above the condition of a slave, Alexander assists a private soldier in his application to her, iv. 184.

Telestus, the poet, iv. 141.

Teleutias, half-brother to Agesilaus, appointed admiral, iv. 22.

Tellus, the Athenian, preferred by Solon in point of happiness to Crœsus, i. 232.

Tellus, her temple, v. 285.

† *Telmessus*, iv. 134.

† *Tempe*, the charms of that vale described, iii. 367. Pompey passes through it after the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 120.

† *Tenchteri* and *Usipetes*, iv. 241. Defeated by Cæsar, *ib.*

† *Tenedos*, iii. 197.

Tensæ, the chariots in which the images of the gods were carried in procession, ii. 100.

Teratius, i. 80.

Terentia, the wife of Cicero, meddles with politics, v. 86. Proud, and uneasy in her temper, 94. Hates Clodius, *ib.* Neglects Cicero in his banishments, 105. Divorced, *ib.*
Terentius Varro. See *Varro.*
Terentius Culeo, the tribune, persuades the people to give order for the admission of many persons to the right of citizens, iii. 383
Terentius, Lucius, conspires against Pompeius Strabo and his son, iv. 47.
Terentius, said to be the person who killed Galba, v. 413.
Termerian Mischief, a proverbial expression, i. 54.
Temerus, slain by Hercules, i. 54.
Terminus, the god of boundaries, a temple built to him by Numa, i. 185. His sacrifices, what, *ib.*
Tirpander, the poet, i. 149, 157. iv. 389.
Tertia, the little daughter of Paulus Æmilius, her saying "Perseus is dead" considered as a lucky omen, ii. 163.
Tertia, sister to Clodius, v. 95.
Tesserarius, the person who carried *the Word*, in the Roman army, v. 410.
Testaments, or Wills, i. 223.
Tethys, her oracle. See *Oracle.*
† *Tetrapolis*, i 56.
Teucer, one of the accusers of Alcibiades, ii. 54.
Teutamus, one of the principal officers of the Argyraspides, iii. 379. Conspires against Eumenes, 384.
† *Teutones* and *Cimbri* invade Italy, iii. 53. Defeated by Marius, 63. See *Cimbri.*
Thais, the courtezan, Ptolemy's mistress, persuades Alexander to burn the palace of Xerxes in Persepolis, iv. 180.
Thalæa, the first Roman wife who had any quarrel with her mother-in-law, 198, 199.
† *Thalamiæ*, iv. 388.
Thales, one of the seven wise men, i. 204. Goes upon mercantile business into Asia, 203. The first who extended his inquiries beyond matters necessary for practice, 204.
Thales, the lyric poet, i. 126.
Thallus, the son of Cineas, his valour, iv. 296.
† *Thapsacus*, iv. 211.
† *Thapsus*, iii. 272. iv. 268, 369.
Thargelia, i. 373.
Thargelion, month of, ii. 70. v. 123.
Tharrytas, king of the Molossians, iii. 1.
† *Thasians* beaten in a sea-fight, iii. 185.
Thasian marble, iv. 328.
† *Thasos*, i. 365. v. 299.
Theagenes, commander of the Thebans

Thebans againſt Philip in the battle of Chæronea, iv. 146. Falls in that battle, *ib.* The noble behaviour of his ſiſter, *ib.*

Theano ſays, "She is a prieſteſs for prayer, but not for execration," ii. 56.

Thearidas the Megalopolitan, iv. 419.

Thearides, ſon of Dionyſius the elder, v. 234.

Theatrical Entertainments, i. 234. iv. 167, 302, 358, 408.

† *Thebans*, ſuſpected by the Lacedæmonians, after they had diſtinguiſhed themſelves as auxiliaries to that people in the firſt battle of Mantinea, ii. 199. Their decree in favour of the Athenians, who were oppreſſed by the thirty tyrants, iii. 117. Their gallant behaviour in the battle of Chæronea, and retreat after it, v. 57. Invade Laconia, iv. 34. Paſs the Eurotas, *ib.* Lay ſiege to Sparta, *ib.* Revolt from Alexander, 144. The terrible revenge taken by Alexander, 145. The beſt ſoldiers in Greece, v. 55.

Thebe, daughter of Jaſon and wife of Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, ii. 222. Compaſſionates the ſufferings of Pelopidas, and viſits him in priſon, 222. Conſpires againſt her huſband, and aſſiſts in killing him, iv. 230.

† *Thebes*, its citadel ſeized by Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, iv. 25. Twice taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes within a ſhort period, v. 150, 151.

† *Themiſyræ*, iii. 208.

Themis, iv. 195.

Themiſtocles, the ſon of Neocles, an inferior citizen of Athens, i. 267. His mother a foreigner, *ib.* Conſequently deemed illegitimate by the laws of Athens, *ib.* Declares that the trophies of Miltiades would not ſuffer him to ſleep, 52. Perſuades ſeveral of the nobility to take their exerciſe amongſt the illegitimate at Cynoſarges, 267. Related to the Lycomedians, *ib.* His natural qualities, 268. What his tutor ſaid of him, *ib.* Not acute in learning the politer arts, *ib.* The names of his maſters, *ib.* The irregularities of his youth, 269. The emblem by which his father endeavoured to deter him from aiming at a ſhare in the adminiſtration, *ib.* His great ambition, *ib.* His difference with Ariſtides, *ib.* He forſees the Perſian war, 270. Manages the public treaſury with prudence,

dence, 270. Perſuades the Athenians to build ſhips, *ib.* Why he heaps up riches, 271. Draws much company to his houſe, by entertaining an excellent lyriſt, 272. Keeps a magnificent equipage, *ib.* Exhibits a tragedy at his own expence, *ib.* Beloved by the common people, *ib.* What paſſed between him and Simonides the poet, 273. Gives Epicydes money, to engage him not to apply for the command, *ib.* Puts the interpreter of the Perſian ambaſſadors to death, *ib.* Gets Arthmius degraded, 274. Raiſed to the command by the Athenians, *ib.* Perſuades them to quit the city and embark on board their ſhips, *ib.* Gives up the chief command of the confederates to Eurybiades, and thereby ſaves Greece, 275. Prevents Architeles from quitting the fleet, *ib.* The action at Artemiſium, 276. His ſtratagem with regard to the Ionians, 277. The artifice by which he drew the Athenians to the ſhips, 278. His interpretation of the oracle concerning Salamis, *ib.* The means he made uſe of get money for the embarkation, 279. He procures a decree for recalling Ariſtides, 280. his anſwer to Eurybiades, 281. Retort upon an inſolent officer, and on a certain Eretrian, 281. His ſtratagem to prevent the confederates from ſeparating, 282. Xerxes, in conſequence of a private meſſage from Themiſtocles, gives orders that the Greeks ſhould be ſurrounded in the ſtraits of Salamis, *ib.* What paſſed between Ariſtides and Themiſtocles on that occaſion, *ib.* Xerxes ſits down on an eminence to view the ſea-fight, 283. Themiſtocles ſacrifices three Perſian captives to Bacchus Omeſtes, *ib.* Happy in the choice of time, as well as place, for engaging, 284. The battle of Salamis deſcribed, *ib.* & *ſeq.* Themiſtocles ſounds Ariſtides, about breaking down the bridge over the Helleſpont, 286. Ariſtides's anſwer; *ib.* Themiſtocles, under pretence of friendſhip, adviſes Xerxes to fly, before his bridge over the Helleſpont is broken down, *ib.* Amongſt the cities, Ægina bears away the palm, and amongſt the commanders, Themiſtocles, 287. How honoured at Sparta, and at

at the Olympic games, 287. His sayings, *ib.* & *seq.* He amuses the Spartans, while the Athenians rebuild their walls, 289. He fortifies the Piræus, *ib.* Encourages trade and navigation, which greatly advance the democratic party, *ib.* Places the rostrum in Pnyx, so as to face the sea, *ib.* Forms a design to increase the naval strength of Athens, *ib.* Is ordered to communicate it to Aristides, 290. The Athenians reject it, because it is an unjust one, *ib.* He carries it against a proposal of the Lacedæmonians in the assembly of the Amphictyons, *ib.* Incurs their hatred on that account, and that of the other allies by his exactions, *ib.* What he said to the people of Andros, and their answer, 291. Envied by the Athenians, and forced often to recount his own services, *ib.* He offends them by farther building the temple of Diana Aristobule, 292. From his statue in this temple, it appeared that his aspect was as heroic as his soul, *ib.* He is banished by the Ostracism, *ib.* Refuses to join in the plot of Pausanias, but does not discover it, 293. Accused of being an accomplice in it, 293. His defence by letter, *ib.* The Athenians send persons to seize him, but he escapes to Corcyra, *ib.* Flies from thence to the court of Admetus, king of the Molossians, who had long been his enemy, *ib.* Embarks at Pydna for Asia, 294. His danger near Naxos, whither he was driven by a storm, *ib.* Part of his treasures conveyed to him by his friends, and the rest confiscated, 295. He arrives at Cuma, where he finds a proclamation of the king of Persia's, of two hundred talents reward for apprehending him, *ib.* Flies from thence to Ægæ, where he is concealed by his friend Nicogenes, *ib.* His dream, in consequence of which he flies to the Persian court, *ib.* The manner of his conveyance, 296. His address to Artabanus, *ib.* & *seq.* His speech to the king, 297. He relates to the king his vision, and an oracle he had from Dodona, *ib.* The joy his arrival gave the king, 298. The courtiers treat him with rancour, *ib.* But, at his second audience, the king speaks to him graciously,

ciously, tells him he owed him two hundred talents, promises many other favours, and asks him what he had to propose concerning Greece, 298. He desires a year to learn the Persian language, *ib.* The great honours conferred on him by the king, and the free intercourse he has with him, 299. He is instructed in the learning of the magi, *ib.* The king is reconciled to Demaratus the Lacedæmonian at the request of Themistocles, *ib.* Gives the latter three cities for his maintenance, *ib.* What Themistocles said to his children, *ib.* Epixyes, governor of the upper Phrygia, employs persons to assassinate him, 300. He is informed of it in a dream; in consequence of which he builds a temple to Cybele Dindymene, and consecrates his daughter Mnesiptolema to her service, *ib.* Asks the governor of Lydia's permission to send to Athens a statue of brass which he found in Sardis, *ib.* & 301. The governor threatens to inform the king of it, 301. After this, he behaves with more prudence, and lives long in great security in Magnesia, *ib.* On the revolt of Egypt, and the great advantages gained by Cimon at sea, the king calls upon Themistocles to take the direction of an expedition, 301. His reasons for declining that command, *ib.* He puts a period to his life by drinking bull's blood, 302. How many years he lived, *ib.* His children by his two wives, *ib.* The Magnesians erect a monument to his memory, and continue the honours and privileges granted his posterity, down to Plutarch's time, *ib.* & *seq.* Verses in the nature of an epitaph, *ib.*

Theodectes of Phaselis, the honours paid by Alexander to his statue, iv. 152.

Theodorus, accused of joining Alcibiades in his burlesque upon the mysteries, ii. 52.

Theodorus, the Athenian high-priest, says, the execrations pronounced against Alcibiades, were null of themselves, if he had not injured the commonwealth, ii. 70.

Theodorus, the Tarentine, disgraced by Alexander for his infamous traffic, iv. 158.

Theodorus, the atheist, iv. 319.

Theodorus, tutor to Antyllus.

lus the son of Antony, his villainy and punishment, v. 223.
Theodoses, v. 238.
Theodotus, of Chios, his advice to Ptolemy to take away the life of Pompey the Great, iv. 125. Flies, and lives a wretched vagabond, 128. Put to death at last by Brutus, v. 296.
Theomnestus, the academic, v. 289.
Theophanes, the Lesbian, supposed to have censured Rutilius the historian unjustly, iv. 82. His opinion that it was best for Pompey to retire to Egypt, 124. A saying of Cicero concerning him, v. 103.
Theophilus, the father of Hipparchus, v. 213.
Theophrastus, his observation concerning Demosthenes and Demades, as orators, v. 49. Leaves his works to Neleus, iii. 151.
Theophrastas, refusing to quit Corinth, is put to death by Aratus, v. 363.
Theopompus, king of Sparta, inserts a clause in the *Rhetra*, to prevent the people from altering or corrupting any law, i. 130. A saying of his, 131.
Theopompus, the Theban, joins Pelopidas in his enterprize for the recovery of liberty, ii. 202.
Theopompus and *Gorgoleon*, the Spartan generals, killed in the battle of Tegyræ, ii. 212.
Theopompus of Cnidos, the fabulist, iv. 264. Cæsar enfrachises the Cnidians at his request, *ib.*
Theopompus, unjust in accusing Demosthenes of unsettled principles with respect to the commonwealth, v. 51.
Theori, who, v. 125.
Theoria, what, iii. 254.
Theoris, the priestess, Demosthenes accuses her of teaching the slaves to cheat their masters, v. 53. She is put to death for that and other enormities, *ib.*
Theorus, ii. 35.
Theramenes, the son of Agnon, the Athenians, by his advice, submit to the Spartan injunction to pull down their long walls, iii. 103. Why surnamed *the Buskin*, iii. 252. v. 104.
Thericion, iv. 404, 424.
† *Thermodon*, a river of Pontus, iii. 208. iv. 79.
† *Thermodon*, a small river near Chæronea, anciently so called, but afterwards *Hæmon*, i. 70. v. 56, 57.
Thermopylæ. See *Straits*.
Therycion advises Cleomenes

to retire from the storms that beat upon him, into the harbour of death, iv. 424, 425. He despatches himself, 425.

Thesea, i. 50, 76.

Thesean feasts, i. 50.

Theseis, a kind of tonsure, i. 50.

Theseus, descended by the father's side from Erectheus, and, by his mother, from Pelops, i. 48. Pittheus, founder of Trozene, was his grandfather by the mother's side, *ib.* Ægeus, afterwards the father of Theseus, receives an oracle at Delphi, and applies to Pittheus for the interpretation of it, 49. Pittheus procures a private commerce between Ægeus and his daughter Æthra, *ib.* Ægeus hides certain tokens under a great stone, and gives Æthra directions, if she should have a son, to send him to him, when arrived at man's estate, with those tokens; but with great privacy, on account of the Pallantidæ, *ib.* Theseus, why so named, 50. Brought up by Pittheus, *ib.* His tutor Connidas honoured with sacrifices by the Athenians in the Thesean feasts, *ib.* He offers the first fruits of his hair to Apollo at Delphi, but shaves only the fore-part of his head, 50. That kind of tonsure thence called *Theseis*, *ib.* He is reported to be the son of Neptune, *ib.* Takes up the token of his origin, 51. Chooses to go to Athens by land, though the roads were infested by ruffians, *ib.* Emulates the actions of Hercules, to whom he was nearly related, 52. Determines to injure no one, but to take vengeance of such as should offer him violence, *ib.* Attacked by Periphetes, surnamed Corynetes, or the Club-bearer, whom he slays, and then takes the club for his weapon, *ib.* Destroys Cinnis the Pine-bender, *ib.* Has a son named Melanippus, by Perigune the daughter of Sinnis, 53. Kills a wild sow named Phæa, *ib.* Destroys Sciron, a famous robber, *ib.* Engages in wrestling with Cercyon, and kills him on the spot, 54. Despatches Damastes, surnamed Procrustes, in the same manner as he had despatched others, *ib.* Meets with the first instance of hospitality from the descendants of Phytalus, and is purified by them, *ib.* Finds Athens and the family of Ægeus in-

in great distraction, 55. Medea persuades Ægeus to poison him at an entertainment; but, Theseus preparing to carve with his sword, Ægeus knew him to be his son, *ib.* Ægeus acknowledges him before the people, *ib.* The Pallantidæ commence hostilities, but are defeated through the treachery of a herald named Leos, 56. Theseus goes against the Marathonian bull, brings him alive to Athens, and sacrifices him to the Delphinian Apollo, *ib.* Is entertained by Hecale, *ib.* The tribute is demanded by the Cretans the third time, on account of Androgeus having been slain in Attica, *ib.* The tribute consisted of seven young men and as many virgins, 57. The Minotaur, and Cretan labyrinth, what, *ib.* The Athenians expressing their resentment, that Ægeus, who was the cause of their misfortunes, took no share in them, Theseus offers himself as one of the seven, 58. The ship is sent out with a black sail, *ib.* But a white one is also given the pilot, to be hoisted, if he brought Theseus safe back, *ib.* Theseus said to have a pilot from Salamis, because the Athenians had not as yet applied themselves much to navigation, 59. Makes an offering for himself and his companions to the Delphinian Apollo, *ib.* That offering, what, *ib.* Commanded by the oracle to take Venus for his guide, *ib.* On his arrival in Crete, Ariadne falls in love with him, and gives him a clue of thread, by which he might pass and repass through the labyrinth, *ib.* He kills the Minotaur, and carries off Ariadne and the young Athenians, *ib.* Other accounts of Theseus's expedition to Crete, *ib.* Other accounts of Ariadne, *ib.* & 60. He puts in at Delos, and sacrifices to Apollo, 62. Thence the annual deputation of the Athenians to Delos, *ib. n.* On his approach to Attica, forgets to hoist the white sail, *ib.* Ægeus throws himself from the rocks, and is dashed to pieces, *ib.* Theseus sends a herald to Athens with an account of his safe return, *ib.* Enters the city with sorrow, but is received with great rejoicing, 63. The *Oschophoria* celebrated in memory

mory of that event, 63 & 64. The veſſel in which Theſeus failed, preſerved to the times of Demetrius Phalerius, 63. A temple erected, and ſacrifices offered to Theſeus, the care of which he commits to the Phytalidæ, 64. He ſettles all the inhabitants of Attica in Athens, 65. Erects a democracy, *ib.* Connects the citadel with the city, *ib.* Inſtitutes the Panathenæa and Metœcia, *ib.* Invites all ſtrangers to equal privileges in Athens, 66. Diſtinguiſhes the people into noblemen, huſbandmen, and mechanics, *ib.* Theſeus the firſt that inclined to a popular government, *ib.* Gives the impreſſion of an ox to the Athenian money, *ib.* Adds Megara to the territory of Athens, *ib.* Sets up a pillar in the Iſthmus, as a mark of diſtinction between Peloponneſus and Ionia, *ib.* & 67. Inſtitutes the Iſthmian games in honour of Neptune, 67. Makes war upon the Amazons, and receives Antiope as the reward of his valour, *ib.* One of his companions named Soloon falls in love with Antiope, and drowns himſelf in conſequence of his hopeleſs paſſion, 68. Theſeus calls the river after his name, and builds a city which he names Pythopolis, *ib.* The Amazons croſs the Cimmerian Boſphorus upon the ice, and march to Athens, 69. Theſeus ſacrifices to *Fear* before he engages them, *ib.* The ſucceſs of the action dubious, *ib.* A peace concluded after four months, *ib.* Theſeus has by the Amazon a ſon named Hippolitus, or, according to Pindar, Demophon, 70. Marries Phædra after the death of Antiope, *ib.* His other marriages and amours, 71. He aſſiſts the Lapithæ againſt the Centaurs, *ib.* And Adraſtus in recovering the bodies of thoſe that fell before Thebes, *ib.* The friendſhip between Theſeus and Pirithous, *ib.* Theſeus, on occaſion of his friend's marriage, goes with him into the country of the Lapithæ, and joins them againſt the Centaurs, 72. Procures Hercules admiſſion to the myſteries of Ceres, *ib.* Carries off Helen, when he was fifty years old, *ib.* He and his friend Pirithous are purſued as far as Tegea, 73. He places Helen at Aphidnæ under the inſpection

tion of his mother, 73. Goes with Pirithous into Epirus, to fetch off the daughter of Aïdoneus, *ib.* Pirithous is destroyed by Aïdoneus's dog Cerberus, and Theseus is imprisoned, *ib.* Meantime Menestheus excites a sedition in Athens, *ib.* and invites Castor and Pollux into Attica, 74. Academus informs them where Helen was concealed, *ib.* The academy always spared by the Lacedæmonians for his sake, *ib.* The Tyndaridæ beat their adversaries in a set battle, and demolish Aphidnæ, *ib.* Æthra, the mother of Theseus is carried to Lacedæmon, and from thence, with Helen, to Troy, 75. Theseus is released by Aïdoneus, at the intercession of Hercules, 76. Returns to Athens, and attempts to reduce the Athenians by force, but is overpowered *ib.* Sends his children into Eubœa, and retires to the isle of Scyros, where he is treacherously destroyed by Lycomedes, *ib.* Mnestheus dying in the expedition to Troy, the sons of Theseus recover the kingdom, 77. After the Median war, the Athenians are commanded by the oracle to bring the bones of Theseus to Athens, 77. This is carried into execution by Cimon, who places the remains near the Gymnasium; and Theseus's oratory is made a place of refuge, 78.

Thesmophoria, the feast of Ceres, ii. 200. v. 67.

Thesmophori, v. 270.

Thesmothetæ, i. 220. *n.*

† *Thespiæ*, iii. 119. iv. 26. v. 150.

† *Thespis* begins to exhibit tragedies, i. 234. The opinion of Solon as to the exhibition of fictions, *ib.*

† *Thesprotians*, iii. 1.

† *Thessaly*, i. 70, 79. iv. 264.

† *Thessalonica*, iv. 328.

Thessalonica, widow of Cassander, murdered by her son Antipater, iii. 6 v. 146.

Thessalus, one of the sons of Cimon, iii. 187. Lodges an information against Alcibiades, for his burlesque on the mysteries of Ceres, ii. 56. The form of that information, *ib.*

Thessalus, the player, sent by Alexander on a commission to Pexodorus, governor of Caria, iv. 143. Alexander's concern for his losing the prize in tragedy, 167.

Thessalus, the son of Pisistratus, ii. 332.

Theste, sister of Dionysius the elder, and wife of Philoxenus, v. 244. Her

dignity of behaviour, 224. The regard the Syracusans had for her, *ib.*
Thetes, the lowest order of the Athenians so called, i. 213, 219.
Thetys, or rather *Themis*, her oracle, i. 80.
Thimbro commands the Lacedæmonian forces in their first attempt to deliver the Asiatic Greeks, but without success, v. 333.
Thoas, i. 68.
Thonon, one of the principal persons in Syracuse, ungratefully put to death by Pyrrhus, iii. 23.
Thonis, the Egyptian courtezan, v. 139.
Thor, in the Phœnician language, a *Heifer*, iii. 142.
Thoranius, lieutenant to Metellus, sent against Sertorius, and killed by that general, iii. 349.
Thorax commands the Spartan land-forces at the siege of Lampsacus, and gives his soldiers the plunder after the town was stormed, iii. 97. Put to death by the Ephori, because there was silver found in his possession, 109.
Thorax of Larissa, the only person that paid any attention to the dead body of Antigonus, v. 141.
Thoth, the Egyptian month so called, i. 91.
† *Thrace*, iii. 185.
† *Thraceia*, village of, iii. 203.
Thracian officer pushed into a well by Timoclea. See *Timoclea.*
Thraseas, iv. 340, 350.
Thrasybulus, the son of Thraso, goes from Samos to Athens, on purpose to accuse Alcibiades, ii. 73. Marches from Thebes, and recovers the castle of Phyle in the neighbourhood of Athens, iii. 117.
Thrasydæus, one of Philip's ambassadors to Thebes, v. 56.
Thrasyllus, an Athenian general, his troops despised by those of Alcibiades, for the defeat which Pharnabazus had given them near Ephesus, ii. 65. Afterwards victorious in conjunction with Alcibiades, *ib.* & 66.
† *Thrasymenus*. See *Thrasymenian* lake.
Thriambus, one of the titles of Bacchus, ii. 255.
† *Thriasia*, i. 285. iv. 26.
Thucydides, the son of Milesias, his answer to Archidamus, who asked, whether he or Pericles was the best wrestler, i. 356. Encouraged by the Athenian nobility to oppose Pericles, 360. Banished, 365. His character as a statesman, 360.
Thucydides the historian, descended

scended from king Olorus, and a relation to Cimon, iii. 173. His death and sepulchre, *ib.*

Thudippus, condemned to die with Phocion, iv. 317.

† *Thurii*, a city in Italy, built by Dionysius Chalcus, iii. 256. Colonized by Pericles, i. 361.

Thurian Apollo. See *Apollo Thurius.*

† *Thurium*, iii. 132. iii. 142. v. 65.

Thuro, mother of Chæron the founder of Chæronea, iii. 142.

† *Thyatira*, iii. 150.

† *Thymetadæ*, i. 60.

† *Thyreatis*, iii. 40.

† *Thyræa*, iii. 258.

Thyreus, sent by Augustus to Cleopatra, v. 217. Chastised by Antony, *ib.*

Tiara, a lamb yeaned with the figure of one upon its head, deemed ominous by Alexander, iv. 199.

† *Tibarene*, iii. 208.

† *Tiber*, river, i. 78. ii. 184. iv. 273.

Tiberius Gracchus. See *Gracchus.*

Tiberius Sempronius. See *Sempronius.*

Tidius Sextius, though old and lame, joins Pompey in Macedonia, iv. 110.

Tigellinus, captain of the Prætorian band in Nero's time, v. 391. The people insist upon his being capitally punished, 404. He bribes Vinius, chief minister to Galba, 403. Pretends to be sick, but soon makes the most insolent rejoicings for his recovery, 404. Makes magnificent presents to Vinius's daughter, *ib.* Otho sends for him, 417. He cuts his own throat, *ib.*

Tigranes, son-in-law to Mithridates, iii. 209. His conquests, 217. His pride, 218. Refuses to deliver up Mithridates, and tells Appius the Roman ambassador, that he is able to repel force with force, *ib.* Changes his behaviour to Mithridates *ib.* His imprudence in not joining that prince while his forces were entire, 221. He beheads the first person who gave him notice of the approach of Lucullus, 222. Sends Mithrobarzanes, who was so hardy as to tell him the truth, with orders to bring Lucullus alive, *ib.* Quits Tigranocerta, and retires to Mount Taurus, 223. Attacked by Murena in a defile, and put to flight, *ib.* Resumes his foolish confidence, on being joined by the neighbouring kings, 224. Defeated in a general action by

by Lucullus, 227. His crown carried to Lucullus, *ib.* Refuses to receive Mithridates when defeated by Pompey, and sets a price upon his head, iv. 77. Receives a Roman garrison into his capital, *ib.* Makes a mean submission to Pompey, *ib.* Pompey restores him his kingdom on conditions, *ib.*

Tigranes, the younger, revolts from his father to Pompey, iv. 77. Not satisfied with the kingdom of Sophene, which Pompey allotted him, *ib.* Imprisoned by Pompey, and reserved for his triumph, 78.

† *Tigranocerta*, iii. 223, 228.

† *Tigris* river, iii. 222.

† *Tigurini* iv. 237.

† *Tilphosium* iii. 146.

Timæa, wife of Agis, king of Sparta, has a son by Alcibiades, iv. 2. Proud of that connection, *ib.* ii. 58. Her son excluded the succession, as a bastard, though acknowledged by Agis on his death-bed, iv. 3.

Timæus persuades Andocides to acknowledge himself and some others guilty of defacing the Hermæ, ii. 55.

Timæus the historian, for what censured by Plutarch, iii. 250. v. 256, 257. For what commended by Cicero, iii. 251. *n.*

Timagenes, iv. 94.

Timagoras, the Athenian ambassador to the court of Persia, v. 336. Suffers death on his return, for receiving presents while he acted in that capacity, *ib.* See also ii. 224.

Timandra, the mistress of Alcibiades, faithful and affectionate to him in the last offices, ii. 76.

Timanthes, the painter, a history-piece of his representing Aratus's actions at Pellene, v. 371.

Timesitheus, governor of Lipara, persuades his people to spare a Roman vessel charged with offerings to Apollo at Delphi, i. 313. The Romans acknowledge the favour, *ib.*

Time, the best counsellor, i. 370.

Time, the greatest of all sacrifices, v. 182.

Timesileos, the tyrant of Sinope, expelled by the Athenians, who send thither six hundred colonists, i. 371.

Timoclea, sister to Theagenes, the injury she suffered in the sack of Thebes, iv. 146. Her revenge, *ib.* The dignity with which she behaved when brought before Alexander, *ib.*

Timoclidas and Clinias e-

elected governors of Sicyon, v 345.

Timocrates marries Arete, who was separated from her husband Dion by the tyranny of Dionysius, v. 244. Commands in the absence of Dionysius, 250. Flies, *ib.*

Timocreon, his severe verses against Themistocles, i. 291.

Timodemus, the father of Timoleon, ii. 120.

Timolaus, his connections of hospitality with Philopœmen, ii. 357. Sent to him by the Spartans with a present of an hundred and twenty talents, *ib.* Loth to declare his commission, *ib.* Philopœmen's answer to it when declared, *ib.*

Timoleon, the distracted state of the Syracusan affairs, before he was sent into Sicily, i. 118. Dionysius takes advantage of the distractions, to re-establish himself, after he had been expelled ten years, 119. The most considerable of the Syracusans fly to Icetes prince of Leontium; and afterwards on appearance of a Carthaginian fleet, apply to the Corinthians for assistance; for the Syracusans were a colony from Corinth, *ib.* Icetes acts a double part on that occasion, 120. The Corinthians grant the succours, and give the command of them to Timoleon, the son of Timodemus and Demariste, 120. His character, *ib.* He saves the life of his brother Timophanes, in one of his expeditions, 121. Endeavours to dissuade his brother from setting himself up tyrant in Corinth, *ib.* Finds him obstinate, and is instrumental in his death, *ib.* Is much afflicted on account of his mother's aversion to him, and gives himself up a prey to melancholy, 122. Twenty years after, is appointed to the command in Sicily, 123. What Teleclides said to him on that occasion, *ib.* The Corinthians have clear proof of Icetes's duplicity, 124. Omens of success to Timoleon, *ib.* He arrives at Rhegium with ten galleys, 125. Icetes, having beaten Dionysius in a set battle, sends the Carthiginians with artful propositions to Timoleon, but secretly charges them to prevent his landing in Sicily, *ib.* Timoleon outwits them, and lands at Tauromenium, 126. Andromachus, the prince of that city, permits him to make it a place of arms, 127.

The

The Sicilians having been often deceived by pretended deliverers, no other city, except Adranum, is inclined to receive Timoleon, 127. A battle is fought between Icetes and Timoleon near Adranum in which the former is defeated, 128. Several cities join in alliance with Timoleon, particularly Catana and its prince Mamercus, 129. Dionysius offers to deliver up to him both himself and the citadel of Syracuse, *ib.* Timoleon sends four hundred men, by a few at a time into the citadel, *ib.* This corps takes possession of the arms, stores and all that belonged to the tyrant except his money, *ib.* With his money he gets on board a ship, and escapes to the camp of Timoleon, *ib.* Is sent with a very moderate sum of money to Corinth, *ib.* An account of his former sufferings, 130. The mean life he led at Corinth, *ib.* Sayings of his which seem to indicate that he bore his misfortunes with some firmness, 131. His answer to a man who attempted to be arch upon him, *ib.* and to Philip of Macedon, 132. The Corinthians send Timoleon a reinforcement, which stops at Thurium, because the sea was beset with the Carthaginian fleet, 132. Icetes carries on the siege of the citadel with great vigour, 133. Sends two men to Adranum to assassinate Timoleon. *ib.* Timoleon's providential deliverance, *ib.* Icetes takes an army of Carthaginians into Syracuse, 134. The citadel is much distressed, but Timoleon finds means to send provisions into it, *ib.* Mago the Carthaginian general, and Icetes go against Catana, from whence those provisions came, *ib.* Leo, the governor of the citadel, sallies out, defeats the troops that were left in the city, and takes Achradina, a considerable quarter of the city, *ib.* Hanno goes to parade before Syracuse with the pretence of a victory, and in the mean time the Corinthian reinforcement lands in Sicily, and joins Timoleon, 135, 136. Timoleon takes Messena, 136. Marches to Syracuse, *ib.* Mago is apprehensive of a revolt amongst the troops of Icetes, and retires to Africa, 137. Icetes stands boldly upon his defence; but Timoleon attacks the city in

in several quarters at once, and carries it without the loss of one Corinthian, 137. He calls the citizens together, to destroy the citadel which had been the seat of tyranny, 138. Erects upon the place a common hall, *ib.* Syracuse being in want of inhabitants, he applies to the Corinthians for a supply, *ib.* The Corinthians collect the Syracusan exiles, and with some new colonists, make up a supply of ten thousand, 139. Timoleon collects a much greater number, *ib.* Divides the lands among them gratis, but sells the houses for a thousand talents, *ib.* This money becomes a supply for the public treasury, which was exhausted by the war, *ib.* Before this, the Syracusans had condemned and sold the statues of their kings and tyrants, sparing none but that of Gelo, *ib.* Timoleon delivers the other cities from their tyrants, 140. Reduces Icetes to a private station, *ib.* Leptines, prince of Apollonia, is also deposed, and sent to Corinth, *ib.* Timoleon, assisted by commissioners from Corinth, gives the Syracusans a body of laws, *ib.* Sends his lieutenants to ravage the Carthaginian province, 140. The Carthaginians arrive at Lilybæum with a numerous and well-appointed army, *ib.* Asdrubal and Hamilcar march in great fury against the Corinthians, 141. Timoleon meets them near the banks of the Crimesus, with a handful of men, *ib.* Dexterously turns an imagined ill omen into a sign of victory, *ib.* Another good presage, *ib.* He and his troops have a distinct view of the enemy, before they are seen themselves, *ib.* He attacks them as they are passing the river, 142. The battle described, 143. A thunder storm befriends the Greeks, *ib.* Timoleon, with the news of the victory, sends the handsomest of the Carthaginian arms to Corinth, 144. At his return to Syracuse, he banishes the thousand mercenaries, who had deserted him before the battle, 145. Mamercus and Icetes revolt, and call the Carthaginians in again, who send another army under Gisco, *ib.* The confederates gain some advantage against Timoleon; but he loses only

only the mercenaries, 145. While he is besieging Calauria, Icetes makes an inroad into the Syracusan territories, and in his return insults Timoleon himself, 146. The latter lets him pass, but pursues and defeats him, on the banks of the river Damyrias or Lamyrias, *ib.* Takes him alive at Leontium, and puts him to death, together with his son Eupolemus and Euthymus his general of horse, 147. Suffers the Syracusans to destroy the women of Icetes's family, *ib.* Mamercus of Catana, and Hippo of Messena, are also reduced, and capitally punished, 148, 149. The Carthaginians conclude a peace with him, 148. Agrigentum and Gela are now repeopled, 149. He is happy in the affections of the Sicilians, in an ease and elegance that attend all his actions, and in the perpetual favour of Fortune, *ib.* & 150. Spends the remainder of his life amongst the Syracusans, and enjoys the blessings he had procured, 150. The answers he made on being attacked by two demagogues, 151. In his old age loses his sight, *ib.* He is consulted, notwithstanding on all important points, and in every respect treated with great honour by the Syracusans, 152. His easy death and magnificent funeral, 153. His memory celebrated with annual games, *ib.* A palaestra is erected around his monument, *ib.* The Syracusans happy in his laws for a long course of years, *ib.*

Timon the poet, i. 173. v. 241.

Timon the *Man-hater*, passes others by without notice, but addresses Alcibiades with great kindness, because he thought he would do much mischief, ii. 49. v. 215. His answer to Apemantus, *ib.* His address to the people of Athens, *ib.* His epitaph, 215.

Timon the Phliasian, i. 352.

Timonassa of Argos, ii. 332.

Timonides, v. 246, 253.

Timophanes, Timoleon's elder brother, ii. 120. Of a sanguine and ambitious disposition, *ib.* Commands the Corinthian cavalry in a battle with the Argives, 121. In great danger but rescued by his brother, *ib.* The Corinthians, for the security of their city entertain four hundred mercenaries in their service, and give the command to Timophanes, *ib.* By the

assistance of these mercenaries he enslaves his country, 121. Timoleon and his friends intreat him to relinquish the tyranny, *ib.* Timophanes absolutely rejecting their advice, is poinarded, 122.

Timotheus, the Athenian general, ii. 197. His observation that a commander in chief ought to be ashamed of needlesly hazarding his person, *ib.* Will attribute nothing to Fortune, iii. 287. Is banished, 128.

Timotheus the poet, ii. 253. and musician, iv. 389.

Timoxenus, elected general of the Achæan league, v. 375.

Tinga, widow of Antæus, has a son called Sophax, by Hercules, who had killed her husband, iii. 346.

† *Tingis*, a city in Africa, built by Sophax, and so named from his mother Tinga, iii. 345.

Tinnius, the husband of Fannia, iii. 81. The quarrel between him and his wife, *ib.* Their cause comes before Marius, *ib.* How decided, *ib.*

Tireus, an eunuch of Darius's bedchamber, iv. 168.

Tiribazus, iv. 24. What Artaxerxes said to him, on his putting on the king's robe, v. 319. When he mounts Artaxerxes on a fresh horse, after he had been dismounted in battle with Cyrus, desires him to remember that day, 324. The many changes in his fortune, 338, 341. Delivers Artaxerxes and his whole army, in the expedition against the Cadusians, 338. Artaxerxes promises him his daughter, and disappoints him, 341. In revenge he stirs up Darius against his father, *ib.* His character, *ib.* His speech to Darius, *ib.* His designs being discovered, he is surprized by the guards, and dies fighting in his own defence, 342.

Tisius, ii. 43.

Tisiphonus, ii. 229.

Tisaphernes, an officer in the army of Cyrus, killed in battle by Artaxerxes, v. 324.

Tissaphernes, the king of Persia's lieutenant, tho' a great enemy to the Greeks is charmed with the behaviour of Alcibiades, ii. 59. After the great naval victory which Alcibiades gained of the Lacedæmonians, is afraid of the resentment of his master the king of Persia, seizes Alcibiades, and sends him to Sardis, 64. Agrees upon a truce with

with Agesilaus, promising to set free the Asiatic Greeks, but soon breaks it, iv. 8. Defeated by Agesilaus, 10. Put to death by the king of Persia's order, *ib.*

Tissaphernes discovers Cyrus's conspiracy against his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, and communicates it to the king, 5. 317, 320. Put to death, 336.

Titans, i. 184. v. 391.

† *Tithora*, iii. 139.

Tithraustes, successor to Tissaphernes, puts him to death by order of the king of Persia, iv. 10. Proposes terms of peace to Agesilaus, and promises him large sums of money, *ib.* Defeated by Cimon, iii. 183.

Titianus, the brother of Otho, v. 422.

Titillius, sent by Flaminius into Thrace, to expel the garrisons of Philip, ii. 376.

Titinius, the friend of Cassius, v. 304. Kills himself, *ib.*

Titius, Quintus, foretels a victory to Sylla, iii. 142.

Titius, quæstor to Antony, v. 194. Goes over to Octavianus, 206.

Titurius and *Cotta*, officers in Cæsar's army, cut off by Ambiorix, iv. 244.

Titus Lartius, left by Cominius to command at the siege of Corioli, while he went to fight the Volscians, ii. 82.

Titus the Crotonian sets out with letters to Catiline from the conspirators in Rome, v. 84. Seized by order of Cicero, 85. Upon a promise of impunity, discovers all he knew of the plot, *ib.*

Titus, one of the sons of Junius Brutus, put to death for conspiring with the Tarquins against the commonwealth, by order of his father, and in his sight, i. 243.

See the other TITI *under their family names.*

Tityus, ii. 211.

Toe of Pyrrhus, which was believed to have a healing virtue in it, untouched by the fire when his body was burnt, iii. 4.

† *Tolerium*, ii. 102.

Tolmæus, i. 369.

Tolmides, son of Tolmæus, Pericles endeavours to dissuade him from an unnecessary expedition into Bœotia, i. 369. Killed in battle, 370, iv. 19.

Tolumnius, the Tuscan general, killed by Cornelius Cossus, who thereupon is entitled to the *Spolia Opima*, i. 97, *n.* 98.

Torquatus and Dolabella, Sylla's officers, advise him to delay his engagement with the Lucanians and Samnites,

Samnites before the gates of Rome, iii. 156.
Torquatus, Manlius. See *Manlius*.
Toryne, taken by Cæsar, v. 209.
† *Trachin*, i 72.
Trades, mechanic ones, thought beneath the citizens of Sparta, i. 196.
Tragiscus, v. 368.
Tragedy. See *Theatrical Entertainments*.
† *Tralles*, iv. 263.
† *Trallians*, a people of Thrace, demand a consideration of Agesilaus for his passage through their country, iv. 17. Defeated by him, *ib*.
† *Trapezus*, iii. 367.
Travelling, not allowed all persons by Lycurgus, lest they should bring foreign manners and customs into Sparta, i. 155.
Trebatius, v. 102.
Trebellius, one of the friends of Antony, v. 169.
Trebia, battle of, ii. 3.
Trebonius, Caius, tribune of the people, proposes a decree by which provinces were to be continued or given to Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey, iv. 97. 354. Holds Antony in conversation without the court, while Cæsar is killed in the senate-house, iv. 280. *n*. v. 280.
Tresantas, what, 33.
Triarius, Lucullus's lieutenant defeated by Mithridates, iv. 83. iii. 235.
† *Tribali*, iv. 145.
Tribes, the people of Rome originally divided into three, i. 91, 92, *n*. 220.
Tribes of Athens, i. 220. *n*. 226.
Tribunes military, elected for a time instead of consuls, i. 304.
Tribunes of the people, when first obtained ii. 82 and *n*. Their power consisted principally in putting a negative on the proceedings they disliked, v. 9. iv. 336. Could not effect any thing as a body, if one were dissentient, *ib*. The only officers who preserved their authority when a dictator was appointed, ii. 11. Justly compared to a violent medicine, iv. 336.
† *Triccæans* iv. 412.
Tripod, sent by the seven wise men from one to another, i. 204.
Tripylus, by order of Cleomenes, offers Aratus a yearly pension of twelve talents on condition that Cleomenes were declared general of the Achæan league, v. 379.
Tritta, v. 353.
Triumph of Paulus Æmilius described at large, ii. 186, 188.
Troas, iii. 149, 206.
Trœzene, i. 48.

† *Trojans*,

† *Trojans*, i. 78.
Trojan women, i. 78.
Trojan course, iv. 322.
Troias, wife of Arybas, and mother of Æacides, iii. 1.
Troias, daughter of Æacides and Phthia, and sister to Pyrrhus, iii. 2.
Trophonius, his cave and oracle, ii. 293. iii. 141.
† *Troy*, how often taken, iii. 337.
Troy. See *Trojan* course.
Tubero, Ælius, son-in-law to Paulus Æmilius. See *Ælius*.
Tubero, the Stoic, calls Lucullus, the Xerxes of peace, iii. 240, 241.
Tubertus. See *Posthumius*.
† *Tuder*, iii. 295.
† *Tudertum*, iii. 59.
Tullia, daughter of Cicero, goes to meet him at Brundusium on his return from exile, v. 105. Dies in child-bed, 106.
Tullius. See *Cicero*.
Tullus, *Appius*, or *Attius*, king of the Volsci, v. 69.
Tullus Hostilius succeeds Numa, i. 192. His superstition, 193. His death, *ib.*
Tullus, *Amphidius* or *Aufidius*, his great authority among the Volscians, ii. 96. His personal enmity to Coriolanus, 97. The application and speech of Coriolanus to him, *ib.* & 98. His reception of that great man, 98. Joined in command with him, 101. Resolves to destroy him, upon his withdrawing from before Rome, 112. He and his party fall upon Coriolanus, as he is preparing to make his defence, and accomplish their purpose, 113. He is killed in a battle with the Romans, 114.
Tullus asks Pompey, what forces he had to oppose Cæsar, and finding him ill prepared, advises him to treat of peace, iv. 106.
Tullus, a friend of Cicero, v. 94.
Turpilius, master of the board of works, in the army of Metellus, iii. 49. His fate, 50.
† *Tuscans*, skilled in religious rites, i. 89. *n.* Originally a colony of the Sardians, 110. Take and lose Sutrium the same day, 338. Take Satricum, 341. Are defeated by Camillus, *ib.*
Tuscan diviners, iii. 130.
† *Tusculum*, people of, revolt from the Romans, i. 342. On hearing that Camillus was advancing against them, put on an appearance of peace, *ib.* Figs of Tusculum, iv. 113.
Tutola. See *Philotis*.
Tyche part of Syracuse, ii. 249.
Tychon ii. 223.
Tydeus, his insolence to Alcibiades,

cibiades, who came to make ſome neceſſary remonſtrances to the Athenians on the ſituation of their affairs, ii 74. iii. 98.
Tyndaridæ. See *Caſtor* and *Pollux.*
Tyndarus, the father of Helen, i. 73.
Tynondas, the Eubœans chooſe him for their king, i. 214.
Typhon, v. 165.
Tyrannio the grammarian, corrects the copies of Ariſtotle's and Theophraſtus's works, which he found in the library of Apellicon the Teian, iii. 151. The injuſtice done him by Murena, 215.
Tyranny, Solon's ſaying concerning it, i. 215.
Tyrants, live in contiuual fear, v. 366. The miſerable life of the tyrant Ariſtippus deſcribed, *ib.* Few die a natural death, or leave any poſterity, *ib.*
† *Tyre*, beſieged and taken by Alexander, iv. 160, 162.
Tyro, Ciceo's freedman, v. 113.
Tyrtæus the poet, i. 130.

V.

VACCA, city of, iii. 49.
† *Vacceians*, iii. 359.
Vagiſes the Parthian ambaſſador, his commiſſion to Craſſus, iii. 310. His reply when Craſſus ſaid, he would deliver his anſwer at Seleucia, *ib.*
Valens, Fabius. See *Fabius Valens.*
† *Valencia*, iv. 60.
Valeria, the daughter of Publicola, one of the hoſtages given to Porſe- i. 257.
Valeria, the ſiſter of Publicola, as ſhe is at her devotions in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, has a ſudden impulſe to go to the ladies of Coriolanus's family, ii. 107. Her ſpeech to them, *ib.*
Valeria, the daughter of Meſſala, and ſiſter to Hortenſius, iii. 162. Makes advances to Sylla, and Sylla marries her, *ib.*
Valerii, all the branches of that family for ſix hundred years, acknowledge Publicola as the fountain of their honour, i. 262, 263. Have a particular burying-place aſſigned them, 262.
Valerius. See *Publicola.*
Valerius, or rather Tiberius, one of the ſons of Junius Brutus, put to death by his father for treaſon againſt the commonwealth, i. 243.
Valerius, Marcus, brother to Publicola, beats the Sabines,

bines in two battles, i. 258. Honoured with a triumph, and a house built on the Palatine hill at the public charge, *ib.* Obtains the surname of Maximus, iv. 55.

Valerius Potitus, charged with a commission to consult the oracle at Delphi, i. 308.

Valerius Flaccus, his character, ii. 307, 308. The generous encouragement he gave his country neighbour Cato, 308. Cato chosen consul with him, and censor, *ib.* & 323. Appointed chief of the senate, 323.

Valerius Flaccus, chosen consul with Marius, iii. 71.

Valerius Corvinus, the only person beside Marius who had been six times consul, iii. 71.

Valerius Antius, i. 94.

Valerius Maximus, the historian, v. 312.

Valerius, Quintus, a man of great learning, put to death by Pompey, iv. 52.

Varinus, Publius, defeated by Spartacus, iii. 298.

Varius has a command under Antony, v. 176. Surnamed *Cotylon*, *ib.*

Varro, the philosopher, desires Tarutius to calculate the day and hour of Romulus's nativity from the circumstances and events of his life, i. 90.

Varro, Terentius, the consul, a man of obscure birth, ii. 16. Raises himself by declaiming against the slow operations of Fabius, *ib.* His army greater than any the Romans had sent against Hannibal, *ib.* Totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ, 19. The senate, at his return, thank him for not despairing of the commonwealth, 22.

Varro and *Afranius*, Pompey's lieutenants in Spain, iv. 254. Cæsar makes himself master of their camps and troops, *ib.*

Varus, his disputes with Scipio, iv. 367.

Varus, Alphænus, general of the Batavi, v. 426.

Votinius, appointed prætor in preference to Cato, through the influence, or rather violence of Pompey's party, iv. 96, 354. Cicero's puns upon Vatinius, v. 77, 91.

† *Veientes*, beaten by Romulus, i. 109.

† *Veii*, the capital of Tuscany, i. 110. Taken by Camillus, after it had stood a ten years siege, 309. Camillus's prayer upon that great success, *ib.* His triumph in a chariot drawn by four white horses, 311.

† *Velabrum*, i. 82.

Velesus, i. 168.

Velia, i. 262. ii. 192.
† *Velitræ* taken by the Romans, i. 346. A colony sent thither in the room of those that were swept away by the pestilence, ii. 87.
Vellutus. See *Sicinius*.
Vengeance, divine, ii. 146.
Ventidii, two brothers of Carbo's faction, banished from Auximum by Pompey, who then acted for Sylla, iv. 49.
Ventidius, sent by Antony against the Parthians, v. 187. Defeats Pacorus, son of Orodes, *ib*. Besieges Antiochus in Samosata, *ib*. The first Roman that was honoured with a triumph over the Parthians, 188.
Venus Epitragia, i. 59.
Venus Ariadne, i. 61. The *Paphian*, iv. 348. *Nicephora*, or the *Victorius*, 114, 259. Lucullus's dream in the temple of Venus, iii. 206.
Venus, a cast on the dice so called, iv. 324. Thence the proverb, "VENUS *forbids*, *ib*."
† *Venusia*, ii. 19, 262.
Ver Sacrum, what, ii. 6
Verania, one of the Vestal virgins consecrated by Numa, i. 176.
Verania, the wife of Piso, v. 414.
† *Vercellæ*, iii. 67.
Vercingetorix, general of the Arverni and Carnutes, iv. 245. Defeated by Cæsar, 246.
Vergilia, the wife of Coriolanus, ii. 107.
Verres, accused by Cicero, v. 74. Fined, 75.
Verrucosus, ii. 2.
Vespasian, general of the army in Judæa, acknowledges Otho, v. 418.
Vesta i. 80. Numa builds a temple to that goddess, 178. Marius driven into her temple, iii. 133. Vestal virgins, established at Rome by Romulus, i. 106. Yet some ascribe the institution to Numa, *ib*. Guardians of the sacred fire, 175. Their number, 176. Their prerogatives, 177. The punishments inflicted on them when they broke their vow, *ib*.
Vetch, in Latin *Cicer*, thence Cicero's family had their surname, v. 69.
Vettius, Spurius, *Interrex* till the election of Numa, i. 170.
Vettius, a friend of Caius Gracchus, v. 20.
Vetturius, the tribune, v. 23.
Veturius corrupts the prætorian cohorts, v. 410.
Veturius Mamurius makes the brazen shield for Numa, i. 181.
Veturius Publius, one of the first quæstors, i. 250.
Via Sacra, v. 82.

Vibius

Vibius Pacianus. See *Pacianus*.
Vibius, the Sicilian, his ingratitude to Cicero, v. 97.
† *Vibo*, a city of Lucania, anciently called *Hipponium*. See *Hipponium*.
Vibullius Rufus, a friend of Pompey, taken by Cæsar in Spain, and sent to him to treat of an accommodation, iv. 111.
Victory considered as a goddess, iii. 145.
Villius, Publius, sent to treat with Antiochus, ii. 376.
Vindex, Junius. See *Junius Vindex*.
Vindicius, a slave, discovers the plot of the Aquilii and Vitellii in favour of Tarquin, i. 242. Made a citizen of Rome, 245.
Vindicta, the act of manumission, why so called, i. 245.
Vindius, killed by the Picentines for calling Pompey a school-boy, iv. 49.
Vinius, Titus, one of the commanders of the prætorian cohorts, and first minister to Galba, v. 193. Libidinous and avaricious, 398. Proposes Otho as a proper person to be adopted by Galba, 407. Appointed consul, *ib.* Killed, 414.
Vipsanius's portico, v. 412.
Virginius, Caius, prætor in Sicily, refuses Cicero entrance into that island, notwithstanding his obligations to him, v. 97.
Virginius, one of the tribunes of the people prevailed upon by Cinna to commence a criminal process against Sylla, iii. 134.
Virginius, or rather *Verginius Rufus*, general in Germany, v. 394. Refuses to take the imperial title, and declares himself an enemy to all who shall assume it without the appointment of the senate, *ib.* Defeats Vindex, *ib.* His merit and declarations alarming to Galba, *ib.* Delivers up the command to Flaccus Hordeonius, who was sent by Galba to succeed him, 398. Treated with coldness by Galba, *ib.* Again pressed to accept the empire, but abides by his first resolutions, 432. Otho takes him partner in the consulship, 4[illegible]5.
Viridomarus, king of the Gauls, killed by Claudius Marcellus, who thereupon is entitled to the *Spolia Opima*, i. 98. ii. 236.
Virtue, her works attract our imitation, i. 348.
Virtues of the same name, different

different in different characters, iv. 288.
Virtue, her divinity to be acknowledged, i. 114. Impossible for Fortune to conquer her, iv. 432. The honour which she enjoys all her own, iii. 166.
Vitellii and *Aquilii* conspire with Tarquin against the commonwealth, i. 241.
Vitellius, his descent and qualities, v. 408. Saluted emperor by the troops in Germany, *ib.* Puts to death all those who had claimed rewards for destroying the friends of Galba, 414.
Vitellius, Lucius, the brother of the emperor, v. 419.
Uliades, the Samian, attacks the galley of Pausanias, by way of proof that the confederates would no longer submit to his command, ii. 299.
Ulysses, i. 79 iv. 5.
Umbricius, the diviner, announces to Galba the impending danger, v. 410.
Unanimity between generals of the same nation, ii. 199.
Union of states and cities, its happy effects, v. 364.
Unity, fire so called by the Pythagoreans, i. 178.
Voconius, one of Lucullus's officers, gives Mithridates an opportunity to escape out of Bithynia, iii. 207. Cicero's inhuman saying upon him and his daughters, v. 93.
† *Volsci* invade the Roman territories, i. 335. Reduced by Camillus, 338. Take up arms again, and, together with the Prænestines, ravage the countries of those who were in alliance with Rome, 341. Again defeated by Camillus, *ib.* Collect all their force to relieve the city of Corioli, ii. 82. Give shelter to Coriolanus, who heads their armies, 98, 102. Despatch that general, and then regret his death, 113. Entirely subdued by the Romans, *ib.*
Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus, ii. 80, 107. Her answer to the speech of Valeria, 108. Her speech to Coriolanus, pressing him to draw off his forces from before Rome, 109, 110.
Volumnius, a mimic, put to death by Brutus, v. 306.
Volumnius, Publius, a friend of Brutus, v. 311.
Vopiscus, ii. 86.
Usipetes and *Tenchteri*, people of Germany, break into Gaul, iv. 241. Defeated by Cæsar, 242.

† *Utica*,

† *Utica*, iv. 53. 369. iii. 50.
Vulcan, his temple, i. 109.
† *Vulturnus*, river, by the Greeks called Lothronus, ii. 8.
Vultures, Romulus sees twelve, and Remus only six, i. 87. Two with brazen collars appear before Marius's victories, iii. 59.

W.

WALLS, long ones, which fortified Athens down to the sea, iv. 24.
War cannot be brought to any set diet, iv. 421. The error of repeated wars with the same enemy, i. 138. Lycurgus endeavoured to guard against that error, *ib.*
Wards. See *Curiæ*.
Wasps breed from dead horses, iv. 432.
Water with which springs are supplied, supposed by some to be immediately formed by the condensation of vapours. See *Fountains*.
Water of a fountain, in which Bacchus was washed immediately after his birth, said to taste like wine. See *Cissusa*.
Water of the Nile and Danube, preserved among the treasures of the kings of Persia, to shew the extent of their dominions. See *Danube*.
Way, the Appian, Cæsar lays out a great deal of his own money upon it, iv. 224.
Wells at Athens, if public ones, all that were within the distance of four furlongs, had the privilege of them, i. 226. Other regulations of Solon concerning wells, *ib.*
Wheat, Medimnus of it sold for a thousand drachmæ, iii. 137.
Wheels, Egyptian, an emblem of the instability of fortune, i. 183.
White Day, i. 377.
Wife; Archidamus, king of Sparta, fined for marrying a little woman, iv. 2.
Wine, a remedy against vomiting, and some kinds of poison, v. 197.
Wine, according to Numa's institutions, not to be offered in sacrifice, except from a vine that was pruned, i. 182, 183.
Wine mingled with spices, used in washing of feet, iv. 302.
Wolf, a she one suckles Romulus and Remus, i. 81.
Wolf of brass at Delphi, i. 372. Priority of privilege in consulting the oracle engraved upon it, *ib.*
Wolf and bull in brass, in act

act to fight at Argos, iii. 40. The occasion of their being so represented, *ib*. Pyrrhus why disheartened at the fight, *ib*

Wolf carries off despatches designed for Dionysius, v. 249.

Women of Sparta, i. 197, 198. Their courage, iii. 34. Their influence over their husbands, i. 139. iv. 386. The share they had in their honours, i. 139.

Women of Athens, Solon's laws concerning their journies, mourning, and sacrifices, i. 224.

Women of Rome, i. 198. Temple erected to the *Fortune of Women* by the Romans, when Coriolanus was prevailed upon by his wife and mother to retire from before Rome, ii. 111.

Women of Macedon, much exercised in the ceremonies of Orpheus and Bacchus, iv. 135.

Women of Germany great pretenders to prophecy, iv. 238. In their divination observe the flowing and noise of streams, *ib*.

Women belonging to the Ambrones, iii. 61. and Cimbri, 69.

Wrestlers. See *Athletæ*.

X.

† *Xanthians*, iv, 151, v. 273. The passionate desire that people had of death, 295.

Xanthippus, the father of Pericles, defeats the king of Persia's generals at Micale, i. 350. Marries Agariste the niece of Clisthenes who expelled the race of Pisistratus, *ib*.

Xanthippus, the son of Pericles, profuse in his expences, and disrespectful in his behaviour to his father, i. 387, 388.

Xenagoras, the son of Eumelus, his account of the height of Mount Olympus, ii. 169.

Xenarchus, an insipid and frivolous writer, iii. 251.

Xenares, an intimate friend of Cleomenes, gives him, at his request, an account of Agis's designs for the reformation of the commonwealth, iv. 400. Finds him much inclined to the same system, and withdraws from the connection, *ib*.

Xenocles, of the ward of Cholargus, builds the dome of the temple at Eleusis, i. 363.

Xenocles, an exile from Sicyon, and friend of Aratus, v. 347.

Xenocles, the Spartan, ſent by Ageſilaus to Lariſſa, iv. 17.

Xenocles, the Adramyttian, Cicero's viſit to him, v. 72.

Xenocrates, the philoſopher, the vanity of his ſaying to the children of Lycurgus the orator, who had delivered him from a proſecution for the *Metæcia*, ii. 377. Plato adviſes him to ſacrifice to the Graces, iii. 44. Alexander offers to make him a preſent of fifty talents, but he accepts only a ſmall ſum, iv. 141. *n.* In great eſteem with the Athenians, 308. What he ſaid of Antipater, and the terms he offered, 309. Refuſes the freedom of Athens, 311.

Xenodochus, the Cardian, Alexander's queſtion to him, iv. 193.

Xenophantus, a celebrated performer on the flute, v. 162.

Xenophilus, captain of a band of robbers, Aratus hires ſome troops of him, v. 348.

Xenophon fights as a volunteer under Ageſilaus in the battle of Chæronea, iv. 18. Sends his children to Sparta for the benefit of education, 21. Conducts the ten thouſand Greeks in their retreat out of Aſia, v. 197. 333. *n.*

Xerxes endeavours to join the iſle of Salamis to the continent, i. 285. Loſes the battle of Salamis, 286. Flies in conſequence of a ſtratagem of Themiſtocles, *ib.* Alexander debates with himſelf, whether he ſhould rear the ſtatue of Xerxes that was fallen down, iv. 179. Alexander burns the palace of Xerxes, at the inſtigation of a courtezan, 180.

Xerxes, father of Artaxerxes Longimanus, v. 316.

Xeuxidamus, iv. 1.

Xypete, i. 363.

Y.

YEAR, the Roman year ſomewhat reformed by Numa, more perfectly by Julius Cæſar. *For theſe two articles ſee* KALENDAR.

Year in which Rome was built, i. 90.

Year, the great year, iii. 130.

Z.

ZAcynthians, aſſaſſinate Dion, v. 270.

Zacynthus, iſle of, ii. 382. iii. 281. v. 245.

Zaleucus, i. 168.
Zarbienus, king of Gordyene, brought over to the Roman intereſt by Clodius, Lucullus's lieutenant and brother-in-law, iii. 217. Put to death with his wife and children by Tigranes, before the Romans entered Armenia, 229. His obſequies celebrated in a magnificent manner by Lucullus, *ib.*
† *Zaretra*, a caſtle in Eubœa, taken by Phocion, iv. 296.
† *Zela*, a city of iv. 266.
Zeno, of Elea, in natural philoſophy a follower of Parmenides, and a ſubtle diſputant, i. 351. Pericles was his diſciple, *ib.* See alſo iv. 399.
Zeno, the Citieian, iv. 399.
Zeno, the Cretan, v. 335.
† *Zenodotia*, iii. 309.
Zenodotus, i. 94.
Zeugitæ, the third claſs of men amongſt the Athenians, i. 219. Why ſo called, *ib. n.*
Zeuxidamus, king of Sparta, father of Archidamus, iii. 187. iv. 1.
Zeuxis tells Agatharcus wh boaſted of his deſpatch in painting, that he painted very ſlow, i. 362.
Zoilus, an artificer in ſteel, v. 133.
Zopyrus, though a ſlave, appointed by Pericles ſchool-maſter to Alcibiades, ii. 34. i. 143.
Zopyrus, an officer in the army of Antigonus, cuts off Pyrrhus's head, iii. 42.
Zoroaſter, king of the Bactrians and lawgiver, ſuppoſed to be inſpired, i. 168.
Zoſima, the wife of king Tigranes, led captive in Pompey's triumph. tho' he reſtored the kingdom of Armenia to Tigranes, iv. 89.

THE END.

[library stamp, illegible]